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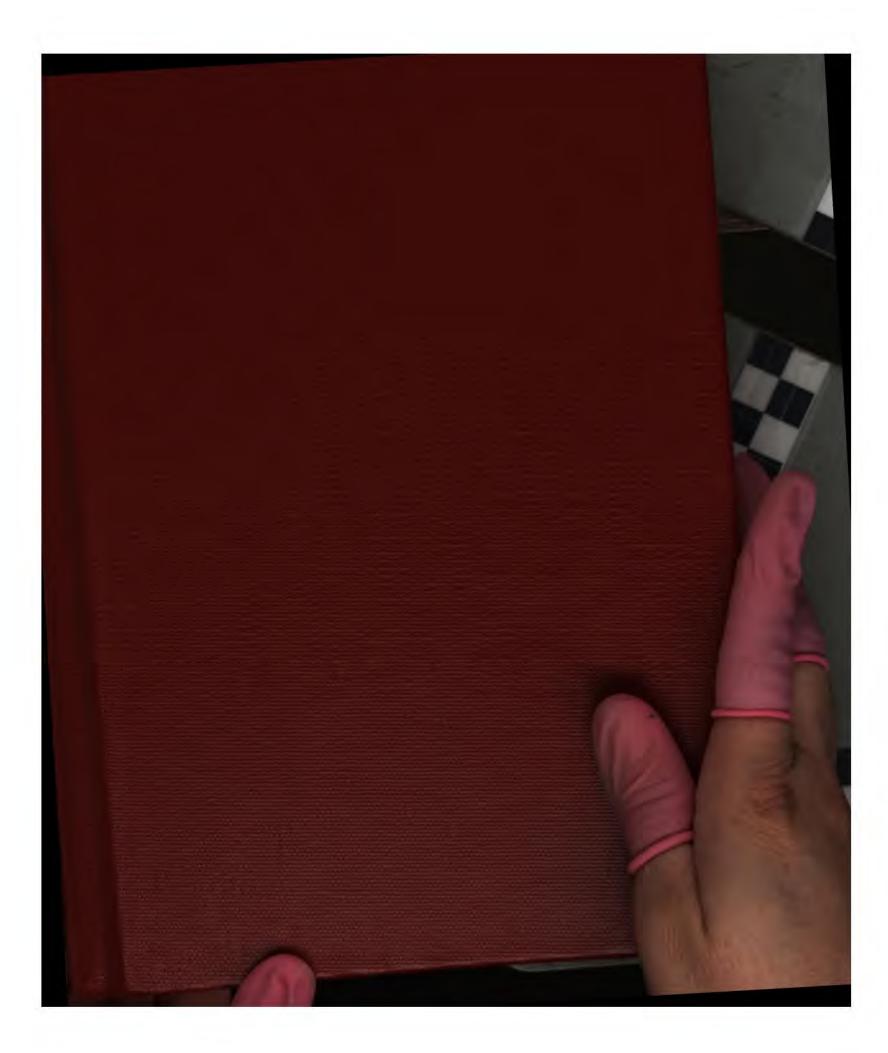
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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

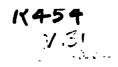
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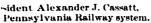
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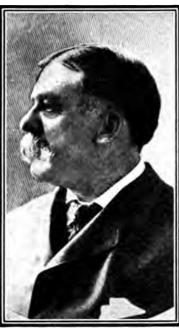
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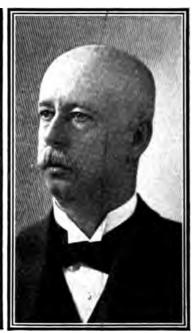
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President Edward P. Ripley, of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Rallway system.



President Charles S. Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway system.

THREE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS WHO WERE PROMINENT LAST MONTH.

ellen and Mr. Cassatt have talked with the President on railway legislation. Mr. Mellen was extensively quoted in message to Congress. Mr. Ripley was active in securing a conference of railway heads. They represent a limited up of men controlling the greatest agency of commerce in the whole world.)

ed. But railroads in this country have sen content to earn dividends upon actual ments of capital. They have constantly dized the franchises and good-will that bein right to the community itself, and not private capitalists that carry on the busi-

As a rule, railway capital in this country not now represent a single cent put into usiness. It has all been created out of the us profits taken from the public under one or another. Nobody knows this as well a railway managers themselves and their rial and legal advisers.

The protection of the public against overcharge and inferior service from transportation companies does not lie empts under the Sherman anti-trust law to up large systems into small ones, or in the public against transportation companies does not lie empts under the Sherman anti-trust law to up large systems into small ones, or in the public against to up the system and concern which are inclined toward harmonious ods. The real remedy lies in direct overand control of the railroad business by authority, subject always to judicial reterstate Commerce Commission should be

empowered to go ahead on its own initiative and fix the rates to be charged by the railroads. All that is recommended is that where any individual shippers or associations of shippers and business men have fault to find with a rate as excessive, they may take their complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will give both sides due opportunity to be heard. The commission will then make a decision regarding the rate, and its decision will go into immediate practical effect. Either party may, however, carry an appeal to the courts for a review of the decision. It should be borne in mind that the Interstate Commerce Commission itself has asked for legislation to this effect for a long time, and that bills have been pending in Congress.

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Quarles-Cooper bill, because introduced in the two houses by Senator Quarles and Representative Cooper, both of Wisconsin. This measure seems also fairly to express the views of the Interstate Commerce Convention recently held at

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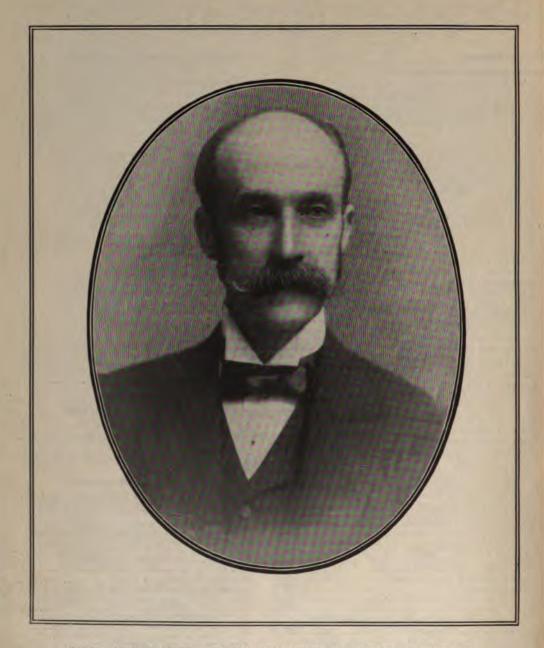
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LORD LANSDOWNE, BRITISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, fifth Marquis of Lansdowne, has been British foreign secretary sinc 1900. He has held many other important governmental positions, among them governor-general of Canada [1883-88], governor-general of India [1888-93], and secretary of war [1895-1900]. His services in the cause of world peace have been exceptionally noteworthy, particularly in the North Sea incident and in the matter of international arbitration. Lord Lansdowne is a fine representative of the modern British statesman.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

XXXI.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1905.

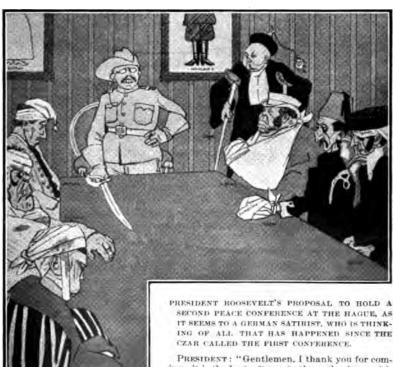
No. ·1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Four years of the twentieth century are ended, and the fifth dawns upon the world with many fair promises th the general argument more strongly on e of optimism than at any previous mon the history of the world. The war in East continues, and it may be still in progien the book of the year 1905 shall have osed. But the object lessons afforded by r have been salutary in many ways. They aused various nations to do all in their to remove occasions for dispute, and they omoted to a marked extent the cause of aron and international peace. Certainly, in

ier year had the pubiment in favor of aron between governmade so much adnent as it has evidente in the past year.

Besides the sof signing of varient. ouslimited treaous limited treaoviding for the arbiof differences n nations under orcircumstances, and 3 the peaceful settleby diplomatic or arnethods of a considnumber of questions ere outstanding a go, there has been to the record Presi $pose velt's \, notable \, call$ reconvening of the Conference and a · advance all along ie in the establishof international law ies and principles. every direction, the ses to the call for another peace congress have been favorable. Russian acceptance of the invitation to the conference,—while in other respects as satisfactory and as unreserved as any of the others,--made the condition that it should not meet until after the end of the present war. Japan's reply, coming later, made a different sort of condition, -namely, that if the conference met before the war ended, there should be no discussion or action that could in any way bear upon the issues of the present conflict. On December 16, Secretary Hay sent another note to the powers, informing them that replies favorable in principle had been received from all the governments concerned.



ING OF ALL THAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE

PRESIDENT: "Gentlemen, I thank you for coming; it is the best witness to the enthusiasm with which you have hitherto regarded the Czar's idea of a universal peace,"-From Ulk (Berlin).







Admiral Fournier, of France.



Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, of England.



Copyright, 1904, by Clinedinst.

Admiral Charles H. Davis,
of the United States.

THE ADMIRALS SELECTED TO INVESTIGATE THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NORTH SEA INCIDENT, WHO BEGAN THEIR WORK AT PARIS ON DECEMBER 20.

It is not impossible that Russia may be willing to accept the Japanese condition, and in that case the conference, instead of being indefinitely deferred, might be held in the very early future. A great meeting was held at Carnegie Hall, in New York, on the evening of the same day upon which Mr. Hay sent out his second circular note to the powers, the object of the gathering being to impress upon Congress the strength of the sentiment now pervading the country in favor of the prompt ratification of pending arbitration treaties, and the promotion in all suitable ways of the cause of international arbitration. The maintenance of peace is to-day the chief object of national policy in every civilized country. It will be some time yet before the European nations can venture to abandon the view that immense preparations for war constitute the best safeguard of peace. But within a few years, it is wholly probable that a gradual disarmament policy can be entered upon.

The strain between England and Rus
Mar Averted. sia on account of the North Sea incident is one of the most regrettable
matters belonging to the record of the year 1904.
The British newspapers were very reckless in
their seeming attempt to force a war between
England and Russia, in which thousands of lives
would have been lost, all on account of an unfortunate mistake by which two British fishermen had been killed. The Russian Government
had instantly offered every sort of honorable
apology and reparation. The British Government, in contrast to the London newspapers,
acted with an admirable degree of calmness and
sense of fair play, and in due time it was arranged
to subject the North Sea affair to an interna-

tional naval inquiry, in which France and the United States, as well as England and Russia, were to participate. It was announced, on November 30, that Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis had been appointed by the President to represent the United States as a member of this commission, and France named Admiral Fournier. On behalf of England and Russia, respectively, the members of the tribunal are Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont and Admiral Kaznakov. It was arranged that these commissioners should meet at Paris, on December 20, and choose a fifth member from some other country. In case of their failure to agree upon the fifth member, he was to be appointed by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The British jingoes had been under a fearful temptation to make some use of their Channel and Mediterranean fleets against the pitiably inferior Baltic fleet of the Russians, which was slowly making its way out of the Baltic across the North Sea and down the Spanish coast on its long journey to Chinese waters

The Restraining of any other country, the English of John Bull. have never had need to use a single ship in a modern naval action. They gave themselves, it is true, some barbarous and wicked naval gun practice in bombarding helpless Alexandria in the year 1882; but,—not to note exceptions,—it is fair to say that no living British naval officer has ever participated in a naval fight, and that no ship of the British navy has ever been subjected to the practical test of warfare. Undoubtedly, many of the British officers would have been glad of an excuse to batter the Russian Baltic fleet to pieces; and the belligerent instinct of John Bull at home, aroused by

terical newspapers of London (in comwith which all other newspapers of the re phlegmatic), seemed for a few days on a fight regardless of causes and cones. It was therefore a splendid triumph mon sense when diplomacy averted the ste crisis, and great statesmen like sassé, the French foreign minister, cog with Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne and, and with the advisers of the Czar, bd in arranging for the court of inquiry smoving all danger of conflict. In the et of the year 1904, this prevention of r a few days was a very imminent dana naval war on the western coasts of that would have been followed by a invasion of India, is to be regarded as a k of history and a firmly planted mileprogress.

Plainly, then, 1904 has been an important year in the history of international relations. But it has an ayear full of happenings and indicatat show a current steadily moving in ection of social and political progress in nestic life of the nations. First to be is the remarkable movement in Russia a liberalizing of political institutions.



LORD LANSDOWNE AT GUILDHALL.

SULL: "Capital, Sir! a most becoming costume."

ansdowne, the British foreign minister, in a recent e speech at the lord mayor's dinner, appeared as ernational peacemaker of the most advanced type).

From the Westminster Gazette (London).



ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE QUARTER-DECK OF THE "CÆSAR."

(Lord Beresford was in command of the Channel fleet that came so near engaging in an attack upon Rozhestvenski's Baltic fleet.)

It is not to be expected that Russia can at once become a constitutional country, with a representative parliament and a frie play of public opinion; but never before has there been such on outburst of unfettered discussion in Russia as that which followed the policy of Prince Svyiatopolk-Mirski, the minister of the interior succeeding M. von Plehve, who was assassinated on July 28. The men who have now come forward in Russia as advocates of a more liberal system of government are not to be treated as dangerous characters. They are not members of revolutionary societies, but are substantial



THE CZAR, WHO PAILS TO SEE HIS OPPORTUNITY.

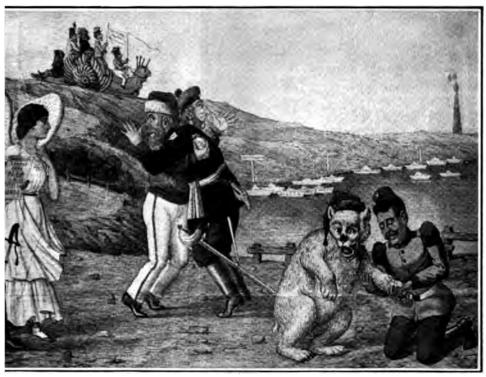
citizens. This great discussion now going on in Russia is by far the most important thing in the field of politics upon which the new year opens. We may, therefore, here call the attention of our readers to the valuable article from the pen of Dr. E. J. Dillon, which was written for this Review in St. Petersburg last month, with exceptional knowledge of the situation. Our readers will remember other articles contributed by this high authority upon Russian affairs, notably the one appearing in our number for October on the economic condition of the people as affected by the war.

However slight may be the formal Public Opinion changes in the Russian bureaucratic system that the liberal elements will be able to obtain this year or next, it is to be regarded as quite certain that the present discussion will bring about a profound change in the real conditions of Russian life. It has emboldened thousands of men to express their views in favor of reform and progress who had never dared to speak before. They have broken silence; they have had the audacity to speak their minds; and behold, the heavens have not fallen upon them, nor are they trudging along the hard road to Siberia. They will insist henceforth upon a measure of free speech that has not been

known in their country; and where there is so opportunity-through free speech and a complete tively free press-for a body of public opin to form itself, all else will follow in due ti It has been simply a question whether or not Russian system would-some time be destroye a cataclysm like the French Revolution, whether it would yield gradually before healthy growth of the Russian people in pe cal capacity, and in power to act together in sertion of their rights. There is now in ground for hope that there may be a steady p ical evolution in Russia that will be attende industrial and economic development and the education of the people. Thus, in two or thirty years one may find in the Russian pire a state of advancement in the political of the people not much, if any, inferior to progress that now exists in other countrie eastern Europe, such as Hungary, Austria,



THE CZAR IN A GERMAN CARICATURE. From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).



KING EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER AND THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

rd keeps company with Peace, and the Frenchman extracts the thorn from the Bear's foot, the two England and Russia] embrace each other, the Commission of Inquiry goes on its way, and the Baltic in French ports." (The Italian cartoonist doesn't think the Anglo-Russian agreement very sincere, aquiry Court as on a snail's back.)—From Il Papagallo (Rome).

ania. To expect more than this wenty-five or thirty years would nable, except, of course, in spetussian Empire, such as Finland, ready a high degree of culture pped political capacity. It was a December 20, to find that the had passed without his making oclamation of a constitution for st of some new and progressive forms. But M. Witte has made hensive plan for bettering the essants, and the Czar's holding gn of his weakness in the hands ts.

rance, the discussions of the past rightfully considered, are plaindicative of a growing capacity re people to take part in the deimportant questions. However a may lean in the sharp controquestion of the relations between ate, and between both and the rechildren, it must be admitted, nevertheless, that such questions are more responsibly met by the French people now than would have been possible at any previous time. The most serious obstacle in the way of French progress along the lines of political liberty and intelligent self-government has been the spirit of militarism and the inherent opposition of the army chiefs to civilian ideals. Various incidents in the Dreyfus case illustrated the difficulty of maintaining freedom and justice as against so vast a machine as the French army. Recently, the revelation of the inquisitorial methods used by General André as minister of war made it necessary for him to withdraw from the ministry. It was supposed, as a matter of course, that his place would have to be filled by a soldier. On the contrary, Premier Combes has installed in the office of minister of war a civilian, M. Berteaux by name, and the country is well satisfied. This would seem another indication of the growth of modern liberty in France, and of capacity for a course of political action not too much dominated on the one hand by the church nor on the other hand by the armv.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



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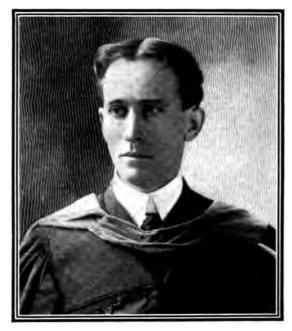
a long way from the complete elimination of these things from our political life. But the eliminate been a great awakening of public public and the rascals are, at least, less impulsive and but the rascals are, at least, less impulsive and but the rascals are.

Even more significant than the fact Can Uve the of Mr. Roosevelt's electrically was the Banot procedented map rity who have the undoubted motives which actuated the viters in giving him their support. The people of even him to be a fearless and independent than who could lead the country in a period where the supremacy of government and law most is asserted over great forces in the industrial and social lite. In short, the election of firstical and social lite. In short, the election of firstical was the highest evidence we have yet received of the capacity of the American people fir earling through political channels with the problems, chiefly of an economic and social sort, that are now uppermost in the public mind.

The hopes and expectations of the President's people in their indorsement of Mr. Wise Message. Roosevelt, find themselves rully justice. fied by the specific utterances no less than the general tone of his message to Congress, read on December 6. Nothing that Mr. Roosevelt has ever said has shown a more statesmanlike understanding of our national problems in their true proportions and relations than this message. It is mature in its views, moderate in its tone, and just and wise in what it recommends. It is a document for the people as well as for Congre-s, and it will bear careful reading more than once. The leading place is given to topics that relate to the industrial life of the people. Various sections of the paper are detachable as excellent presentations.—in fact, as the best existing summaries of information and of legal and economic principles relating to the matters under discussion.

The President points out the fact that Or Labor Problems. under our system of State and federal government, it belongs chiefly to the States to deal with labor problems and conditions. Nevertheless, the federal government can in many ways set a good example of intelligent regard for the advancement of the interests of wage-carners. The general usefulness of trade-unionism is recognized among men employer in the government service, but such unions must not interfere with the equal rights of other tookic emissives who do not choose to join private and voluntary organizations. In the District of Columbia and in the Territories. as the President points out, the federal governis an opportunity to deal with questions to labor upon the most approved and ned plans, and thus to set an example 1ay have influence upon State legislatures ag with similar questions. To this end, sident advises the enactment for the Dis-Columbia of a model employers' liability calls attention to the work already done protection of railway employees under ers of the federal government over intermmerce. We are told that the Bureau r's investigation of the Colorado mining rill soon be laid before Congress in a message, and other exhaustive inquiries part of the Bureau of Labor are recom-, particularly one into the conditions of r of women and children in factories and .nother, as to the effects of recent immiin our labor centers, and so on. The it's point of view about the relations of nd capital is a fair and sound one, and ience upon public opinion is even more ; just now than upon pending or prosegislation. Apropos of various inquiries rtance that the President recommends as ig to the Bureau of Labor in the Depart-Commerce and Labor, it should be noted l. ('arroll D. Wright's long and distinservice as Commissioner of Labor now · his voluntary retirement. President elt, last month, named as Colonel Wright's or Prof. Charles P. Neill, who was Wright's chief aid as recorder of the ite-coal arbitration, and has been convith the Catholic University at Washingir. Neill is still a young man, and it is be supposed that any fresh incumbent conce in all respects fill Colonel Wright's at the new commissioner brings good ials for his work.

In certain trades there has been a marked disposition on the part of the labor unions to carry their methods xtreme of tyranny and dictation, while, other hand, there has been a disposition art of certain capitalists, working through ers' associations, to do everything in their ocrush out labor organizations altogether. reen these opposing tendencies, the wiser re experienced labor leaders on the one id the more thoughtful and public-spirployers on the other have found themuring the past year subjected to a sharp e. It was therefore a particularly timely ientary utterance of President Roosevelt peared in the form of a letter to be read nnual meeting of the Civic Federation of



PROF. CHARLES P. NEILL, WHO SUCCEEDS COL. CARROLL D. WRIGHT AS COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

New York, on the 15th of December. The National Civic Federation is an important body in which labor, capital, and the general public are equally represented. Its great practical mission is to bring men together in close relations and to promote industrial peace by conference, with conciliation and arbitration in the background. There are extreme labor leaders who oppose the Civic Federation in all its views and methods. There are organizations of employers which are even more bitterly opposed to the good work of the Civic Federation, for the Federation gives the fullest credit to the value of labor organization, and believes in a general way, that not only the best interests of the workers themselves, but also those of American citizenship at large, are advanced by a union of men in various callings for the improvement of their conditions.

Work of the Civic Federation has found that industrial peace tion. can best be conserved in this country is the form known as the "trade agreement," under which employers and employed meet directly through their accredited representatives and make their relative proposals, try to understand one another's point of view, learn to recognize one another's fundamental rights, and then settle by "give and take" those practical questions which are matters of bargaining rather than of conscience or conviction. As Mr. John

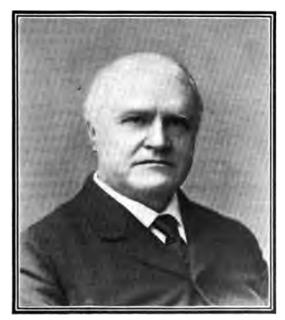
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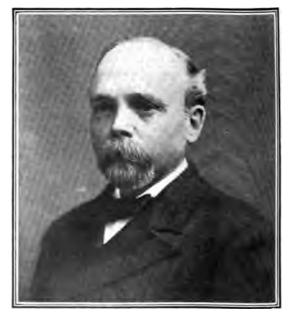
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For a number of years after its cre-Commission ation, the Interstate Commerce Commare Power? mission actually exercised the rate making power that President Roosevelt now asks Congress to confer; but a Supreme Court decision in 1897 so interpreted the existing law as to limit the right of the commission to the denunciation of a rate which they found to be unjust. In other words, the commission could unmake rates, but it could not make them. Experience has shown that the shipper who is charged an excessive rate or discriminated against cannot easily enough secure justice. The railroads have endeavored to keep before the public the view that theirs was private property in the ordinary sense, and that for the public to exercise the rate-making power would be as unwarrantable as it would be for the government to fix the prices of articles, of food, or clothing. But railroads are not private property in any such sense. The function of the common carrier is a public one, and has always been in law held subject to public regulation. The individual or company engaged in the business of a common carrier should, of course, have tair compensation for services rendered, and should not be thwarted in efforts to obtain a reasonable dividend upon the capital actually

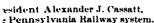


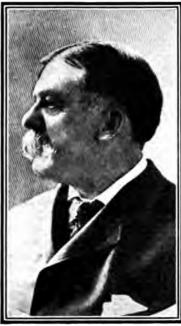
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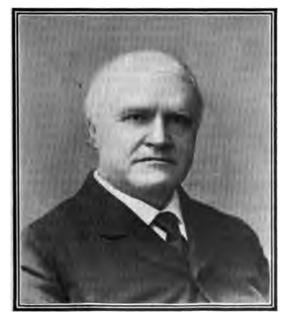
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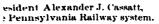
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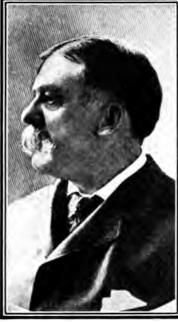
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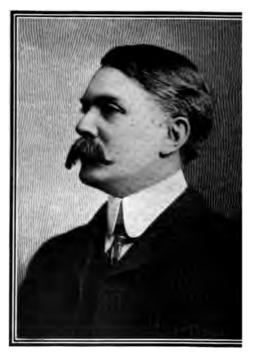
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MR. AUGUST BELMONT, OF NEW YORK.

(Who succeeds the late Senator Hanna as president of the National Civic Federation.)

Mitchell says, it is better for employer and employed to get together and talk a week than for them to fight by means of strike or lockout for a year. This is what the Civic Federation stands for, and it is most cheering to see how heartily the leaders of labor and the representatives of capital, meeting in this public-spirited organization, have come to esteem and respect one another. At the annual dinner of the Federation in New York, where President Roosevelt's wise and sympathetic letter was read, Mr. Samuel Gompers ably presided as the head of the American Federation of Labor, while among the speakers whom Mr. Gompers presented to a great company of representative men were capitalists and employers like Mr. Henry Phipps, Mr. August Belmont, Colonel Kilburn, of Ohio. and Mr. Robbins, of Pittsburg. Among the scores of talented leaders belonging to the

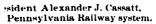
ranks of labor, besides Mr. Gompers h were such speakers as Mr. John Mitchell, United Mine Workers, and Mr. Morris the Railway Trainmen, and as representi general public were President Eliot, of Ha Archbishop Ireland, and Mr. Oscar S. : Mr. Andrew Carnegie had been with the ration through the day, and was represen the banquet by a paper read for him ! Ralph Easley, the organizer and executi cer of the body. The vacancy in the president caused by the death of the lattor Hanna was filled by the election August Belmont, the New York bank capitalist, who is also at the head of tl York Underground Railway, and in th other capacities has come into relationsh organized labor. Last fall, questions a

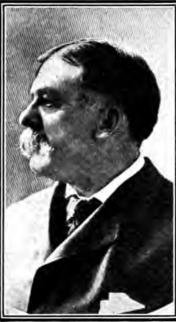


MR. RALPH M. EASLEY.
(Executive officer of the Civic Federation.)

putes of various importance relating to the wages, and other conditions of men emple the Subway were finally settled by direct ence, in which Mr. Belmont himself took ing part. His remarks at the Federation were manly and to the point, and he promotive between the best efforts for the success of the of the Civic Federation and for the profot these principles for which it stands.







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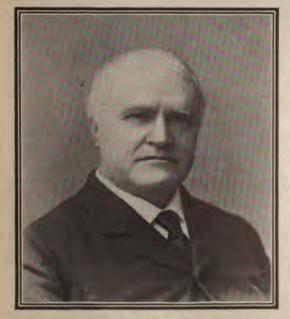
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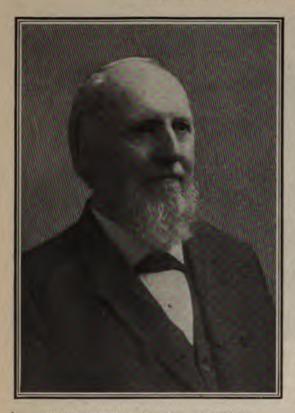


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SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL, OF MISSOURI.

(Who is to become a member of the Interstate Commerce
Commission. See page 17.)

St. Louis, representing great bodies of producers and shippers. The present chairman of the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce is Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, himself a man of large corporation interests, and he has come out with a proposal to vest the rate-regulating power in a new body of great authority, to be made up of expert members holding their appointments for life, and to be known as an interstate commerce court. A variety of bills and suggestions for bills have made their appearance, and although it is likely enough that the House of Representatives will pass the Cooper bill, it is not generally believed that the Senate can be induced to act at all on the subject in the present session.

The notion that such legislation as Not a Radical Proposal. The President asks for would undermine the value of railroad securities and disturb business conditions,—although industriously propagated by certain newspapers under corporation influence,—has very little claim to credulity. There is no disposition in any influential quarter to do injustice to the hold-

ers of railroad property. The wiser sort of railroad men and the more intelligent newspapers of the country are well aware that the immense rapidity with which the transportation interests of this country have been coming under the control of a very few people is the principal factor in the disturbance of confidence, and affords the chief argument against railway amalgamation. Competition can no longer be trusted to regulate the railroad business, and the country will not allow so vast a power to go unregulated as that which will belong to the guiding spirits in the railroad world. Inevitably, the people of this country will take over the railroads and make them public property, or else they will subject them to constant but just and reasonable oversight and control. To take the railroads over as public property could not be accomplished without a period of serious agitation that would provoke extreme controversy, and would certainly unsettle values and lead to depression, if not to panics, in the market for railway shares and securities. President Roosevelt, therefore, points out the way to avoid disturbance in the value of railway properties. Moderate public oversight and control will insure for a long period to come the private ownership and management of the American railroad system. A stubborn resistance of such public oversight and regulation on the part of railway men will precipitate almost at once a movement for public ownership that will make the "magnates" unhappy.

There Ought to be Prompt ate should create the impression in Action. the minds of the people, that it is taking too much heed of the opinions or wishes of those who hold the view that railroads are for private profit rather than for public service. On the other hand, nobody can object to a careful and deliberate treatment of so important a subject as railroad regulation by that branch of Congress which maintains the rule of unlimited discussion. When Congress adjourned for the holidays, to reassemble on January 4, or thereabouts, it was the belief that the session would end on the 4th of March without any action whatever by the Senate on this subject of railway regulation. If the Republican leaders of the Senate do not show a sincere desire to bring this question to a vote at the present session, they will make an unpleasant impression upon the country. It is true that this is the short session, but it is not one that is overburdened with large legislative undertakings. To throw the railway subject over for the next Congress might be regarded by the public as an intentional evasion.

The President's message ends with a very frank and pertinent discussion the pines. of the Philippine situation, which he ds as encouraging in many ways. The first tant business on the calendar of the Senate it assembled last month was the Philippublic improvement bill, which, with some es, was passed, on December 16, by a vote to 23. The most important part of this are is that which provides for the guarang of railroad bonds to enable a system of to be promptly constructed in such a way serve best the material interests of the peothe larger islands. This part of the bill arefully scrutinized and discussed, and it ltered from its original form in the interest etter safeguarding of the public interest. parts of the bill authorized the Philippine eipalities to incur indebtedness up to a limit per cent. of the assessed valuation of propfor necessary public improvements. The al Philippine government is also permitted se \$5,000,000 by the sale of 41 per cent. for various desirable outlays. In other s the measure makes provision under which public and private enterprise can proceed velop the islands. One of the clauses of Il gives the civil governor the title of govgeneral. The bill had passed the House last session, but with the Senate amendit will have to be voted upon again. Sec-Taft, to whose initiative the measure is due, accepted the Senate changes, and will probably be approved by the House minimum of delay.

Mr. Taft will not be satisfied to accept this as the full measure of Philippine legislation in the present session, inth as he is prepared to use every endeavor cure a large further reduction of tariff apon trade between the Philippine Islands ris country. The reasons in favor of such are weighty and sound, and it is to be that public opinion will exert itself onsly to secure prompt action in Congress. a tariff reduction, together with the railproject and the legislation to encourage g enterprises and lumber and land developwould almost certainly bring about a of prosperity in the Philippines that help in the governmental and educational cement of the people, and that would justify give success to all our programme for the re of the islands. Incidentally, such measwould increase our trade with the islands the same time would assist in various in the building up of our commercial interests in the far East. The tobacco and sugar interests in this country are the chief opponents of concessions to the Philippines.

The next important business on the New States Senate's calendar after the Philippine in Prospect. improvement measure was the bill providing for the admission of two new States into the Union. Few people, either in Congress or outside of it, seem to understand how much more important the admission of a new State to the Union is than almost any other possible business that can come before Congress. Tariffs can be made and unmade, and most other matters of legislation are subject to amendment or repeal from time to time. But hasty or ill-advised action in admitting a State to the Union is irrevocable. At this very moment the whole moral sense of the community is aroused by questions arising out of the mistake that was made in admitting Utah at a time when it would have been far better to keep Utah in the territorial condition. In the Presidential election, in November, Nevada cast a total of 11,826 votes. The admission of Nevada to the Union was a fearful mistake, for which the Constitution offers no remedy. The present bill provides for the restoration of the permanent lines of the Indian Territory that had been temporarily broken up by the granting of a territorial form of government to a portion of the Territory under the name of Oklahoma. To the area thus restored the name of Oklahoma is to be given. There are people enough and other conditions justify the admission of Oklahoma as arranged for in this Senate bill, which affords due protection to the rights of the Indian tribes. The bill also unites the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and admits them as one State under the name of Arizona. These Territories, it is true, are not ripe for admission to the Union, whether separately or jointly; but there are some reasons why the matter may as well be settled once for The chief advantage in admitting Arizona and New Mexico now as a single State would be that this would end the mischievous political agitation for their separate admission,-a scheme fostered chiefly by selfish private interests. There is now good reason to believe that the Statehood bill, as duly reported from the Senate Committee on Territories, will become a law during the present session.

Credit Where light, the highest credit belongs to Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, chairman of the committee. When this committee assignment was given him, it is hardly likely



HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, SENATOR FROM INDIANA.

(Photographed for this magazine last month by Messrs. Davis & Sanford, of New York.)

that he appreciated the public duty he would be called upon to perform. There had been so much lobby work done in favor of the admission of these Territories as four States that the thing was regarded as already accomplished. Mr. Beveridge had no conceivable motive for opposing the omnibus Statehood bill as it had passed the House and was about to pass the Senate, except the public interest in a broad and permanent way. He acted upon what came to be his fixed conviction after a study of the history of admissions to the Union in the past, and a further study of the actual situation. It was no easy or popular task that he undertook, in the fight he led against powerful interests. It is true he finally brought his party associates mainly, though not wholly, around to his right view of the subject, and he was firmly supported by a number of his colleagues on the Territories committee. But if ever credit belonged clearly and unmistakably to a single man for a great public measure, it will be due to Senator Beveridge if Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are brought into the Union as one normal and progressive State rather than as two under-sized ones, and if, above all else, the nation is protected against the fraud of having Arizona and New Mexico brought in at this time as two States with four Senators, where the conditions of population and education would not fairly entitle them, even taken together, to be admitted as one State for at least a decade to come. The inequalities among the States already present sufficient difficulties. It is the part of statesmanship to prevent the dication of such difficulties. And it is the fan honest and intelligent press to recognen who, like Beveridge, will stand perly against the political intrigues of those ould sacrifice the future good of the counhelp a corporation magnate who wants at the United States Senate from a pocket gh, or to promote the schemes of a mining rate or a cattle company.

Senator Beveridge brings a clear head and a firm will into the United States Senate. The Legislature of the State iana is on the point of paving him the decompliment and honor of according him r term. He was unanimously indorsed election by the State Republican convennd cordially supported by every Republizislative candidate and every element and 1 of his party in the entire State. Mr. dge is very much more than a good orarood lawyer, a good legislator, and a good ian. He is a man of good conscience, of r, of courage, and of patriotism. Whatever he may possess,—and doubtless he has there are those who think he is ambitious mewhat egotistical),—he has the virtues re essential qualities of a statesman, and signation by the people of Indiana for anerm in the Senate is a service rendered t State to the American people. The sucship to Senator Fairbanks, who must now nortly resign his seat in order to be sworn Vice-President of the United States, has n absorbing question in Indiana, and has d no little interest elsewhere. A number 1 have been named as active or recipient ates, but if common reports are to be ed, the choice will probably fall to the James A. Hemenway, for ten years a er of the House of Representatives and at t the chairman of the appropriations com-Mr. Hemenway's district is in the southrt of the State, and he lives at Boonville, Ohio River.

The question of the succession to Mr. Fairbanks has not attracted more attention than the discussion in New as to whether or not Senator Depew was coorded another term as the colleague of the Thomas C. Platt. At one time it was it that Mr. Depew would be reelected. Mr. being anxious to bring this result about, ublic opinion being rather friendly than ise toward the continuance of the genial oquent Chauncey in public life. But the y of Republican politics in the State of

New York has passed out of the hands of Mr. Platt into those of the retiring governor, Mr. Odell. Although this able political manager now resumes private life after two terms as governor, he continues to hold the position of chairman of the State Republican Committee, and his influence has become paramount in the party organization. Governor Higgins, whose administration opens with the New Year, has taken a position of neutrality in the Senatorship contest, while Governor Odell has been supposed to favor the candidacy of the Hon. Frank S. Black, himself a former governor. It was, therefore, a current opinion among politicians last month that Mr. Depew might not be reëlected.

The appearance of Mr. Knox in the Senate as successor to the late Mr. Senators. Quay is gratifying to all friends of the administration, inasmuch as the President still counts upon his former Attorney-General as one of his ablest counselors, while the country looks upon him as a statesman of great intellect and high public spirit. In like manner, the country regards the appearance of Mr. Crane, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, in the seat left vacant by the death of Senator Hoar, as creditable to the good people of Massachusetts. In Missouri, the success of the Republicans in capturing the Legislature prevents the reëlection of Senator Cockrell. At the end of his term, two months hence, Mr. Cockrell will have served continuously in the Senate for thirty years. It is remarkable to find what a hold he has gained upon the confidence of men of all parties. President Roosevelt's personal esteem for the Missourian is great, and was promptly shown by an offer to him of his choice between a membership in the Panama Canal Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Cockrell wisely preferred the Commerce position. His Republican successor, whosoever he may be, will not find it easy to live up to the high reputation fairly earned by Mr. Cockrell. The chances last month seemed to be in favor of the election of Mr. Thomas K. Niedringhaus, chairman of the Missouri State Republican Committee.

dovernment and Rural Interests. Thus, Mr. Roosevelt seems to perceive that agriculture and everything that relates to the development of the country and the life of the people on the land is now, quite as much as in earlier



PROF. WILLET M. HAYS.
(Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.)

days, the most important of our social and economic interests, and the section of the message devoted to the Department of Agriculture is a comprehensive statement of what is now the most fascinating and far-reaching work that the United States Government is doing in any direction whatsoever. For instance, the agricultural experiment stations in the different States are achieving wonderful results in the application of science to the improvement of every branch of farm industry. The scientific character of the Department of Agriculture is further illustrated by the appointment, last month, to the vacant position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of Prof. Willet M. Hays, of the Minnesota Agricultural College. Professor Hays has been identified with the remarkable work carried on at the United States agricultural experiment stations in the direction of improving the varieties of plants and animals which form the basis of our farm wealth. To all those having to do with scientific agriculture, he is well known, and his appointment deserves the highest commendation. The message reverts to the irrigation work of the Government. always a favorite topic with the President, and goes extensively into the subject of forestry and forest reserves. The President advises the concentration of everything relating to forest



HON. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX.

(New postmaster of New York.)

administration under the Department of culture, relieving the Department of the Int of any responsibility for the timber reselt is recommended that the limits of Yellow Park should be extended southward, that canon of the Colorado should be made a nat park, and that the Yosemite and some o groves of giant trees in California should become national reserves.

At some time during his admin Growth of the Postal Service. Postal Service. problems arising out of the imm development of the postal service. In the premessage, he makes brief statement of a few significant facts. The cost of the service du the last year was more than \$152,000,000. the total receipts more than \$143,000,000 deficit being nearly \$9,000,000. The rural delivery service is steadily being extended. there are now more than 27,000 rural ro serving 12,000,000 people in the country tricts, at some distance from the post-of Partly as a result of the growth of free delithe volume of mail matter has, within a pe of about three or four years, increased than 40 per cent. This speaks volumes fo increase in the habit of reading and the diffi of intelligence among the people. After

stest educational agency we possess in ntry is the mail service. A position in tal service hardly less important than the Postmaster-General is the headship post-office in New York City. This ofie working center for the foreign mail the distribution of second-class matter, ev-order business, and so on. The new ter of New York is Mr. William R. , who, under Mayor Low, was head of E Department. Mr. Willcox brings high to his work, and it is believed that he ect an immense improvement in this **Ice.** He takes up the work opportunely. rewards of his success will be commentith the difficulties of his task.

Not only is the President interested in the condition of people in the country districts, but he also believes some things the federal government by way of example to aid in improving are of people in towns and cities. He thoroughly in taking the city of Washfor example, and making it not merely in its public buildings and its monuo be the capital of a great nation, but nodel in its treatment of the housing 1 and its provisions for the education and of all its inhabitants. Washington is nv great extent as vet an industrial cenit grows steadily in population and in city of conditions, and the Government y ought to keep its municipal appointnd services on a par at every point with the most advanced communities.

The subject of immigration is an important one from the standpoint of our social and political welfare, and sident discusses it in a broad spirit. He fraid of immigrants, no matter how nuor from whatever country, if they are of it kind. He makes no specific recomon about the limiting of immigration, s for a comprehensive revision of the nation laws. He advises that the form and of all certificates of naturalization should orm throughout the country, and asks for increase in the federal control and superf this subject. In several other respects nmends the careful consideration of laws to American citizenship, its privileges duties. In this connection, he advises a inst bribery and corruption in federal s, and suggests a provision for publishcontributions and expenditures made in tion of United States officers.

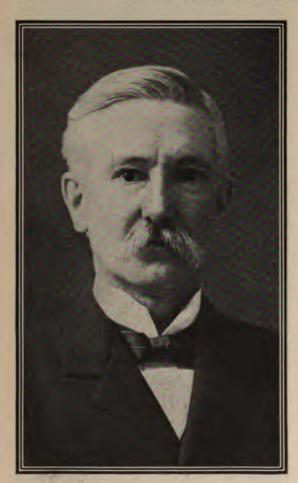
Races and Their Problems. He advises some improvements in the organization of the work of the Indian Bureau, and he has appointed a new Indian Commissioner in the person of Mr. Francis E. Leupp, an experienced Washington correspondent, who is known to have given special study to the Indian question in the past. There is nothing in the message about the race question in the South, nor is there any mention of the proposition that Congress shall investigate franchise conditions with a view to



MR. FRANCIS E. LEUPP.
(The new Indian Commissioner.)

diminishing the representation of States that have so restricted the franchise as to exclude illiterates, and practically to disfranchise the mass of negro voters in a number of the Southern States. This is a subject that may be discussed a good deal in the near future.

The most conspicuous of the subjects omitted from the President's message is the tariff. His reasons for omitting it were well understood. He was deferring the subject either for a special message to be sent in during the present session, or else for presentation to the newly elected Congress,—whether at its first regular session next December or at an extra session to be called earlier in the year.



DR. ROBERT S. WOODWARD.

(New president of the Carnegie Institution.)

It is understood that the President believes in the desirability of various changes in the present tariff, in order to make it fit the conditions of business, as they have materially altered since the Dingley tariff was adopted in 1897. There is little disposition in any quarter to deal with the American tariff from the standpoint of those theoretical persons who talk abstractly about protection and free trade. The country is doing well under a protectionist policy, and is certainly going to maintain that policy for some time to come. It is not, therefore, a question of uprooting the trees in the orchard, but simply a question whether or not it would make the trees bear better and last longer to give them a pruning. The iron and steel men tell us we are about to enter upon the largest and most prosperous year in all the history of the American production of their commodities. No blind partisanship or pride of opinion ought to touch the tariff provisions that relate to so vast an industry as this. But undoubtedly practical statesmanship, good business sense, and expert knowledge of the iron and steel industry could revise the iron and steel duties in such a way as to retain sufficient protection and safeguard American industry against an otherwise impending period of mischievous political tariff agitation.

The visit of Secretary Taft to Panama Panama Affairs. proved an agreeable one to the new Republic, and will have excellent practical results. It was a good thing also that a number of the members of the Congressional committees on the interoceanic canal visited the isthmus in November, inasmuch as some very important questions affecting the canal itself and the manner of carrying on its construction will have to be dealt with by Congress. The important thing about the earlier legislation was that it provided a way for making a start. Not much consideration was given to clauses relating to the Panama commission. That body is decidedly too large, and it ought to be either abolished altogether or very materially changed in its size, character, and functions. There must be further legislation affecting the government of the canal zone, and a decision must be reached as to the extent to which the canal will be made to approximate to the level of the oceans. It may be cut down to sea level, with many future advantages in actual use, but with great increase of initial cost and of time needed for completion. Or, if not constructed at sea level, it may be built on several alternative plans as respects the number and character of the locks, the cost, and the time needed for completion. While these questions must be dealt with in the first instance by engineers, the final decisions will be made by Congress. It is understood that Mr. Wallace, the chief engineer and the real builder of the canal, believes it will be best to spend the money and take the time to make a canal at sea level, while Admiral Walker, of the commission, thinks differently. In a public address, at Panama, Mr. Taft frankly explained that the attempt to enforce the Dingley tariff in the canal zone was a mistake. He added that he hoped for a sea-level canal, and estimated the cost at \$300,000,000.

The Carnegle Institution. It would seem as if no great gift of money could have been more opportune than Mr. Carnegie's for the endowment of the institution that bears his name and that is devoted to the encouragement of scientific research. Dr. Gilman retires from the presidency, having presided over the initiation of this great work, and he is succeeded by Pro-

fessor Woodward, who has for some years been dean of the faculty of pure science at Columbia University, and has also served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In an early number of the Review, the growth of the work of the Institution will be presented, together with some account of the personality and career of Dr. Woodward.

Peace and progress mark the recent Our Neighbors history of almost all Latin America. President Palma's message to the Cuban Congress, which reassembled in the middle of November, had given renewed evidence of the quiet and satisfactory way in which things are progressing in Cuba. Commerce, finance, education, and sanitary reform were given prominence in the message. In the city of Mexico. Gen. Porfirio Diaz was inaugurated. on December 1, for the seventh time, as President of Mexico; and Ramon Corral became First Vice-President of the Republic. With the exception of Venezuela, which seems to be suffering from too much government, the continent of South America is advancing rapidly along social and economic lines. It is a real Latin-American continent, as is pointed out by Mr. Charles Edmond Ackers, in his recent books. In addition to those of the original Spanish and Portuguese blood, great numbers of Italians, French, and Spaniards are immigrating there. Great as is our interest in the present and future of the continent, however, Europe still holds the advantage commercially. Europeans, Mr. Ackers says, have invested more than \$1,000,000,000 in South American securities, while American capital invested does not exceed \$15,000,000.

From the widely separated corners British of the British Empire come reports Imperial 8tatus. of warlike preparations which make for peace. Under the administration of Lord Curzon (who gives in a leading article, quoted on another page of this issue, a survey of his term as Indian Viceroy), General Lord Kitchener had reorganized the Indian army. His plan makes possible greater rapidity of concentration and a more thorough distribution of the European troops,—who number 70,000 in a peace army of 221,000. This remodeling of the Indian army, coming on the heels of the expedition to Tibet, and the "mission" of the Indian Government to Afghanistan, had somewhat alarmed Russia, while in England, during the tension over the North Sea incident, it had been feared that the recent visit of the Ameer of Afghanistan to St. Petersburg portended a Muscovite invasion of India.

Australia, In Australia, after the recent defeat South Africa, of the federal Labor party over the the British fiest. issue of the federal arbitration bill, the Parliament of the Commonwealth had settled down to discuss questions of tariff, income tax, general defense, and Chinese and Japanese immigration. Four years after the Boer War, Great Britain had found her pacification of South Africa so nearly completed that she could honor, as though he had been a Briton, the remains of ex-President Paul Krüger, which were reinterred in Pretoria, on December 16. Briton and Boer united in their respect for the dead ex-President. and, by King Edward's special request, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired over the remains. The labor question in South Africa bids fair to be settled by "John Chinaman." The serfdom of the black man under the Boer is being replaced by the coolie labor of the vellow man under the Briton. The entire empire has learned from the Russo-Japanese War the necessity of naval concentration, and the redistribution of the British fleet, announced early in December, is taken in Europe as an index of British foreign policy. In this redistribution there is (1) evident willingness to let Japan curb Russian naval ambitions in the far East; (2) an intention to watch closely German activities on the sea; and (3) faith in the peaceful friendly intentions of the United States to the extent of permitting the reduction of the British fleet in American waters to an almost negligible quantity.

Fortunes of A ministerial escape from defeat—the Combes the Combes Ministry in France. by two votes—on the question of a secret-spy service; an assault upon and the resignation of the minister of war, followed by the suicide of the assailant, and a duel between the Socialist leader, M. Jaurès, and the Nationalist, M. Paul Déroulède, over an insult to the memory of Joan of Arc,—these had been the sensations of a month in France. M. Combes had narrowly escaped defeat over a resolution criticising his circular directing government officials to furnish information concerning their colleagues. The exposure of this method of gaining information had caused General André's resignation of the portfolio of war. During the revelations, the war minister was attacked by M. Gabriel Syveton, a Nationalist deputy, who afterward committed suicide, with grave charges of misappropriation of funds hanging over him. The appointment of General André's successor, M. Henry Berteaux, has caused something of a sensation, owing to the fact that he is a broker without military experience. He is the first to break the tradition of a military man to be war-head in the French

cabinet. The relations of the Republic to the Vatican are still strained, although, at his second Consistory, Pope Pius X. had proclaimed an allocution, recalling the origin of the Concordat, tracing its history, and explaining that the socalled "organic articles" (added in 1802 by Napoleon), under which the insurgent French bishops and the Combes ministry claim that the Church is interfering with the Republic's rights, had never been recognized by the Holy See either as law or as part of the Concordat. Although dignified and firm in tone, this allocution had been generally interpreted in secular circles as indicating a desire on the part of His Holiness to come to some definite understanding with the French Republic.

Germany is facing a deficit of some Germany's Financial Troubles. \$73,000,000,—about 114 per cent. greater than the deficit of last year. According to the report of Baron von Stengel, minister of finance, delivered to the Reichstag upon the assembling of that body, on December 1, the revenues of the empire from all sources have decreased, and the expenditures, present and prospective, are greater than ever before. The expenses connected with the campaign, in German Southwest Africa, against the Hereros, great as they have been, account for only one-sixth of the increased deficit, the greater part of which is due to the steady advance in military and naval expenses. The interest on the public debt, which was also announced, has risen from \$26,000,000 to \$28,000,000 annually, and the customs rates, owing to a diminution of grain imports, show a falling off of \$3,000,000. The naval budget calls for a large increase over that of last year. Most of it is to be expended in the construction of eight battleships, two cruisers, and several gunboats. The Prussian army budget for 1905 is estimated at \$116,000,000, an increase of \$1,-000,000 over last year. The only hope of checking the increase of the deficit, it had been announced, is the operation of the new commercial treaties. Meanwhile, the deficit must be met by borrowing, and the outlook for the commercial treaties is not very bright when it is considered that the first one negotiated (that with Austria) has been rejected by the other party. There is a growing inclination among the representatives in Parliament to criticise the arbitrary stand of the monarchy on various political, economic, and social matters; particularly is the pro-Russian attitude denounced by the Socialists. The ruling classes of Germany, however, are sympathetic toward autocracy and support Russia, because they regard her as the great bulwark of conservatism in Europe.

Austria-Hungary seems to be never Austria's without troubles for any length of time. The Vienna Government, besides having to act as policeman in the Balkans, has now two serious internal disturbances, both of which threaten the stability of the empire. These are the Italian university question and the growing opposition of Hungary. One of the acute phases of the language problem in Austria, which causes as much uneasiness to the aged Emperor as the Bohemian language question, is the persistent agitation on the part of his Italian subjects for an Italian university, in particular, for the establishment of an Italian faculty in the University of Trieste. This Austria had refused to do, for fear that, owing to racial hatred between Italians and Germanspeaking Austrians in the Italian provinces subject to Austria, the university might become the center of an anti-Austrian propaganda in a district which, for five centuries, Austria has tried to Germanize. The government had decided, instead, to institute an Italian faculty in the University of Innsbruck. This excited violent opposition on the part of the Italian students at Trieste, who, not being familiar with German. were forced to journey to Innsbruck for instruction. Rioting by students had taken place several times during the past year, resulting in some serious loss of life. Late in November last, an Hungarian artist, Prezzey, had been stabbed by the gendarmerie during a riot, and at his funeral a demonstration had taken place which involved the calling out of the reserves. The national element is being emphasized, and, despite the efforts of the cabinets at Vienna and Rome. the Innsbruck affair, as it is called, may yet constitute a danger of grave proportions. Disorderly sessions of the Reichsrath at Vienna had also added to the troubles of the empire. In discussing the Innsbruck riots, several Socialist members had made personal attacks upon the ruling dynasty, one of them declaring that the Hapsburgs had "always regarded the country as an object of exploitation, and had been a burden on the people for six hundred years."

Austrian deny that it is Hungary which is how the dominant partner in the dual monarchy. The commercial and economic progress of the Hungarian people during the past quarter of a century has greatly overshadowed that of Austria proper; and the aged Kaiser, Franz Joseph, sees in the increasing unruliness of the Hungarian Diet a revival of the ideas of the famous Kossuth, with almost a certainty of their realization, when, at his own



FRANCIS KOSSUTH.

he Radical party in the Hungarian Diet.)

anger of disruption of the empire ite. The Radical party, led by the ssuth to-day, with its clamor for rsonal rule," - that is, entire sepa-Austria, except that the Emperor so the King of Hungary,—is increasgth every year. Two years ago, an he imperial army made it necessary gary for a larger quota of troops. t at Budapest had not been willing to 3 the Imperial Government conceded right to an entirely separate army, rian officers, and the Hungarian lanst year, and the present year, had es in the demand made upon Hune imperial army. Other questions, the reform of the electoral system, the country, and had finally united on to Premier Tisza.

The demand for reform received great mpetus upon the return from the United States of the Nationalist, nye, who had imbibed many ideas of berty and progress. The Hungarian ided on October 9, and its sessions set stormy since that time, culminatniddle of December, in actual rioting it Tissa, the prime minister, en-

deavored to "railroad" through a bill by which the obstruction tactics of the opposition would be stopped. Personal assaults were made, furniture was broken, and general disorder ensued. The aged Emperor, knowing that the heir-apparent, the Grand Duke Ferdinand, is not popular in Hungary, and fearing the result of the united opposition, had desired to put an end to the obstruction at once and for all; first, by complimenting the Hungarian national pride in permitting the return to Budapest of the remains of Francis Rakoczi the Second, the Hungarian national hero, and, second, by making obstruction illegal. Premier Tisza, who is an ardent patriot, although an advocate of the present régime, is a strong man, with a will and a body of steel. He looks more like an American or an Englishman than an Hungarian. If he should not succeed in breaking up the parliamentary deadlock, his successor (now that the ex-premier, Kolomán Szell, has resigned from the Liberal party), would probably be Count Julius Andrássy, the leader of the Deakists.

Signs of a social and economic awak
ghts in
Spain.

Signs of a social and economic awakening in Spain have been many during the past months. In March, 1904,
a commission appointed by the Cortes, known
as the Institute of Social Reforms, succeeded in



POLITICAL SKATING.

"We must hold fast or we fall."-From Der Floh (Vienna)

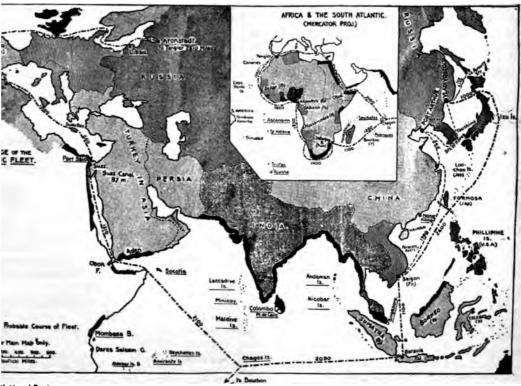
promulgating a law prohibiting work on Sundays, and enforcing the closing of all industrial and commercial establishments. In October, this body, after a heated discussion, ratified the absolute prohibition of Sunday bullfights. It was felt that a national custom so long established could not be abolished at once, but the prohibition of its observance on Sundays (the day on which ninetenths of the bullfights took place) is considered to be the death-blow of bullfighting in Spain. The powerful Institute of Social Reforms, which has thus accomplished such a work for civilization, had also been investigating strikes in the kingdom, and had made some suggestions for bettering labor conditions, which the government is proceeding to carry out. The census of 1900, showing the population of the kingdom to be close to nineteen millions, indicates that the number of illiterates is being slowly reduced, the percentage of the population able to read and write having increased from 281 in 1887 to 34 in 1900. Commercially, and industrially, also, Spain is progressing. Reports of the Spanish railroads for the year 1903 show a satisfactory improvement, and negotiations have been almost concluded with France for building two new railroads through the Pyrenees. The figures of Spain's general trade for the year 1903 show a great improvement over all preceding years of the decade, and a number of commercial treaties, notably one with Cuba, are being negotiated. Reforms are also being carried out in the army, so drastic as to cause the resignation of the cabinet on December 15. In the new ministry, General Azcarraga is premier and General Villar is minister of war. The death of the Princess Maria Mercedes, sister of King Alfonso, leaves the little Prince Alfonso the heir to the throne. Early in December, King Alfonso authorized his minister at Washington to sign the Spanish-American treaty of arbitration.

Assassination, it has been said, never The Russian brought about a revolution, but it has Zemstvo Memorial. come very nearly doing so in the case of the late Russian minister of the interior, von Plehve. By making possible the selection of Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski, with his liberal, progressive views, it has resulted in what is virtual revolution in Russia. Encouraged by Prince Mirski's broad, progressive spirit and the reforms already due to his influence (as outlined in these pages last month), the zemstvos, or "county councils," of Russia assembled on November 19, without official sanction, it is true. The result of their deliberations was a memorial presented to the Czar asking for a more liberal administration and a representative government. The chief resolution in the memorial as finally adopted was as follows:

In order to secure the proper development of the life of the state and the people, it is imperatively necessary that there be regular participation of national representatives, sitting as an especially elected body to make laws, regulate the revenues and expenditures, and determine the legality of the acts of the administration.

Not only did Prince Mirski escape criticism for permitting this meeting to be held, but the Czar received the memorial presented, and also gave an audience to the leaders of the zemstvo conference. A graphic and comprehensive analysis of conditions in Russia leading up to this meeting of the zemstvos, and pointing out the significance of the entire liberal movement, is presented in our pages this month by Dr. E. J. Dillon, who writes from St. Petersburg, and the history of the zemstvo as an institution will be found in our "Leading Articles" department.

Much had been hoped for from the Progress of Liberalism. progressive tendencies of the Emperor as influenced by his new minister of the interior. It had been hoped that on the imperial name-day (December 19), or immediately afterward, some reply would be given to the memorial, but these hopes were doomed to disappointment. A number of Socialistic and other radical demonstrations had taken place. principally among the students of St. Petersburg and Moscow, in favor of a constitution, but these outbreaks, although put down, had been handled with remarkable moderation, in many cases by appeals to reason; in not one instance had the Cossack whip been employed. A signal victory for the new liberal movement was the drafting of a plan for the amelioration of the condition of the peasants, submitted to the Czar by former Minister of Finance Witte. His recommendations have the indorsement of Prince Mirski, and, it is reported, the cordial approval of the Czar. Among other signs of progress and liberty had been the Emperor's decree that, beginning January 1, 1905, the Finnish language would be permitted in the official deliberations of the Finnish Senate. The radical revolutionary elements in the empire, embracing nineteen different official bodies,-Poles, Finns, Jews, and Muscovites themselves,—are reported to have come to a complete understanding. They had decided not to embarrass Prince Mirski by hostile demonstra-The disturbances which had actually taken place are in some quarters attributed to the action of the bureaucracy, which is fighting for its life and trying to create a feeling against the liberal movement.



Vational Review.

THE VOY

THE VOYAGE OF THE BALTIC FLEET, SHOWING DISTANCES.
(Coasts under British influence are black on this map.)

Speculation as to whether Russia's Baltic fleet will ever reach the Yellow Sea, or where it will meet Admiral increases as the now famous ships make low progress toward Port Arthur. By the ! the first week in December, Rear Ad-Voelkersam's squadron, consisting of the · battleships and most of the cruisers, had through the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb into abian Sea. By the middle of December, ain section of the fleet, composed of the avier battleships, under Admiral Rozhesthimself, which had taken the longer by way of the Cape of Good Hope, had eported off French Congo, about halfway the west coast of Africa. It had been lly assumed that the squadrons would it some point in northern Madagascar and refit. This is French territory, by the way, ens up the question of neutrality. The quadron of the fleet had left later than the :wo, and was reported entering the Median when Admiral Voelkersam's ships left d Sea. Distances and courses will be seen map we reproduce. The St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya, declares that the entire

fleet consumes over 3,000 tons of coal daily when steaming at reduced speed, a consumption which would increase three-fold if full speed were attained. Under the most favorable circumstances. the fleet might reach Port Arthur by the first of February, although it will probably not do so earlier than the first of March, this reckoning not taking account of Admiral Togo. Having destroyed the Russian fleet in the harbor of Port Arthur, the Japanese admiral had taken his heavier ships into dock at Sasebo to be refitted, and then had left for Singapore. This fact, with the announcement that the Japanese Government had warned neutral commerce to keep away from the Pescadores and to be careful along the coast of southern China, would indicate that Admiral Rozhestvenski will not get into the Yellow Sea without testing the mettle of Japan's hitherto victorious sea-fighters.

With the destruction of the remainvenshi be ing Russian warships in Port Arthur Resnforced? harbor, the problem before the Baltic fleet became more grave. Although it had been generally believed that Admiral Rozhestvenski had been coaling and taking in supplies at

number of French ports along the route, and that France would strain her neutrality even to the point of permitting the Baltic fleet to make its base at some port of Madagascar, yet with all ports under English influence absolutely closed to his warships, Admiral Rozhestvenski would find it very difficult to reach his destination. According to the situation as outlined in the European press, in the middle of December, Russia had two courses open to her,—either to recall the Baltic fleet (and it was once rumored that the Czar had already done this) or to defy the treaty of Paris and send the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles to reënforce Admiral Rozhestvenski. A number of Russian leaders, among them Admiral Alexiev and Captain Klado, the latter one of the witnesses to appear before the North Sea Inquiry Commission, had been openly urging that the Black Sea fleet, irrespective of treaty considerations, be sent through the Dardanelles. Captain Klado had gone even further. He had severely criticised the laxity of the Russian admiralty in its conduct of the war. When his criticisms appeared in the Novoye Vremya, the captain was arrested and imprisoned, and almost immediately became a popular hero. , The idea of sending out the Black Sea fleet, and thus defying Great Britain, had evidently struck a popular chord. It is doubtful, however, whether the Black Sea fleet is in condition to be sent to the far East, reliable reports indicating that most of the ships are dismantled and laid up. Moreover, the naval authorities at St. Petersburg had officially announced that Russia has no intention of sending out the fleet.

For a month following the middle of The Facing November, the armies of Kuropatkin and Ovama had faced each other on the banks of the Shaho River without any clashing more serious than outpost skirmishes. There had been a number of artillery duels, and General Rennenkampf, with his Cossacks, had defeated several Japanese scouting parties; but neither side seemed ready for a general advance. Contrary to the general belief, the setting in of winter had not seriously affected either army. Food, clothing, and other supplies had been sufficient, and on both sides the Red Cross Society had succeeded in thoroughly organizing its work. Each bank of the river, correspondents had said, was transformed into an underground city, trenches and bomb-proof retreats having been dug, into which 220,000 Russians, and perhaps 240,000 Japanese, were living, waiting the favorable opportunity to attack each other,-"a womanless, childless city, which produces nothing, and consumes every day one th tons of food." Kuropatkin, it had been re was awaiting reënforcements by way of 1 and Oyama did not care to move unt Arthur had fallen, and General Nogi coul his 70,000 men to swell the main Japanes Japan's completion of the Seoul-Fusan R and the readjustment of the line fron chwang to Liao-Yang, had been answe Russia with the announcement that she gun the double-tracking of the Trans S Railroad from Moscow to the seat of th General Kaulbars, who will command th Manchurian army, under General Kuro had arrived at Mukden, and almost th day Admiral Alexiev, his resignation as \ of the far East being accepted by the Cz arrived in St. Petersburg. In an in which appeared in a Paris newspaper, miral had made some interesting statem to the management of the campaign, pra repudiating all responsibility, however, claring that he had foreseen and predic war, but had never desired it.

It is becoming increasingly Situation at that Port Arthur's capacity for ance has been greatly un mated. Despite the significant successes Japanese investing force, during Noveml December, the garrison, according to (Stoessel's latest report to the Czar (on De 19) was confident of holding out for months-until the arrival of the Balti which was expected there by February December 2, after a series of attacks la month, and with terrible loss of life, the Ja succeeded in capturing a very important p known as 203-Meter Hill, dominating ne the harbor, but the heart of the town itself eral Stoessel declares that this hill cost l my 20,000 men, and General Nogi admits losses. Mounting guns on this comm position, the Japanese at once bombard Russian warships in the harbor, under A Wirenius. Effective reply was impossil after forty-eight hours' bombardment, the ships Pobieda, Retvizan, Peresviet, and the cruisers Bayan and Pallada, and the gr Giliak and Amur were battered and sunk eral days later, two Japanese torpedo (which were afterward lost) succeeded in reand disabling the Russian battleship Sei thus completing the destruction of Russia fighting force at Port Arthur. A number boats and destroyers had been still unacc for, and there were transports and hospita in the harbor, but no fighting force wor

partial offset to the destruction of the ships was the loss, on November 30, of ese cruiser Saiyen by a mine.

The Japanese Imperial Diet was opened on November 28 by the Emperor in person, with a formal adwhich His Majesty expressed his insubmitting a scheme for meeting war .res and his delight over the victory of and the cooperation of his people. re the meeting of the Diet, Premier tsura had made public a carefully preement of Japan's contentions and ex-Most of these points had been prefore, but it is interesting to note Count declaration that, "while everything hinge on the fall of Port Arthur, I do de myself with the thought that the f that ill-fated fortress will bring the speedy termination." Japan, said tsura further, is ready to sacrifice her and her last cent for victory in this ch means her national existence. Fipolitically, and economically, Japan, ed, was in a satisfactory and united "We have no war party, and no ty, as Russia has; but, on the contrary, n is one and united, with a determifight to the last extremity." Very inand valuable confirmation of Count words is found in Mr. Frederick book (noticed in our book department th) on General Kuroki's campaign. r. Palmer believes, would not in generfer any physical exhaustion from her Russia. Upon returning to the Island ie says, "you felt more than ever the point of view in the struggle of the ded islands against a country that has I than she can develop in a thousand After all, "little" Japan is not so accuracterization as the world has believed. d Empire is larger than England, and ulous. She has six million more peo-France. Within six months, she has sea six armies, each of which was as ther army that met at Waterloo. In 1ths, she has sent to Manchuria twice as liers as England sent to South Africa in

That the rise of Japan as a great power, and that her challenge of Russia,—no matter what may be the actual final the present conflict,—will bring about a sping of the great powers of the world, be the deepening impression in Europe.

A shifting of European alliances is taken for granted. Despite the Franco-Russian alliance and the traditional antipathy between Teuton and Slav, there has been an unmistakable drawing together of Germany and Russia and a distinct alienation of France from her ally. For years, Germany has been trying to break up the Franco-Russian alliance, which has been her nightmare. It begins to look as though German statesmen had already found in the present war an opportunity to make friends with Russia while striking a blow at France. 'Frenchmen, during the past fifteen years, have loaned to Russia about \$1,600,-000,000 — on practically unsecured notes — besides which they have invested nearly \$500,000, 000 more in private Russian enterprises, largely on the promise of governmental support. And Russia continues to borrow. But there are signs that the French are beginning to weary of the load. The last Russian loan of \$270,000,000 was floated in Brussels, and underwritten, it is generally understood, by German bankers. The course pursued so far by the German Government during the war (in the case, especially, of German commerce interfered with by Russian cruisers) has been such as to warrant the belief that Berlin was striving very hard to please St. Petersburg. If Germany can supplant France in Russia's affection, there will be nothing left for the Republic except to make more deep and lasting her friendship with England, already so auspiciously begun. With France detached from her alliance with Russia, there would be very little reason for the continuance of the triple alliance, under the bonds of which Austria and Italy have already begun to show signs of restlessness.

Could Japan and Russia Join Hands? In the matter of alliances, a most sensational idea has been advanced and attributed to the initiation of the German Kaiser. This is nothing less than a Russo-Japanese alliance. According to reports from St. Petersburg, an alliance with Japan is now recognized as an indispensable condition for the success of Russia's Eastern policy. The Czar's government, it is said, has determined, for the sake of its prestige, to defeat Japan, but is firmly convinced that, after victory, a permanent peace must be secured with Japan by means of an offensive and defensive alliance. The idea is not absolutely new. It will be recalled that Austria and Prussia became allies almost immediately after their war of 1866. Such a plan might be acceptable to the peculiar exigencies of Russian diplomacy in its need when facing a domestic crisis; but, unless her whole history and national characteristics have belied her, it could never find approval in Japan.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From November 21 to December 20, 1904.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 5.—The third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress is begun; both branches adjourn out of respect to the memory of Senators Hoar and Quay.

December 6.—President Roosevelt's annual message is read in both branches....In the Senate, Mr. Knox (Rep., Penn.) and Mr. Crane (Rep., Mass.) are sworn in....In the House, bills for an inquiry into the affairs of the Panama Railroad and for publicity of corporations' affairs are introduced.

December 7.—In the Senate, Mr. T. C. Platt (Rep., N. Y.) introduces a bill to reduce the Congressional representation of the Southern States; the nominations of Secretaries Morton and Moody, Attorney-General Moody, Postmaster-General Wynne, and William R. Willcox as postmaster of New York are confirmed.... In the House, the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill is introduced.

December 9.—The House passes the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

December 12.—The Senate considers the pure food bill and the Philippine railroad bill....The House passes a bill transferring control of forest reserves from the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture.

December 13.—The House, by a large majority, votes to impeach Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States Court of Northern Florida.

December 14.—In the Senate, a committee from the House presents impeachment charges against Judge Swayne, and a committee of five Senators is appointed to consider them....In the House, a committee to prepare articles of impeachment against Judge Swayne is appointed.

December 15.—The Senate adopts a resolution providing for consideration of the Swayne impeachment charges....In the House, the Hill financial bill is taken up and discussed.

December 16.—The Senate passes the Philippine public improvement bill by a vote of 44 to 23.

December 19.—The House passes a bill reincorporating the Red Cross.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN.

November 21.—President Roosevelt appoints Francis E. Leupp, of the District of Columbia, Commissioner of Indian affairs, *vice* William A. Jones, resigned.

December 3.—It is announced that Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A. (retired), accepts an appointment as adjutant-general on the staff of Governor-elect William L. Douglas, of Massachusetts.

December 8.—The Republican managers in Maryland decide not to contest the electoral vote of that State.

December 17.—The Colorado Supreme Court throws out the vote of four Denver precincts, giving to the Republicans control of the State Legislature.

December 19.—The United States Supreme Court decides that railroads are compelled under the law to provide safety appliances.

December 20.—Senator Platt, of New York, calls a conference of Republicans favorable to the reëlection of Senator Depew.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN.

November 21.—Representatives of the Russian zemstvos adopt a memorial to the Czar (see page 34).

November 22.—Chief of Police Salazar, of Santiago. Cuba, is arrested on charges of bribery and malfeasance in office.

November 24.—In the Cuban budget for the next fiscal year, the estimated expenses of the government are \$19,138,104, and the estimated revenues, \$19,699,850.

November 25.—The Australian defense scheme passes the federal House.

November 27.—Ten thousand Socialists in Vienna make a demonstration against the government.

November 28.—The Cuban House passes the bill prohibiting religious processions in the streets.

November 30.—The Japanese Diet is opened by the Emperor....King Victor Emmanuel opens the Italian Parliament.

December 1.—General Porfirio Diaz is inaugurated as President of Mexico for the seventh time....The Servian ministers of public works, education, and justice resign because of a disagreement in the cabinet over the building of new railroads....The German Reichstag meets.

December 9 .- At the opening of the Finnish Diet, the



KING CHARLES I. OF PORTUGAL.
(Who has just paid a visit to England.)

speech from the throne promises the introduction of bills limiting the application of objectionable laws.

December 10.—Earl Grey takes the oath of office as governor-general of Canada.... The Brazilian Senate passes a bill to build twenty-eight warships.

December 13.—The opposition in the Hungarian Diet drives out the guard of Premier Tisza and wrecks the House



GRACE REPORMED CHAPEL, WASHINGTON.

The church attended by President Roosevelt.)

nber 15.—The Spanish cabinet resigns.

nber 16.—King Alfonso of Spain appoints the binet, as follows: Premier and minister of mameral Azcarraga; minister of finance, Senor Cas; minister of the interior, Senor Vardillo; minif foreign affairs, Marquis Aguilar de Campo; or of instruction, Senor Lacierva; minister of Senor Ugarte; minister of agriculture, Senor as; minister of war, General Villar.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

mber 21.—Prince George of Greece addresses a andum to the powers urging the union of Crete

Freece....The Court of Arbibegins hearings lispute between and Great Britance, and Geris to the tax on in foreign con-

mber 22. — An tion treaty bethe United and Germany is at Washington. mber 23. — An tion treaty bethe United and Portugal is at Washington. mber 24. — Am-



MADAME STOESSEL.
(The heroine of Port Arthur.)

or Choate announces in London that the terms Anglo-American arbitration treaty have been upon.

mber 25.—The Anglo-Russian North Sea conis signed at St. Petersburg.

mber 26.—The Russian supreme prize court dehe British steamer Cheltenham a lawful prize. mber 28.—The Panama contentions in matters ig the United States are made known to Secreift at a conference in Panama....It is announced ussia has accepted the invitation of the United States to conclude an arbitration treaty....The British and Russian governments invite the United States to appoint a naval officer as a member of the court of inquiry to investigate the North Sea case.

November 30.—President Roosevelt appoints Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., to represent the United States on the North Sea court of inquiry.

December 4.—Secretary Taft issues an executive order at Panama, which settles all points in dispute between the Republic of Panama and the United States.

December 7.—The French Senate, by a vote of 252 to 37, approves the Anglo-French colonial treaty.

December 8.—Austria-Hungary offers to reopen negotiations for a commercial treaty with Germany.... British holders of Colombian bonds ask President Roosevelt to be arbitrator of the amount of debt to be assumed by Panama.... Ratifications of the Anglo-French colonial treaty are exchanged.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

November 21.—Da Pass, on Marshal Oyama's right flank, is taken by the Japanese.... A German ship, laden

with clothing, medicine, and food, is seized by a Japanese warship near Port Arthur.

November 22. — Admiral Skrydlov arrives at Vladivostok A Japanese bombardment of Port Arthur sets fire to buildings near the arsenal.

November 24. — Russia decides to issue in January, 1905, a loan of \$290,000,000.

November 26.— The Japanese make a general assault on Shungshushan and other forts at Port Arthur.

November 28.—A Japanese attack on the Russian eastern flank, on the Shakhe River, is

repulsed by the Russians after heavy fighting.

November 30.—The Japanese capture 203-Metre Hill, one of the main defenses of Port Arthur; the Russians make six unsuccessful attempts to retake it.

December 3.—A truce of six hours is arranged at Port Arthur to enable each side to bury its dead and remove the wounded from the slopes of 203-Metre Hill.

December 7.—It is announced that the Russian battleship *Poltava* has been sunk at Port Arthur by shells from the Japanese guns on 203-Metre Hill and that the battleship *Retrizan*, a cruiser, and other vessels have been seriously damaged by the fire.

December 10.—The Japanese cruiser Satyen strikes a Russiar, mine off Port Arthur and sinks.

December 12.—It is said by the Japanese that four Russian battleships and two cruisers have been completely disabled at Port Arthur.

December 17.—Some of Admiral Togo's ships saf' from Port Arthur south.



DR. FLAVEL 8. LUTHER.
(Recently inaugurated president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.)



"THE DRINKING MAIDEN." BY ERNST WENCK.

(Declared by the judges to be the finest piece of sculpture exhibited at the Dresden art exposition of 1904.)

December 18.-The north fort of East Kikwan Hill, near Port Arthur, is blown up by a Japanese mine; infantry occupy the position.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 23.-The United States cruiser Pennsylvania establishes a new record for the navy by making an average speed of 22.43 knots an hour.

November 26 .-President Roosevelt visits the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

November 28.-The Department of Commerce begins its investigation of the petroleum industry.

December 1. - The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis closes.

December 3. - The United States armored cruiser Tennessee is launched at Philadelphia.

December 13. - Dr. R. S. Woodward, of

Columbia University, is chosen president of the Carne-

THE LATE CHARLES NELAN, THE

CARTOONIST.

December 17 .- In the burning of the steamer Glen Island, on Long Island Sound, nine lives are lost.



November 21.-Rev. Albert Watson, formerly principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, 77.

November 22.-Rear-Admiral John Russell Bartlett, U.S.N. (retired), 60.

November 26.-Augusto Rotoli, the composer, 57.... Roger Riordan, author, critic, and journalist, 56.

November 28.-Mme. Janauschek, the well-known actress, 74....Rev. Jeremiah E. Rankin, D.D., formerly president of Howard University, 76....Rev. William M. Paxton, D.D., formerly president of Princeton Theological Seminary, 80....Lord Ridley (Sir Matthew White), 62.

November 29.-The Earl of Hardwicke, 37....Gen. Sir Collingwood Dickson, V. C., 87.

December 1.-Dr. Leonard F. Pitkin, a well-known New York physician, 46.

December 2.-Mrs. George Henry Gilbert, the oldest actress on the American stage, 83.... Rev. Edward H.

Welch, a distinguished Jesuit of Washington, D.C., 83,

December 5. - Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., of Boston, 63.... Adeline Sergeant, the English novelist, 53.... Ex-Postmaster-General James N. Tyner, 78 .. Henry P. Moulton, United States District-Attorney for the Massachusetts district, 60.

December 6. -William Blaikie, the author of "How to Get Strong," 61...Rev. James D. Barbee, D.D., a leader in Southern Methodism, 72.

December 7.-Hugh McLaughlin, the wellknown Democratic politician of Kings County, N. Y., 77 Charles Nelan, the cartoonist,

46....Samuel S. Mitchell, the American artist.

December 8.-Judge Greenleaf Clark, president of the Board of Regents of Minnesota University, 69,

December 10.-Dr. William H. Bigler, a well-known homeopathic physician of Philadelphia, 64.

December 11.-Rev. John White Chadwick, D.D., the Unitarian clergyman and author, of Brooklyn, N.Y., 64.

December 14.-Lemuel Clarke Davis, editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, 69.

December 15. - Brig.-Gen. Samuel M. Whitside, U.S.A. (retired), 65.... Norman Maccoll, former editor of the London Athenaum, 61.

December 16.—Ossian D. Ashley, a well-known American railroad man, 83.

December 18.-Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, the wellknown homeopathist, 70.

December 20.-Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, Roman Catholic bishop of Pittsburg, 77.



THE LATE MRS. G. H. GILBERT. (In the character of "Countess Gucki.")

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904.

ates.		POPULAR VOTE.									ELECTORAL VOTE.	
	velt, p.	Parker, Dem.	Debs, Soc. Dent.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	Corregan, Soc. Lab.	Scattering.	Pluralities.		evelt,	n.	
	Roosevelt, Rep.							Roose- velt, Rep.	Par- ker, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	
		79,857	863	612	5,051				57,385		11	
	46,860	64,434	1.816	993	2,318	****	1233	******	17,574		9	
	205,226	89,294	29,535	7,380			333	115,932	*****	10	****	
************		100,105	4,304	3,438	834	336		34,582		5		
	111,089	72,909	4.543	1,506	495	575	die.	38,180	Tress	7		
**********		19.347	146	607	51		****	4,865	*****	3		
	8,314	27,046	2,337	5	1,605	27.70		******	18,732		5	
***********		83,472	197	684	22,635			127111	59,269	****	13	
	47.783	18,480	4,949	1,013	353	****	****	29,303	*****	3		
		327,606	69,225	34,770	6,725	4,698	830	305,039		27		
	368,289	274.345	12,013	23,496	2,444	1,598	****	93,944	*****	15		
		149,141	14,847	11,601	2,207	****	40.00	158,766		13	****	
		86,174	15,869	7,306	6,253	40.50		126,781	*****	10		
		217,170	3,602	6,609	2,511	596			11,893		13	
***********		47,708	995	****		****		*****	42,503		9	
		27,630	2,106	1,510	338	4552		36,807	*****	6		
******	109,497	109.446	2,247	3,034			****	51		1	7	
ts	257,822	165,746	13,604	4,279	1,294	2,359		92,076	*****	16		
	361,866	134,170	8,946	13,324	1,144	1.024	****	227,696	*****	14		
	214,978	68,631	6,376	5,603	2,004	****		146,347	2000	11	10.3	
		53,280	392		1,424				50,133	****	10	
	321,449	296,313	13,009	7,191	4,226	1,674	****	25,137		18	30.00	
		21,773	5,676	335	1,520	208	25.55	13,159	******	3		
	138,558	52,921	7,412	6,323	20,518		1,181	85,637		8		
***********		3,982	928		344		344	2,885	******	3		
hire		33,995	1.090	749	83			20,185		4		
*********	251,937	177,339	9,562	6,838	3,703	2,676	9666	74,598		12		
	859,533	683,981	36,833	20,787	7,459	9.127		175,552	******	39		
ina	82,470	124,121	124	361	819			*****	41,651		12	
ta	52,658	14,296	1,945	1,105	153		are.	38,362	221.co	4		
	600,095	344,940	36,260	19,339	1,401	2,633		255, 155	*****	23		
**********		17,521	7,619	3,806	753			42,934		4		
8		335,430	21,863	33,717	******	2,211	2,568	505,519		34		
d		24,839	956	768	*****	488	****	16,766		4		
ina	Control A	52,563		******	1	21		******	50,009	****	9	
a		21,969	3,138	2,965	1.240			50,114	******	4	4244	
	105,369	131,653	1,354	1,889	2,491	22.00		******	26,284		12	
	51,242	167,200	2,791	4,292	8,062	421	1.22	*****	115,958	****	18	
		33,413	5,767		******		36	29,033		3		
***********	40,459	9,777	859	792	*****	2000	3799	30,682	2444	4		
		80,648	218	1,383	359	56		Service	32,768	VA.4	12	
		28,098	10,023	3,229	61.9	1,592	****	73,442	*****	5	1015	
ia		100,850	1,572	4,413	99	2000	1.00	31,758	*****	7		
**********	280,164	124,107	28,220	9,770	530	223	2	156,057	× * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	13		
	20,489	8,930	1,077	217	1143.44		****	11,559	*****	3	****	
	7,630,893	5,106,649	397,208	258,039	114,106	32,516	5,294	3,048,403	524,159	336	140	

gures in the above table are taken from the final official returns, in so far as they could be obtained to that this number of the Review went to press. The vote for the elector receiving the highest allots on each party ticket is given in each case.

tal vote cast for President was 13,544,705; Roosevelt's plurality, 2,524,244; Roosevelt's majority, te total vote in 1900 was 13,961,566; McKinley's plurality in that year, 849,790; his majority, 456,259.





UNCLE SAM (to President Roosevelt): "Before you can bring about world peace, you must establish peace in your own land by killing the trust monster."

From the Amsterdammer (Amsterdam).



THE GODDESS OF PEACE: "Fly away, my doves. Roosevelt would snare you."

From Fischietto (Turin).



KINDRED SPIRITS OF THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

The German Kaiser and President Roosevelt.

From Punch (London).

SOME FOREIGN CARTOONS ON INTERNATIONAL TOPICS.

HE European cartoonists are taking increased interest in American affairs, as witness several cartoons on this page. Several weeks ago, Punch, of London, published a cartoon showing the Kaiser and President Roosevelt as "Kindred Spirits of the Strenuous Life." In Berlin, the police tore that page out of copies of the English weekly before it could be sold, whereupon Punch, a week or two later, published the supplementary cartoon at the bottom of this page. The North Sea incident and Stoessel, at Port Arthur, have been much dwelt upon by the cartoonists.



CONFISCATED BY THE BERLIN POLICE.-From Punch (London).



icated to the gallant defender of Port Arthur.)

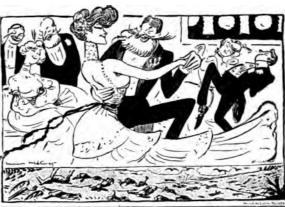
onor of the Russian eagles is untarnished, and to ther bloodshed, humanity desires, with one accord, nder of the heroic remains of the garrison."—Times.

From Punch (London).



THE ROZHESTVENSKI METHOD.

in doubt, I would rather fire at ten friends than r."—From Le Grelot (Paris).





TWO CABLES

- 1. A cable from New York to the press announces that the United States ambassador to St. Petersburg declares that the war has scarcely changed the ordinary life of the country. The season this year at St. Petersburg is almost as gay as ever.
- 2. The wounded, who, for the most part, have been injured in hand-to-hand fighting, are painfully dragging themselves toward Mukden. One sees them in the middle of inundated fields, taking refuge on little islands in order to escape being drowned.—From Le Rive (Paris).



THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF IT.

BRITANNIA TO RUSSIA: "I have lost the fishing —. Now you've got to pay me for all the herrings of the North Sea."
--From Le Grelot (Paris).

THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA IN RUSSIA.

BY E. J. DILLON.

RUSSIA is in the throes of a great political and social change. Instead of annexing part of Asia by violent means, as many expected she would, she bids fair to be herself annexed to Europe by a seemingly peaceful process, and to join the ranks of self-governing nations. Timid hopes have hardened into beliefs, secret desires have become loud demands. The magic word "constitution" has been frequently pronounced of late even in public and the persons who uttered it have undergone no punishment. "Down with the autocracy!" has been shouted by students and others within and without the walls of public edifices and the prison has not received one additional inmate in consequence. The press frankly discusses a change of régime which three months ago it would have been rank treason to allude to. The presidents of local self-governing assemblies have met privately in St. Petersburg, constituting an improvised parliament, and have passed resolutions demanding liberty of the press, liberty of speech, liberty of public meeting, a habeas corpus act, and a representative assembly empowered to vote supplies, control the budget, make laws, and call ministers to account.

Foreign lands and Siberia have given up some of their exiles, the prisons have returned a percentage of their political prisoners. Liberal journals have sprung up and are preaching the new birth of political Russia; old ones sharply criticise the past and hopefully forecast the future. Students turn from science to welcome the advent of justice, crowds assemble suddenly on the slightest provocation in a country where a public meeting is a heinous crime. Strangers fraternize in the streets, buying newspapers and congratulating each other on the new birth of the nation.

The world is astonished at the suddenness of the movement. But in reality it came as a surprise only to outsiders, who had no leisure to note and analyze the symptoms, which were many and unmistakable.

The salient fact of the situation, as Russian patriots apprehend it, is that the governing machine came to a standstill. The blind men who led the blindfold found themselves in a nothoroughfare, and the latter, undoing the bandage around their eyes, resolved to see for themselves in future. The crevices and safety valves which every civilized society needs and pos-

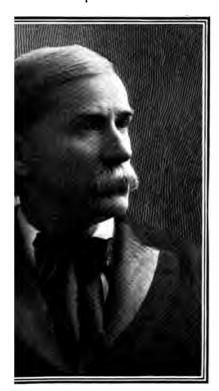
sesses were gradually closed up by successive Russian rulers until at last, in lieu of harmless steam and smoke, deadly explosions followed each other in rapid succession. To become a minister of the interior was to be doomed to a sudden and violent death without even such poor solace as the consciousness of public sympathy.

What foreigners noticed was the broad and odious distinction made between Russians and men of other races, who were treated as an inferior class. All were the Czar's subjects; all were obliged to serve, support, and in case of need, to die for the autocracy. And, one and all, they did their duty unselfishly and well. Yet the Finns, the Armenians, the Poles, the Jews, the Tartars, and the Buriats were not merely despised by the bureaucracy, but they were dealt with as though they were enemies, and dangerous enemies, of the Czardom. And as if that were not enough, the native masses were from time to time deliberately inflamed against them. One of the many baleful results of this wanton provocation was a series of artificial outbursts against the Jews and massacres which the authorities seldom succeeded in stopping.

THE BUREAUCRACY VS. THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

That mischievous distinction between various races subject to the Czar was, Russian patriots now affirm, manifest even to the most obtuse. But what most foreigners failed to perceive was that the genuine Russian was even worse off than his fellow-subject of Jewish, Armenian, Polish, or Finnish extraction. Indeed, the Orthodox elements of the population were treated as a conquered race, ever hostile, ever dangerous. And they were accordingly shackled and kept under by the ministry of the interior, which has been often called the "ministry of war against natives." This is how Russians now describe their own condition in the past:

They had no voice in governing the country, no right to tax themselves, no claim to control or criticise the administration, no authority to audit the state accounts, no right to remonstrate against measures fraught with ruin to the masses, no permission to worship God as their conscience dictated. Liberty of public meetings, liberty of the press, of speech, of religious thought displayed in worship, was absolutely suppressed. "With us," writes Vyazemski, "everything ends



COL. JAMES M. GUFFEY.

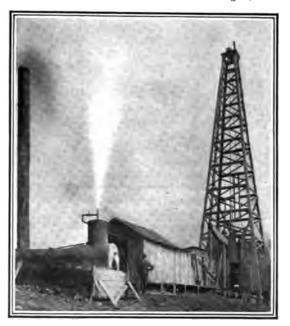
ndependent oil-producer in the world.)

n one of the powers in the petrond was one of the active associates ockefeller in the formation of the ducing and refining corporation. stroleum in Pittsburg dwindled to insignificance, although there are onsiderable operations within the rg, however, is adjacent to rich oilritory, and, by reason of this and territorial possessions of its capis its rank as the world's oil center. ted that the annual production of Pittsburg district territory is about rrels, of a present value of \$50,s is interesting in comparison with oduction of only 125,909,900 barf which the United States produced irrels and Russia 52,320,000 barons in every portion of the United nducted from Pittsburg by Pittsts. It was Col. James M. Guffey, dependent producer, who secured saking well in the McDonald field. ldcatting" far in advance of develcovered the celebrated Lucas well ont pool of Texas. Colonel Guffey 3 of thousands of acres under lease.

built large refineries at Port Arthur, Texas, and equipped steamship fleets for the distribution of the product throughout the world. He has also been the pioneer in Indian Territory, Kansas, and Louisiana.

SUPREMACY IN NATURAL GAS.

George Westinghouse, the eminent engineer and capitalist, deserves the credit for making possible the utilization of natural gas as a fuel in Pittsburg at a time when his friends doubted the success of his experiments. He devised the plan for piping the gas long distances, and it was due to his efforts that many of the obstacles in the way of the natural gas producer of that day were removed. It was twenty-five years ago that natural gas was discovered in commercial quantities, and it was five years later before effective plans for its control were perfected. It was immediately introduced into the mills and dwellings of Pittsburg because of its cheapness and cleanliness. It brought Pittsburg to the attention of the world as a center of cheap fuel. Glass factories flourished as they never have since. Lavish use of the new fuel soon exhausted the gas fields adjacent to Pittsburg, the producers of petroleum assisting in the waste in their anxiety to obtain a quicker and better return from the oil. Failing supply increased the rates and decreased the mill consumption, but new fields in the Southwest were sought, and



DRILLING A GAS WELL.

(Showing the apparatus for drilling for oil and natural gas
in the great fields tributary to Pittsburg.)

same caused by a complete failure of the crops # 1 - rusing of the Union where the population hunger; and if every journal v criticise the President, Vice-* Secretary of State, the Postand every prominent official. which Americans would then were a condition of the Russian press Take an instance. In was a partial famine. People enwww.s.g sufferings, children starved their parents, mothers died and the server children dying, too, yet the war in mentioned the famine. Somemes weeks it never once alluded indifference, it might seem truth, it was only implicit production to the authorities.

mapped the ment chedient papers may be support the typical and approved by the censor of the papers. One day, it occurred to the paper to appear but a proper time reading it. Therefore, the paper to appear but a proper time 306 rural policemen, and the paper to the paper to the paper to the paper to appear but the paper to appear but a paper time to week for all numbers of the paper time the year and former years!*

A the paper to the paper and former years!*

ESP. CATION DISCOURAGED.

The government systematically discountenwhich we will sent enlightenment in all its the purpose of Line ! Mar. wet. vity ; those of St. Petersburg As to members of the intel-. A free, a duridical Society, and the Im-... www. 1. / W. Society were declared to right of arranging public in Moscow, a society Imperial University and N 440 High School to promote The pro-American de la proposition of the state of the founders and the society were ad-Makes and a result \$51,495 was subscribed as But the government ways the entered to sanction the society. Six polymen were a seat to be opened recently by the Milliance in the state of Novgorod. But the usujert was versent Hence children are often

в нию, November 24, 1904. в Урудија Устору, Мау, 1904, р. 836. Сf. Russkylya Vyedo-184. В. 44. taught secretly, although that, too, is a p able crime. In one of the districts of the of Vladimir, over one-half of the persor can read and write learned out of school various factories, it was ascertained that cent. of the "hands" were taught to read school.

RUSSIANS HAVE NO FATHERLAND.

Under that system of government, the aim of which was seemingly to suppress a coerce, Russians, it is now publicly asserte and have no fatherland. To the bureau they were taxpaying animals, and nothing The peasants, who form over three-four the population, the petty traders, and eve wealthy merchants, cannot send their ch to army and navy schools to qualify them ter either service. The class to which the long is unworthy of the honor. Nay, the devoid of other rights more elementary The merchant proprietor of a vast industri terprise, who gives bread to tens of thou of workmen, does not dare to read to the telegrams of a newspaper, say, about the nor a chapter from the Gospel. It wou treason to the autocratic régime. "What a kind of fatherland this is in which I stranger," writes the Russian journalist, Mo koff, "Whatsoever a man touches, he is 'that is not your business.' Whose busin it, then? If it is not ours, it follows th are strangers. What is our fatherland what is a foreign country? If all my: here are summed up in the payment of ta had better start for England, where the bestow that 'right' upon me and at the time full equality with all citizens, guara protection, and freedom of thought and science." *

TERROR THE TURNING-POINT.

In the long run, arbitrary government on lines engendered lawlessness; religious petion fostered hypocrisy; coercion brought criminal violence. And then came stagn Ministers, governors, police directors, promofficials were killed by Russian malcon The latent hostility became open war, agin, minister of the interior, was shot Plehve, his successor, was killed by a law The administrative machine stopped, at law Abroad, it had worked very unsatisfact Some practical solution had to be given t question whether the old system should be tinued. Weeks were passed in deliberation

^{*} Novoye Vremya, October 16, 1904.

y by Kuropatkin might have turned the But the telegraph chronicled only reand retreats. The annals of the campaign ned many a record which was construed indictment of the government at home. urs grew loud against the continuation of ties; censures were hurled against the icracy for drifting into a needless war; ds were formulated for the conclusion of

Finally, Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski was ited minister of interior. A man of charmankness, fascinating manners, enlightened he disagreed with Plehve's opinions, disred his methods, and deplored the results. new minister employed soothing lanand followed it up with judicious acts. s changed none of the principles of govnt enounced by his predecessor. He ber assuring the Russian people of his cone, and they were overjoyed thereat. He eleased many of the most honored and able of the Czar's subjects from prison ought never to have been incarcerated. he recalled from exile. He connived, ; trivial press peccadillos, and refrained ending men to jail who had uttered views differed from those of the bureaucracy. ll his acts and words have been marked he impress of his own individuality. They o one but himself. And if he be relieved duties to-morrow, his successor will be o revert to the system of Plehve without ning a law or repudiating an axiom of the ment. That is one of the most imporlements of the situation.

THE SELF-GOVERNING ZEMSTVOS

grand historic event of the new régime assembly of the presidents of the zemski 3. It was a private, almost a secret, ig, but part of its significance lies in the istance that it could have been hindered as not. The zemstvos are elected provinidies invested with certain limited powers. are charged with repairing the roads, pro-; medical help for the rural population, zing schools, collecting statistics, and g the thousands who leave their villages year in search of work from falling victims ger and disease. Owing less to the powers red upon these bodies than to their repreive character and enterprising spirit, they within them the germs of development and pable of expanding into a legislative assem-Russian Parliament. Hence the governgenerally regarded them with mistrust and d them with hostility. For twenty years, mstvos have been organizing and spread-

ing education, at first rapidly and then, owing to the opposition of the bureaucracy, slowly. The ministry hindered their work in every conceivable way. Many of the schools founded by them in 1880 were withdrawn from their man. agement in 1884. In 1897, several zemstvos petitioned the government for permission to open schools at their own cost for reading and writing, in the interests of the fatherland, which the bureaucracy might be expected to further. But the authorities refused. For education and autocracy are as fire and water,-they cannot combine. Still, in the face of this great growing opposition the zemstvos made headway. Then, at last the government had recourse to extreme measures,—reduced their budget and narrowed the scope of their educational activity.

But the local boards still worked manfully on for the weal of the helpless people, giving them half a loaf when a whole one could not be procured. When schools were forbidden, books were published,—not trashy or harmful works. but the best creations of Russian classic literature. Here, too, the efforts of the zemstvos were thwarted. In 1901, the central authorities hindered them from issuing cheap editions of Russian classics for the benighted people, but forgot to dam the flood of obscene and superstitious twaddle which inundated the provinces.* At last, when the zemstvos expressed a wish to meet together and concert uniform measures for succoring the sick and wounded soldiers, the government refused. Each local council might help separately, but there must be no combination!

Such were the zemstvos when Plehve was killed,—devoid of power, but possessed of that knowledge which is equivalent to power. They alone knew the masses, knew the economic and moral state, the strivings and the temper of the people. And as the government would soon have to ask the help of that people, it would need the good will and the cooperation of the zemstvos. For the whole economic structure of the Czardom is creaking and shaking,-has, indeed, already broken down in many places, and must shortly be built up anew. And without the zemstvos, who are the spokesmen of the peasants. the government would be groping in the dark, for unlike other governments it has no sound adviser, no influential coadjutor. The men of light and leading in Siberia, in prison or abroad, are all in the camp of the enemies of autocracy. Hence the new minister, whose system would seem to be to keep the people in countenance without changing the old principles of administration, smiled on the zemstvos. He let the presi-

^{*}Those of Smolensk, Tver, Perm, Kaluga, Samara.

dents of the district boards know that if they still desired to meet and adopt measures for succoring the wounded, he would place a council hall in his ministry at their service and authorize their meeting. This was a vast stride in the direction of democracy,—for the Russian Government. To allow the representatives of elective popular bodies to gather together and deliberate on any matter whatever was a new departure. It marked an epoch in Russian history. The assembly was fixed for November 19, 1904.

THE GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS ITS AUTHORIZATION.

The presidents of the district councils were delighted. But they accepted the concession as a stepping-stone. With frankness born of gratitude, they told the minister that they would discuss other matters besides the help of the wounded. The bulk of the Russian people are, if not wounded by Japanese, hit hard by privations and misery which might easily have been avoided. And measures to alleviate those sufferings, and to hinder their recurrence, would also be discussed, they said,—they even alluded to a representative chamber. Prince Mirski shrugged his shoulders,-he would not forbid them to debate on the state of Russia, but neither could he authorize them to do so. And as for a parliament,—the idea could not be entertained. Would it not be better to put off the gathering until January?

Bureaucratic dignitaries and other partisans of the autocracy, pure and simple, hearing what was planned, grew alarmed. The assembly must be countermanded, come what might. Prevention is so much easier than cure. They made earnest representations to the Czar, one of the most influential among them going so far as to say that if the zemstvo presidents came together with the permission of the government, their assembly would be "the beginning of the end." Thereupon, the Emperor summoned his minister and learned that the 19th of November was the date fixed, but that it might be postponed till January. He refused, however, to authorize it at all. "But the authorization has been already promised," urged Prince Svvatopolk-Mirski. "Well, later on we may see more clearly," replied the Czar.

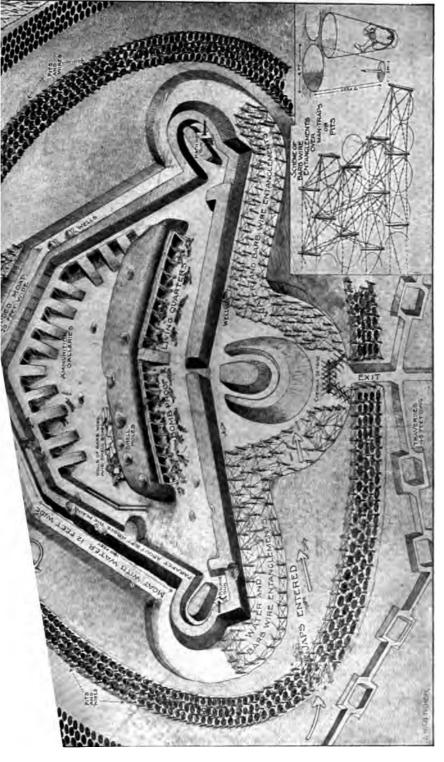
This conversation was reported by the minister the same evening* to M. Shipoff, the president of the assembly, whereupon the zemstvo presidents resolved to meet privately and without official authorization. The advantage of this procedure from the government point of view lay in the circumstance that the resolutions

which the council might pass would be those of a hundred unofficial individuals, binding upon no one. From the people's point of view, the authorization was a meaningless formality. For all Russia, men said, is united, all Russia calls for a voice in governing itself, and once the mass is set rolling, it will grow into an avalanche and sweep away all obstacles to its progress.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

The 19th of November is henceforth a historic date in Russian annals.—analogous, one might say, to the 4th of May in pre-revolutionary France, when the States-General met. On that fateful Saturday evening, ninety-eight out of the one hundred and ten invited zemstvo leaders gathered together in a house on the River Fontanka and formed themselves into a preliminary parliament. They deliberated then and on the three following days behind closed doors, no outsider being admitted. That was part of their compact with the minister of the interior. And the press was strictly forbidden to publish any item recognizing their existence. that being one of the precautions taken by Prince Svyatopolk Mirski. The result of the debates was that a large majority passed resolutions to the effect that the present régime was entirely out of harmony with the needs and aims of the Russian people, who must henceforward be allowed to take an active part in conducting their own affairs. The future government, whatever else it might be or do, shall be based upon law and eschew arbitrary measures. and the woof and web of legislation must be the political equality of all Russian citizens, liberty of conscience, of the press, of public meeting, and the establishment of a permanent representative assembly to make laws, vote the budget, watch over the expenditure, and see that ministers discharge their duty in the interests of the nation. These resolutions were unofficially placed in the hands of the minister by the chairman of the congress, and the minister undertook to lay them before the Czar.

Such are the facts. The resultant of these events and of other happenings, only some of which are known, lies in the seed-plot of the future. The intelligent classes in Russia are extremely hopeful, the workingmen and the organized Socialists are very determined, the students and the young generation are buoyant and impulsive. But the troops and all the organized forces of the empire are in the hands of the autocratic government, whose intentions are certainly not suicidal.



THE GREAT RUSSIAN REDOUBT SOUTH OF LIAO-YANG.

From a sketch made on the morning after the battle by Grant Wallace, the special artist of the "Illustrated London Neur.")

This redoubt was one of eleven similar earthworks forming the inner line of defense. General Stachelberg's rearguard held it until September 3. This is the spot where many companies of Oku's army were nearly annihilated, and three thousand Japanese fell in the night attack on this one position.



THE GREAT NAPOLEON VISITS THE JAPANESE GENERAL STAFF AND REMINDS THEM OF HIS OWN PATE IN 1812.

WAR PICTURES IN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE Russian masses, who can neither read nor write, are influenced to a really remarkable extent by the colored war pictures called Lubochnyya Kartiny, or popular pictures, brought out by a number of publishers of the quasi-patriotic class in St. Petersburg and Moscow. These publishers try to please the authorities, from whom it is rumored they receive financial support, and at the same time are sure of a large sale to the ultra-patriotic Russians. A few of the representative ones we publish this month. These pictures are in bright col ors, and represent the triumph of the Russian arms, invariably breathing a spirit of contempt for the Japanese army and navy. Formerly, they were the work of cheap artists, but since the time of the Boxer outbreak in China, some artists of high standing have taken to preparing these pictures. They are sold on the streets to the lower merchant and peasant classes at prices from one to three kopecks (the kopeck is onehalf a cent) each. In every village house, one or more of these pictures will be found, some framed, others tacked up on the walls. In the far-away "governments," in the interior of the empire, where the peasants, and even many of the merchants, never see a newspaper, these Kartiny have convinced the great Russian masses that



The Account of the

(United States, Ens



6 BRAVE PRIEST LEADING A CHARGE AT THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.-- A RUSSIAN POPULAR PICTURE.

nd navy of the Czar have been everyumphant over the "yellow devils." sse are of the crudest design, although or example, the one representing Napearing to the Japanese General Staff, e showing the priest leading the charge

at the battle of the Yalu,—show some artistic touch. These pictures were very popular and of great influence during the Crimean War. The idea is very much older, however, and in peasant huts in the interior, some *Kartiny* of Napoleon's time, and even some describing the



A BEREITH SHAW SAO STANDING AND SAND



ONE COSSACK TAKES CAPTIVE THREE JAPS.

Cossack is regarded as Russia's best fighter.) A Russian popular picture.



JAPANESE ARTILLERY AT THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.—A JAPANESE POPULAR PICTURE.

battle of Poltava (1709), may be found. They are exclusively for the illiterate class; no intelligent Russian would admit one of these pictures into his house. They are referred to in a general way as Lubochnyya Kartiny, but the real Lubochnyya are not war pictures; they represent

fables, fairy tales, and folk stories. In the country districts, these pictures are distributed through agents for church supplies and by itinerant peddlers, the only avenues through which Russian peasants receive anything from the outside world.

The Japanese popular pictures are also printed



FOUR JAPANESE HEROES AT THE YALU.

(They swam the river in the face of artillery fire.)—A

Japanese popular picture.



A JAPANESE HERO AT PORT ARTHUR.

(The boarding of a Russian torpedo boat by marines of a Japanese destroyer.)—A Japanese popular picture.

regrade public, as centage of illiteracy n is much less than Russia. The authorave nothing to do nese pictures in Jaheir general tone is exaltation of the naheroes; and when as are referred to, it in the coarse, conous way which chares the pictures on the religious prejute Japanese picture are usually full of detail, and the Russian picture much of the inal soldier, the Japanest always have their al flag in evidence.



THE JAPANESE STORM KIN-CHAU FORT. -- A JAPANESE POPULAR PICTURE.



THE JAPANESE INFANTRY WINNING THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.

(The Imperial Guard, under General Hasegawa, as shown in a Japanese popular picture.)

SAMUEL GOMPERS, REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN LABOR.

BY WALTER E. WEYL, PH.D.

N November 26, 1904, the representatives of organized labor, in convention assembled, by a practically unanimous vote and amid unbounded enthusiasm, reëlected to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, to the premier position in the labor world, Mr. Samuel Gompers. The result was not unexpected. For twenty years, the Federation had, with one exception, annually voted to retain the present incumbent in his high office. In the whole labor movement, no name has been so closely identified with the fortunes of the great Federation as that of Mr. Gompers.

The life of Samuel Gompers illustrates the influence exerted by a man who concentrates all energies upon a single object. For forty years, Mr. Gompers has been absolutely devoted to one cause, the building up of the trade-union. Neither political ambition nor business opportunity, neither public duties nor social diversions, have forced him even for a moment to swerve from this path. Morning and night, Sundays, weekdays, and holidays, he has lived with this one ideal; to this sole attainment he has directed his every effort. There has been no dissipation of forces, no frittering away of self upon a multitude of small objects; nothing but the intense concentration of a strong mind and an indomitable will upon a living, vital, growing movement.

Samuel Gompers was born in London, on January 27, 1850. At the age of ten, he was apprenticed to the shoemaking trade, but shortly thereafter changed over to the making of cigars, at which occupation his father was employed. In 1863, at the age of thirteen, he emigrated to America, where, in the capacity of journeyman, he continued to work at his trade. In the following year, the first cigar-makers' union of the city of New York was organized, and the young lad immediately joined. Even at that age he was imbued with the spirit of unionism, though his enthusiasm, doubtless, was boyish and uncomprehending.

It was not until Mr. Gompers attained his majority, however, that he secured recognition or preferment in a labor organization. At the age of twenty-four, he was elected to the position of secretary of his local union, to which office he was reëlected in the following year. He also

served for six successive terms as president, and during this period, and subsequently, he represented his local in the city and State federative bodies, with which his organization was affiliated.

MR. GOMPERS AS A TRADE-UNIONIST.

In those early days, the trade-union movement was modest in its scope and limited in its powers. The vast majority of labor organizations were merely local, and their activity was directed solely to the achievement of immediate aims. Not until 1887 did the local union to which Mr. Gompers belonged determine to take part in the formation of a national organization, and the first congress convened for this purpose consisted of but seven delegates, of whom Mr. Gompers was one.

In the creation of this organization, now the Cigar-Makers' International Union, Mr. Gompers was extremely active, and through his influence and agitation, the new organization ultimately adopted the democratic system of proposing and making. laws and nominating and electing officers by the initiative and the referendum.

To Mr. Gompers may also be attributed a large part of the credit for establishing benefit features upon an extensive scale. The British unions, such as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and others, differ chiefly from the American organizations of like nature in that they largely depend upon a well-developed system of trade-union benefits for securing and retaining membership. The union insures the workingman against unemployment, sickness, death, accident, and from disability resulting from old age or prolonged illness. The Cigar-Makers' Union is the only large organization in the United States which has adopted an extensive system of benefits. During the last twenty-five years, this union has expended millions of dollars on its members for sickness, death, and out-of-work benefits. In large measure, the credit for this system of benefits, modeled upon the English plan, is to be given to Mr. Gompers. though, of course, its successful administration has been due to the activity of the presidents and other officials of the organization

Though for the last twenty years Mr. Gompers



PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS, OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(From his latest photograph.)

has almost continuously remained president of the American Federation of Labor, he has during this entire period retained membership in his own union, and during the last fourteen years has been its first vice-president. In this connection, and in his various other capacities, he took part in political reforms, looking to the protection of the workers and the betterment of their conditions. Mr. Gompers was active in securing in New York the Saturday half-holiday for employees in financial institutions, and he aided materially in the successful movement for child-labor legislation in that and other States. He was also prominent in the struggle for the creation of a federal department of labor, as well as for legislation prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers and of foreign laborers under contract. While interested, however, in political reforms, he has steadfastly refused political preferment. In 1886, while still working at the bench as a cigar-maker, he declined the honorable and remunerative position of commissioner of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and he subsequently rejected a joint nomination for State Senator made by both political parties, as well as the offer of a nomination for Congressman. During President McKinley's administration, Mr. Gompers declined an invitation to become a member of the Industrial Commission, and at various times in his career in the American Federation of Labor, he has been besieged by business offers which would have been tempting to any one to whom wealth was a consideration.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The principal activity of Mr. Gompers and the work with which his name is most intimately associated is the creation and development of the American Federation of Labor. This organization was formed in 1881, largely as a protest against the Knights of Labor, then the dominant labor federation. From the beginning, Mr. Gompers was prominent in its development. In 1882, he was elected president, and from 1885 onward he has been annually reëlected, with the exception of a single year. Up to the year 1886, Mr. Gompers performed his work entirely gratuitously, earning journeyman's wages at his trade. His latitude of action was circumscribed by the resources of the organization. In one year, during which he drew no salary, his entire expense account amounted to thirteen dollars. The organization was extremely weak. The Knights of Labor exhibited an uncompromising hostility, and the infant Federation was weakened by the defection of many of its members. In 1886, it was reorganized, and the president, who was henceforth to devote his entire time to the organization, was accorded an annual salary of one thousand dollars. This year, also, marked the decline of the Knights of Labor, and from 1886 on, the American Federation of Labor slowly but continuously grew in power, and gradually occupied the position once held by the Knights. Within the last eighteen years, the Federation has grown to a position far more prominent than any ever held by the Knights of Labor, or, in fact, by any other labor organization in the history of the world.

THE GREATEST LABOR ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD.

The American Federation of Labor, as it exists to-day, is in some ways one of the most impressive organizations in the world. With two millions of unionists in the bodies under its jurisdiction, with the partial allegiance of other millions of workingmen, still unorganized but imbued with the union spirit, the Federation rests upon a base, broader in point of numbers, than any labor union or federation in the world, and comparable only with certain vast political and religious bodies. In America, federation of unions has gone further than in Great Britain, or in any of the countries of Continental Europe. In the United Kingdom, there exists a Trade-Union Congress, which aims at the political advancement of the workers and a general federation of trade-unions for the attainment of industrial ends. The American Federation of Labor has the ambition to accomplish both these purposes. Its aim is to represent its constituent unions politically, to assist them in their industrial combats, to use its good offices in the settlement of interunion disputes, to aid in the extension of the union label, to direct the application of the boycott,

and to influence public opinion by the dissemination of information upon unions and unionism.

POWER WITHOUT AUTOCRACY.

The comparatively favorable position now held by the American Federation was not attained without much struggle nor without overcoming apparently insurmountable obstacles. The Federation arose in opposition to the Knights of Labor, which, it was feared, would swallow up the separate trade-unions, as the stork of the fable devoured his batrachian subjects. The unions forming the new organization were extremely jealous of their prerogatives, and the powers accorded to the Federation were strictly defined and sharply limited. The unions, more over, were poor, and could not afford high assessments to the Federation, which body was thus forced to maintain itself in a meager and extremely economical manner. Until 1887, the total annual receipts of the Federation never amounted to seven hundred dollars; until 1899, the revenue of no year was equal to twenty-five thousand dollars, while not until 1901 did the receipts for the year exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and not until 1903 two hundred thousand dollars. Finally, the Federation, while appealed to to settle many disputes and controversies, both among the unions themselves and between unions and employers, was without the power to enforce its decisions, and only gradually have its decisions acquired more weight and been accorded greater consideration.

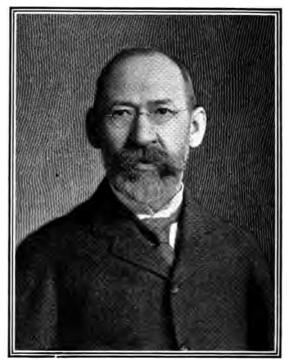
In a certain sense, the weakness of the American Federation of Labor has been its strength. It could hope to exist only upon the sufferance of its constituent unions. Had it arrogated to itself vast powers, or sought to exert a dominat ing influence over the actions of the unions, there would have ensued revolt and secession, and the Federation would have crumbled to the ground. Its sole hope for survival lay in its voluntary recognition of the complete autonomy and independence of the unions, and this guarantee was given and inviolably maintained. More than this the Federation from its inception has been modest in the extreme in its demand for money and power, and it has exerted the power which it possessed in a moderate and cautious manner.

A LABOR LEADER OF THE MODERN TYPE.

The inherent weakness of the American eration of Labor, especially during its every years, and the cautious, careful, slow policy which this feebleness necessitated for a leader with a peculiar and unusubination of qualities. There are many

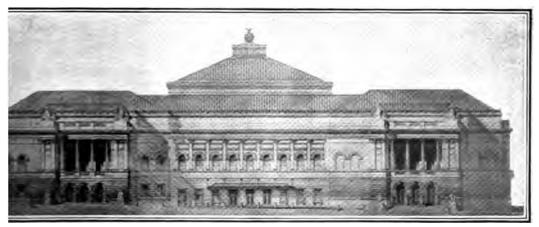
an especially valuable work. There is a en's room in the main library, and also in of the branch ones. These rooms are alwell filled with little ones during their out of school. The circulation of books the children constitutes a large proporf the total of the library. An interesting e of the work among the children is conliby the Home Libraries' Department. Establishment of branch libraries in all of the city, where they reach the worken, and the work among the children, sup-

establishment of branch libraries in all of the city, where they reach the worken, and the work among the children, supnted by that of the main library, has I the institution the good-will of all classes ople. One of the interesting branches of the of the library is the furnishing of collections oks to the public schools, nearly all of which w so provided. During the summer, books ent from the library to the playgrounds acation schools in considerable numbers. tory-hour is another interesting feature of ork of the Children's Department of the y. Stories from the ancient and modern es are related to the children in their rooms main and branch libraries, and also in the Is, and they are thereby led to read of the and the things they are thus introduced to. > popular appreciation of the library has far ded the hopes which its generous founder hed when its work was inaugurated. At inner given to celebrate the opening of orary, William A. Magee, for fifteen years nan of the Finance Committee of the urg City Councils, to whom Mr. Carnegie ted the task of securing the municipal ition necessary for the acceptance of his nade a speech in which he said he expected the time when the people of Pittsburg



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THE NEW ADDITION TO THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.

e Forbes street façade of enlarged building, now in process of construction. This building will be four hundred feet long, while the depth will be nearly six hundred feet.)

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is a real double be mentioned and a most energie Labrary of and of Mr. Carnegie's a va. Iounded in memory and the annual Vieghens, who when a box books from and a premix presented to a month charge to Mr. An Table Community in Forth of and there is a Brandock, and article objects in Victhe firstly office superficence the come one as Home condition of contract of the The state of the s validate la para Dingresite, are

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man Catholic Cathedral, recently demolished, a fine example of the early Gothic, situated at Grant Street and Fifth Avenue, and Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, still standing on Sixth Avenue. A great stimulus to architecture in the city was given by the erection of the Alle gheny County Court House in 1884-88. Richardson, the great Boston architect, was the designer of the work, which is considered his masterpiece. It is one of the most notable pieces of architecture in the country. The city now boasts a large number of buildings having great architectural merit. Among the churches are the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, approaching completion at Fifth Avenue and Craig Street, the Protestant Episcopal churches of the Ascension and St. Peter's the First and Third Presbyterian churches the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, and many others. Many of the schools recently erected are also tine examples of good architecture, among them being Friendship Park, Alinda Preparatory. Margaretta, Shakespeare, and others.

The Bank of Pittsburg and the Union Trust company's buildings are especially noteworthy structures in the financial district. Among the sayscrapers, of which the city has a large number, are the Frick, Oliver, Bessemer, and Farm-... National Bank buildings. The Nixon The ater, completed within the last year, is one of the most beautiful and artistically constructed places of amusement in the country. Hundreds of artistic residences beautify the Oakland and East End districts of Pittsburg, and also Allegheny. Among them may be mentioned those of Durber Henc. Nathaniel Holmes, R. V. Messler. Bugaren Thaw, Thomas Morrison, Mrs. Chrisasser 1. Magee, W. H. Schoen, Julian Kenwalv and W. N. Frew.

the Personne Chapter of the American Institions. Vehiclets has a large membership, and the indicates as an organization is steadily exerces on the improvement of the profession. The Women's School of Design, for a long time, did excellent work.

PHUSBURG'S INTEREST IN SCIENCE.

In the field of science, Pittsburgers naturally take great interest. The continued success of the great industries of the community is largely dependent upon the application of the latest science there is a very large body of men in the community who are highly skilled in many branches of technical research. Years ago, they get tegether and founded, on March 31, 1890, the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburg, and other societies. Later, the academy, in con-

PITTSBURG,-A NEW GREAT CITY.

I.—THE CITY'S BASIC INDUSTRY,—STEEL.

BY WILLIAM LUCIEN SCAIFE.

eminent authority on architecture calls ne Great Pyramid of Cheops "the most ; work in the world,—one which never n, and perhaps never will be, surpassed." ity feet higher than and occupies nearly mes the area of St. Peter's, Rome, the cathedral in the world, while its conn is said to have required the labor of idred thousand men during twenty years. nally contained eighty-five million cubic stone, weighing nearly seven million tons. eient Greeks rightly classed it among the wonders of the world, while Wendell , in the full intellectual light of modern ingland, eloquently pointed to it as a f his favorite theme, "There is nothing der the sun."

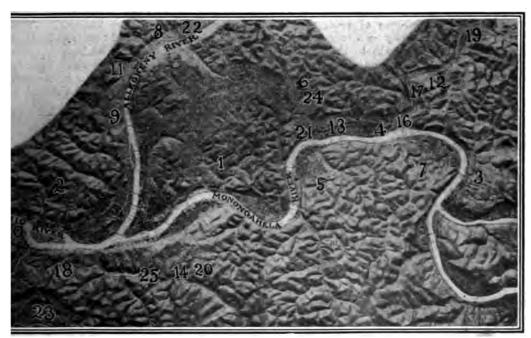
rtheless, Pittsburg's industries, modestly

nestling among gently rolling hills and beneauth precipitous bluffs, transport many miles to and fro, raise and lower hundreds of feet, and transform yearly into the bones and sinews of civilization the weight of a dozen Great Pyramids.

The tyrant, Cheops, deprived his toiling slaves of even their religious rites and festivals, in order to hasten the completion of his monumental tomb.

The workers of Pittsburg produce the materials which add to the activity, comfort, and happiness of millions of people, while they themselves are able to enjoy, not only freedom, but many comforts and luxuries unknown to the royal tyrant himself.

Rightly understood, the Great Pyramid is a splendid monument to the material and social progress of the world during the last four thou-



A RELIEF MAP OF PITTSBURG, ALLEGHENY, AND VICINITY.

urg; 2, Allegheny; 3, McKeesport; 4, Braddock; 5, Homestead; 6, Wilkinsburg; 7, Duquesne; 8, Sharpsburg; livale; 10, McKees Bocks; 11, Etna; 12, Wilmerding; 13, Rankin; 14, Knoxville; 15, Bellevue; 16, Turtle Creek; st Pittaburg; 18, Sheraden; 19, Pittairn; 20, Mount Oliver; 21, Swissvale; 22, Aspinwall; 23, Crafton; 24, Edge: 55, West Liberty. Map from data of the United States Geological Survey made in 1903, and constructed under upless of the Pittaburg Chamber of Commerce.)

cand pears. Its history extends from the time with the laborer was a beast of burden to the present ape of mechanical appliances, when the workers direct the forces of nature for the benefit of man

This is the "new thing under the sun,"—the utilization of instural forces to replace the enslayement of men. It lies at the foundation of l'ittsburp a supremacy in the manufacture of iron and steel, whose rapid growth we shall endeavor to describe.

The accompanying relief map of the Pittsburg district clearly shows the physical features of the preatest manufacturing center of the United States. There we find a rolling country, from seven hundred to thirteen hundred feet above the sea, embraced by two noble rivers, whose united waters form the broad Ohio, and carry morehandise to the Mississippi River, and to the Gulf of Mexico two thousand miles distant.

But the principal source of Pittsburg's wealth, an of its mechanical power, are the vast beds of undusturbed biuminous ceal, cheaply mined and of the best quality for manufacturing purposes. The Connellsville coking ceal belongs to this deposit. It is the most important factor in the success of the Pittslung Mast furnaces.

A competent analyting estimates the still available coal in all or its deposits of this region at over twenty the left has elitens, a quantity which would be firstly continuous lines of freight cass in miles and its the moon. The growiest size with a second the rivers, which carry to the size of a second cast the necessary factors and the second cast the second ca

quire i for their operations, it being that the entire average discharge of the galiela River is used several times in i past the steel mills and furnaces of though district.

These navigable rivers, a climate tem surrounding hills, a picturesque countritile soil, attracted the original Scotchtlers to make their homes in this regionary and a half ago, in spite of the damphostile Indians and the great hardshiptier life. Their descendants, with numditions from England and the Continuthe ancestors of the present conservatingetic, and resourceful population, where to exert powers and accomplibilities are suits for beyond the reach of the world.

Early in the nineteenth century, t prising people of Pittsburg began to coal from the adjacent hillsides along nongahela River, using it to furnish I their growing manufactories, and ships surplus down the Ohio to Cincinnati; interior ports.

Immediately after Fulton's invention steamboat, Pittsburg began to build stof ever-increasing power, until shell world's record of a single day's shi water when, on June 24, 1903, 399 left her harbor. Had this freight be by rail, a train about one hundred ar five miles in length would have been

The Pittsburg coal vein, celebrate wide extent, uniformly great thickness



The Market of the Control of the Con



A VIEW OF PITTSBURG FROM DUQUESNE HEIGHTS.

(The Monongahela River to the right; Allegheny River to the left, beyond covered bridge.)

ce, was originally mined and transported ly by human labor. The output was theresmall. Later, horses, mules, and engines used for handling the coal, but the miners compelled to excavate by hand, aided by ng with gunpowder, the prevailing method ming being known as the room-and pillar n.

cently, electricity has been successfully apto undercutting the coal, to hoisting, transtion, and lighting, so that a single mine
hip over four thousand tons per day, and
hole district yields about thirty-six milons yearly, or more than the entire out[France, and sufficient to supply about five
is of coal to every man, woman, and child
world.

chanical power multiplies laborers, and nes multiply brains. The entire working ation of the United States could not do ork of the small Pittsburg district, if unby power-driven machinery.

a ton of coal costs less than a common standard wages, and yet can drive many which do the physical work of three ed skilled men, it is not hard to underhow the Carnegie Steel Company can pay appropriate the highest wages in the world yet sell steel beams, rails, and bars at a for less than two cents per pound.

the distant regions around Lake Superior, re finely divided iron ores have been de-

posited in immense strata during past ages, they are cheaply excavated by great steam shovels, and dropped into railway cars, which are quickly drawn to the lake and there emptied by machinery into large steamers. The latter transport great cargoes of ore to ports on Lake Erie, where steam hoists and travelers, which seem inspired with conscious intelligence, quickly transfer the ore to trains waiting to carry it to Pittsburg, or pile it in great heaps until it is needed.

At Pittsburg it is distributed to the Duquesne, Edgar Thomson, Carrie, Lucy, Eliza. and other furnaces. These are the giant offspring of very feeble ancestors. Originally furnishing only a few tons of pig iron per day, by the severe labor of many men, they have grown to a hundred feet in height, and are fed night and day with ore, coke, and limestone by means of self-dumping cars traveling to the closed furnace tops, emptying their loads first on one distributing bell, then on another and larger bell, which spreads the iron-producing materials evenly around the furnace body.

Great and costly engines compress immense volumes of air to twice the atmospheric pressure. After blowing it through high stoves, which stand like sentinels beside the blast furnace and receive its heated gases, the hot-air blast enters the furnace through pipes, or tuyeres, at the base of the stack, and there heats so intensely the materials piled in it that the ore gives up its



MR HENRY CLAY PRICE.

Whatmen of the Buerd of Managers of the Carnegie Steel abundans, and head of the largest coke company in the world?

Oxygen will off a five intensities to the bottom. As such a provises of the control and as drawn off and each off as tight on the control of the molten state of given Vissos of the Control of the contr

As the entire Pittsburg district at that —only a generation ago.—produced less iron in a year than the Duquesne furnaces now make in a month, and as all the pig needed for the Upper and Lower Union had to be purchased at high prices, Kle Carnegie & Company built the first Lucinace, making it considerably larger that Clinton, Eliza, and other blast furnaces al existing. A few years later, the second furnace was built. Both have been constimproved up to the present time, with the of greatly reducing labor and increasin output by means of mechanical and metal cal devices.

One of the greatest steps in advance we employment of chemists to aid the blast-fu manager, and subsequently to direct the tion of the Bessemer and open-hearth works, in conjunction with educated mech



AN CONCEPTION

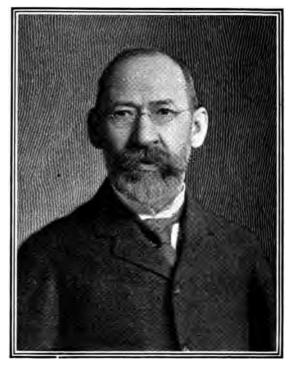
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see the flat many years? I

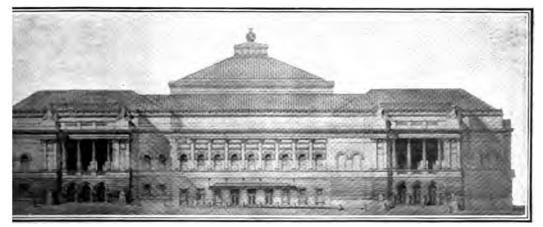
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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE EDGAR THOMSON STEEL WORKS.

from pig iron to about fifteen tons of so in maintained. In so doing they produce the most i speciacle that metallurgy affects, one will professor Langley, when in charge of it gheny Observatory, to make accurate ments which showe i that the sun's surfacts of the intervals are fifty-three hundred times as much an equal area of metal in the Bessemer content.

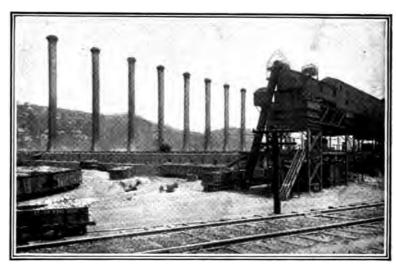
The bewillers i visitor has to seek for the property of the interest of the few infinite time lefters be discovers the few infinite transfer to seek and the property to see a start of transfer and placetus that gently turns in the property of the property transfer to inverters and placetus their contents in the property of the prope



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pt hot by natural gas equired for the bloom-11. This is a large and ful machine, with masslls, which receives the from the heating pits, e they are carried by s machinery and an aucable road. After a r of powerful squeezes the rolls, the ingot sd in section and in-Lin length. It then to a shear, which cuts off any imper-After its heat has nised in a gas furnace, got is quickly brought ingenious automatic ic car to the rail rolls, pass the lengthening f steel backward and

rd until it has received the desired shape.
it runs over rollers to the hot saws,
simultaneously cut both ends in a few
ds, producing a brilliant display of fires. In less time than it requires to dethe process, the rail has passed on through
rolling machine, which hardens its surafter which the metal is allowed to cool
e first time since it was formed as pig iron
blast furnace. Moreover, in straighten-



THE COKE OVENS OF THE JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL COMPANY, AT HAZLEWOOD.

(The tall stacks carry off the fumes and unconsumed smoke.)

ing and drilling the ends of the cold rail, human labor is applied directly to it for the first time, all the other operations being done by machinery directed by a few scattered individuals.

After inspection, electric cranes load the rails in cars standing outside the mill. Although they are sold to the railroads at less than a cent and a half per pound, yet some of the railroad companies have gone into the rail business in order to save the profit and reduce the price of

rails in the market.

The Carnegie Steel Company, now a part of the United States Steel Corporation, built a railroad to Lake Erie, some years ago, to save freight on their lake ores. As the conflict of freight interests led to the formation of the great Steel Corporation, so the competition in rail manufacture may cause the latter to purchase and build railroads in order to secure a market for its products. These great interests must ultimately come to some understanding. It seems likely that they will either consolidate, or that each will agree to remain in its own particular field.

The original Homestead Works were erected in 1880-81 by the Pittsburg



THE GREAT FURNACES OF THE DUQUESNE PLANT



A BESSEMER CONVERTER.

Bessemer Steel Company, composed of several independent manufacturers of Pittsburg. It consisted of two small converters and a rail mill producing about two hundred tons of rails per day. Owing to a very troublesome strike and the depressed condition of the steel business, the plant was sold to the Carnegie Company, in 1883, at a very low price.

The speedy revival of business enabled the new owners to pay for the plant in a few years, and to add one new machine after another to meet the ever-increasing consumption of steel. At present, the 140-inch plate mill can make 500 tons of plates per day. The Bessemer converters yield 425,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, while the more recent basic open-hearth furnaces, fed and served by powerful machines, produce annually 1,500,000 tons of steel of various grades. Here is made the nickel-steel armorplate, whose mighty ingots, exceeding at times one hundred tons, are handled with the greatest ease by electric cranes, and pressed into shape, like baker's dough, by a powerful hydraulic forging machine. This quietly operating mechanism, with its accurately regulated strokes, is capable of producing a pressure of 14,000 tons, or sufficient to lift 186,000 men, the population of a large-city. At Homestead are also made the beams and channels which enter into modern buildings and engineering structures of every variety.

In the struggle for existence between the Bessemer and the basic open-hearth processes at these works, the open-hearth furnaces have, apparently, gained the preference, every effort having been made to increase their product and cheapen their cost of operation as compared with the Bessemer process, on account of the superior quality and uniformity of the open-hearth steel and the possibility of removing the objectionable phosphorus from pig irons used in its manufacture.

A portion of the necessary pig iron and spiegel is brought across the Monongahela River from the five great Carrie furnaces at Rankin, which are among the more recent purchases and constructions of the Carnegie Steel Company. They furnish about six hundred and seventy-two thou-

sand tons per annum.

Additional pig iron is produced by the adjacent Duquesne Steel Works, erected in 1886-89 by some of the original competitors, who built the Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Company's Works at Homestead. They possessed at first a twovessel Bessemer plant, a blooming mill, and a rail mill. Like the Homestead Works, they were purchased cheaply in the latter part of 1890 by the Carnegie Company, which thus obtained a valuable plant and extinguished a formidable rival at the same time. Since then, four blast furnaces, one hundred feet high, have been built, and at present the Duquesne Works hold the world-record for the greatest annual product of a small blast furnace. Rails are not now made there, but the works furnish annually 750,000 tons of pig iron, 600,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, and 820,000 tons of blooms, billets, bars, and slabs. The plant possesses a modern continuous mill, which not only reduces the ingot to the required section without stopping, but cuts the long traveling slabs to length by means of a flying shear, which operates as it travels.

At Duquesne, as at Edgar Thomson and at Homestead, the visitor is astonished at the absence of dirt and obstructions, at the intense but orderly activity everywhere, and at the small number of men who keep in motion the endless stream of material,—about five tons being required every minute for the blast furnaces alone.

Many of the ingenious contrivances in the various works were designed by men selected and developed by Mr. Carnegie and his partners. They were generally rewarded by handsome presents in addition to their salaries, and by rapid advancement to positions of trust Some of them, with others who had shown exceptional ability in the business, received small interests in the Carnegie Company, to be paid out of the profits. When the billion - dollar United States Steel Corporation was formed by purchasing plants, apparently, on a basis of the capitalization of maximum profits, these little interests blossomed into millions, and men who had started at the bottom of fortune's ladder were suddenly thrown to the top. Much of this suddenly acquired wealth has gone into palatial residences, works of art, and great business

buildings and enterprises, not only in Pittsburg, but in various parts of the United States.

For a time it seemed as if the chief business of the great corporation was to be carried on at the New York Stock Exchange and the Waldorf-Astoria; but hard times and shrunken values have checked this tendency, and have partly restored to Pittsburg its well-deserved supremacy in the steel consolidation.

When the central management is completely transferred to industrious Pittsburg, and when the progressive, non-speculative, non-bureaucratic spirit of the old Carnegie Company animates the entire corporation, we may hope to see the latter become one of the most prosperous and reliable institutions of the country.

The Carnegie Technical Schools, recently founded in Pittsburg, will doubtless play an important part in the future success of this greatest of all manufacturing aggregations, as well as in the industrial and educational development of Pittsburg.

The speculative cyclone which, a few years ago, swept into a common control most of the large iron and steel works of the United States, left one great independent rival in Pittsburg,—the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. Founded, half a century ago, as the American Iron Works, at a time when there were but few rolling mills and no blast furnaces in Allegheny County, these plants, under the direction of the late B. F. Jones and his partners, have grown rapidly in wealth and productive capacity. At present, the

company is successfully operating its extensive Bessemer and open-hearth steel plants, cold rolling mills, structural works, and its own blast furnaces on the banks of the Monongahela-River. There can be seen barges laden with coal from its own mines, which supply not only the mills, but the coke ovens along the river and adjacent to the blast furnaces.

While the Carnegie Steel Company is perfecting a method of removing moisture from compressed air for blast furnaces, which promises to rival the hot-blast stoves in the saving of fuel and the increase of output, the Jones & Laughlin Company is testing a new continuous open-hearth process, which may possibly hasten the final extinction of that hitherto remarkable and indispensable mammoth of steel manufacture,—the Bessemer converter.

Space does not permit detailed reference to other important steel and iron works of the Pittsburg district: the Crucible Steel Company of America, which recently built the Clairton plant of blast and open-hearth furnaces and sold them to the United States Steel Corporation; the celebrated tube works; the steel-car, wirefence, nail, and sheet works, which have added their quota to the growth and wealth of the Steel City, until now,—the business center of six hundred thousand inhabitants,—she furnishes about one-third of all the steel and over one-half of all the coke production of the United States.

Nor can we describe the multitude of uses



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MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF COAL TIED UP ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

which she makes of the three hundred and fifty million cubic feet of natural gas annually consumed by her industries and homes.

In a recent very able and sympathetic address, on Founder's Day, at the Carnegie Institute, Mr. John Morley said, in substance, that "ideas are greater than iron and steel works and openhearth furnaces." With due allowance for his probable reference to the truth, that living ideas are in general more potent than material things, we think that the eminent English statesman and author, unlike his countryman, Herbert Spencer, when visiting Pittsburg, did not fully appreciate the great intellectual equipment required for, and the influence exerted by, her industrial masterpieces.

Given a broad-minded employer, with ability to appreciate and utilize mechanical genius, to successfully organize the labor of others, and to foresee and supply men's wants,—a wide business experience will lead him to realize the necessity for the elevation and enlightenment of the work-

ers, the unlimited expansion of trade, and for the ultimate establishment of industrial and international peace.

These are among the leading ideals of the world to-day; and Pittsburg's ever-increasing quota of ideas, men, and means will have much to do with their realization, in spite of, or rather because of, the creation and operation of her unequaled mills and furnaces.

When, in the near future, there is established that international Temple of Peace,—which is one of the noblest results of a Pittsburger's Gospel of Wealth,—may its Parliament of Man promulgate and maintain, with the united forces of civilization, the Magna Charta of individual and national duties, whose accepted principles are increasing with the growth of commerce and industry, the association of labor and capital, the peaceful rivalry of nations, and especially with all those moral and educational influences which foster in men a strong sense of justice and of social responsibility.

II.—PITTSBURG AS AN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CENTER.

BY J. E. McKIRDY.

NINETY million tons of freight handled annually on the railroads and rivers of the Pittsburg district tell in startling figures the story of an industrial empire's marvelous size and growth. Not alone iron and steel and coal and coke, but innumerable other manufactured articles, in which the remarkable city at the headwaters of the Ohio has taken first rank in the ceaseless progress of the commercial world, combine to make this surprising total.

Pittsburg has for many years justly enjoyed the honor of being "The Workshop of the World," but few outside of the boundaries of Allegheny County have any conception that this meant anything beyond the mere fact that she made enormous quantities of iron and steel, mined appalling quantities of coal, and produced a great deal of smoke and soot, and boasted much in doing it. The industrial revolution, which had its beginning in the early hours of the new century in mergers and combinations spreading throughout almost every branch of manufacturing, brought about an awakening among the people of the world. Pittsburg stood forth as a power of no mean moment, industrially and financially.

The existence of cheap fuel in the shape of exhaustless beds of finest coal and of labor of

the highest skill have brought about manufacturing economies and possibilities which have enabled the building in Pittsburg of industrial establishments, other than those directly of iron and steel, which lead the world. Pittsburg manufacturers have parted with their birthrights to enable the combination of industries, and the people of the entire country have become partners in the big mill enterprises. The great wealth released has sought and is seeking new fields of investment, which promise a future of exceptional brightness to Pittsburg. There are no idlers and no idle capital in the Pittsburg district.

Census figures as to population do not tell the true story of Pittsburg's splendid growth. The city's apparent population is 359,250 people. A municipality of 675,000 souls more truly pictures its size. Growth of business demanding expansion of mill facilities has forced many plants out beyond the confines of the city proper, where sufficiently large sites are available. The result is that year by year manufacturing centers of no mean size have clustered about the old boundaries until one compact city is virtually the result. That is why strangers are surprised to find that census figures do not tell the whole story of Pittsburg's economic development.



A VIEW OF PITTSBURG'S SKY-LINE, AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

(The Monongahela River and the Smithfield Street Bridge in the foreground.)

FINANCIAL STRENGTH SHOWN BY THE CITY'S BANKS.

The growth is better illustrated in the splendid banking progress and in the city's building. Business trepidation, naturally severe in an industrial center during the past year, has held in check the growth which in previous years was surprising. In 1890, Pittsburg had but forty-seven banking institutions, including national and State banks and trust companies, with a total capital of \$15,213,750, deposits of \$71,302,567, and total resources of \$97,151,316. In November, 1902, the city possessed eighty-three similar institutions, with \$40,599,625 of capital, \$259,776,378 of deposits, and \$361,990,911 in total resources, while the dividends of the year were \$3,093,356.

In the year following, the banking growth was something which startled even the bankers themselves. There became an epidemic of new trust companies and of capital inflation, which spread the fear that strength might be sacrificed in the interest of expansion more ambitious than the necessities of the community warranted. In November, 1903, the number of banks had increased to ninety-five, the capital had climbed from \$12,590,597 to \$53,190,222, the surplus had risen from \$29,679,887 to \$69,471,849, and deposits had grown to \$261,165,357, while the

total resources had increased from \$52,262,250 to a grand total of \$414,253,161, and annual dividends had become \$4,880,052.

The total number of banks in Allegheny County increased between November, 1902, and November, 1903, from one hundred and fortytwo to one hundred and seventy-four, with an increase in capital of \$15,065,972 to \$63,586,322; the surplus was \$75,638,244, an increase of \$35,-630,957; deposits had grown from \$4,104,311 to \$301,870,518, while the total resources had gone up from \$58,689,793 to a total of \$473,493,980. This gives a correct idea of the true financial strength of Pittsburg. Although Allegheny County contains three cities, that one grand community is virtually Pittsburg as the world should know it. Bank clearings for 1903 illustrate the titanic strides taken, the figures of 1890, amounting to \$786,156,221, having grown to \$2,356,875,350.

Much of the money secured by Pittsburgers through the sale of their plants to the various combinations has been reinvested in banking institutions, while a large part has found its way into real estate in the business section. Former steel manufacturers now control the downtown business section, two former partners in the Carnegie Steel Company having invested more than \$20,000,000 in real estate and buildings, H. C. Frick alone having expended \$11,000,000, se-

cured through the enhancement of his wealth by combination.

RECENT GROWTH IN BUILDING.

Ten years ago, or in 1894, only 1,365 permits for new buildings, with a total valuation of \$4,-123,439, were issued by the city, In 1900, the valuation of buildings being erected had grown to \$11,703,613; while in 1901, after so many Pittsburgers were able to retire from the steel business because of the formation of combinations, the valuation of new structures had leaped to \$19,567,474. This large increase in the value of new buildings was caused by the construction of large office buildings of the skyscraper type. There was a lull in valuations in 1902 to \$16,-901,350; but in 1903 the figures had mounted to \$19,050,275, despite the fact that labor disturbances and congestion in structural steel mills prevented the full development of building expansion. The estimate for 1904, exclusive of December, is \$12,657,335. Allegheny's figures will increase the total \$2,250,000. Although Pittsburg stood eleventh in population in 1903, its splendid prosperity enabled it to reach the fourth place in building operations, preceded only by New York, Chicago, and Boston.

RECORD FIGURES IN FREIGHT TONNAGE.

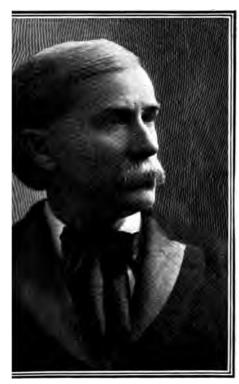
Tonnage figures of Pittsburg are startling in comparison with those of cities many times more extensive. It is estimated that during 1903 the railroads carried into and out of the Pittsburg district 79,750,000 tons of freight, necessitating the use of more than 2,500,000 cars. In the same time, there were hauled out over the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers 10,000,-000 tons more, principally coal, making the total tonnage of the district for the year practically 90,000,000 tons. During 1904 these figures will not have been equaled because of the business depression, although they are not considered exceptional, inasmuch as Pittsburg's tonnage in 1902 was 86,636,680 tons. One of the great engineering projects now contemplated, and upon which much preliminary work in the way of surveys and securing necessary legislation has been done, is the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, which is to be a fifteen-foot-deep waterway to connect Pittsburg with Lake Eric via the Ohio, Beaver, and Mahoning rivers. This great work will cost thirty-three million dollars, and will when completed make Pittsburg the greatest inland city in the country. For its great iron and steel manufactories will be able to get the raw iron ore from the Lake Superior mines much cheaper than at present, while the coal and coke of the Pittsburg district will be sent to the lake ports much cheaper than is the case now.

Pittsburg holds the record for a single day's water shipment, as, on June 24, 1903, coal to the amount of 399,350 tons was towed out over the Ohio for markets along the lower Mississippi. These totals are not surprising when it is known that shipments are controlled by freshets, upon which the coal is towed out to market periodically; but when they are compared with figures from such cities as London and New York, they furnish some food for thought. In 1902, it was estimated that the tonnage of London was 17,564,110 tons, and that of New York 17,398,000 tons. Antwerp received and sent out a total of 16,721,000 tons, while Hamburg's total was only 15,853,490; that of Hongkong 14,724,270, and Liverpool, the great export of ter of England, had but 13,157,720 tons. total tonnage of these six leading ocean posts was just 95,418,590 tons, compared with Pit burg's total of 86,636,680 tons. Official figure show a total river and rail coal movement to the Pittsburg district in 1902 of 28,898,000 tops while the transport of iron ore was very heavy, and shipments of coke amounted to 14,138,740

THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

Pittsburg retains the supremacy of the United States in petroleum and natural gas, despite the fact that the discoveries of oil were made near it over forty-five years ago. It was oil which gave Andrew Carnegie the nucleus of the great fortune he later acquired in the steel business. Mr. Carnegie was then a young man, the superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was shortly after the Drake well had been discovered in what is still known as "the oil country" of Pennsylvania. He was induced to borrow \$3,500 to take a share in a company which was prospecting north of Pittsburg. Mr. Carnegie gave his note for the amount, and left in May for a trip to Europe with some young comrades. In November, he returned to find that his investment had increased 1,200 per cent., and it was not long afterward that he was persuaded to acquire a substantial interest in the Kloman forge, which became the nucleus of the company which forty years afterward earned forty million dollars a year.

At that time the product of the Northern fields was floated down the Allegheny River to Pittsburg, and a great refining industry flourished until combination brought about the introduction of pipe lines to the seaboard to secure economies of transportation. Charles Lockhart, one of the multi-millionaire capitalists of Pitts-



COL. JAMES M. GUFFEY.
rgest independent oil-producer in the world.)

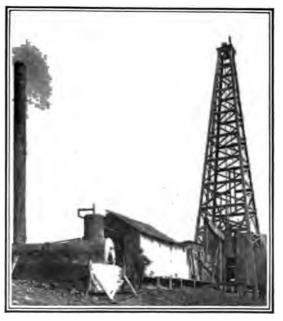
s then one of the powers in the petrode, and was one of the active associates
D. Rockefeller in the formation of the
l producing and refining corporation.
of petroleum in Pittsburg dwindled to
tive insignificance, although there are
ne considerable operations within the
ttsburg, however, is adjacent to rich oilig territory, and, by reason of this and
mous territorial possessions of its capiholds its rank as the world's oil center.
stimated that the annual production of
m in Pittsburg district territory is about
00 barrels, of a present value of \$50.

This is interesting in comparison with d's production of only 125,909,900 bar102, of which the United States produced 00 barrels and Russia 52,320,000 barperations in every portion of the United re conducted from Pittsburg by Pittsnitalists. It was Col. James M. Guffey, and independent producer, who secured rd-breaking well in the McDonald field, "wildcatting" far in advance of development to the celebrated Lucas well eaumont pool of Texas. Colonel Guffey dreds of thousands of acres under lease.

built large refineries at Port Arthur, Texas, and equipped steamship fleets for the distribution of the product throughout the world. He has also been the pioneer in Indian Territory, Kansas, and Louisiana.

SUPREMACY IN NATURAL GAS.

George Westinghouse, the eminent engineer and capitalist, deserves the credit for making possible the utilization of natural gas as a fuel in Pittsburg at a time when his friends doubted the success of his experiments. He devised the plan for piping the gas long distances, and it was due to his efforts that many of the obstacles in the way of the natural gas producer of that day were removed. It was twenty-five years ago that natural gas was discovered in commercial quantities, and it was five years later before effective plans for its control were perfected. It was immediately introduced into the mills and dwellings of Pittsburg because of its cheapness and cleanliness. It brought Pittsburg to the attention of the world as a center of cheap fuel. Glass factories flourished as they never have since. Lavish use of the new fuel soon exhausted the gas fields adjacent to Pittsburg, the producers of petroleum assisting in the waste in their anxiety to obtain a quicker and better return from the oil. Failing supply increased the rates and decreased the mill consumption, but new fields in the Southwest were sought, and



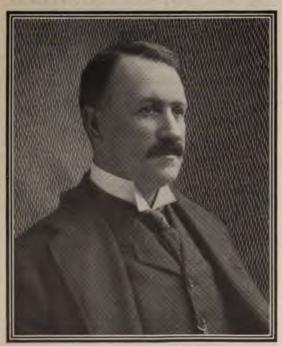
ORILLING A GAS WELL.

(Showing the apparatus for drilling for oil and natural gas in the great fields tributary to Pittsburg.)

costly pipe lines were laid into the mountains of West Virginia, to keep the supply in the Pitts-

burg district adequate to the needs.

Natural gas became a luxury, but its domestic consumption increased at a remarkable rate each year. Large manufacturers, impressed with the importance of the fuel, sought their own fields with their own companies, and some of these ventures have grown to such size that one large steel company now has 100,000 acres of producing gas land under lease easily accessible to Pittsburg, has 130 producing wells, 300 miles of pipe line, and an annual supply of 11,-000,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The discovery of natural gas in large quantities in districts other than Pittsburg attracted many of the glass factories away from what had been the recognized glass center, as the lack of demand in sparsely settled territory and the enormous sup-



MR. FRANCIS L. ROBBINS.

(President of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the largest producer of coal in the world.)

plies made low prices imperative. These, with other inducements, made profitable the change of the base of operations.

Some of these plants have returned to the Pittsburg district, owing to the exhaustion of supplies in the West, and it is estimated that at present one thousand mills and factories in the Pittsburg district are using the splendid fuel. Enormous quantities, however, are being con-

sumed daily in dwellings throughout western Pennsylvania. It is estimated that the daily consumption of natural gas in the Pittsburg district in 1903 was 350,000,000 cubic feet, 130,000 families being supplied from 2,000 wells by companies having an aggregate capital of \$60,-000,000. Over 750,000 acres of gas lands are held under lease, one company having over 370,-000 acres, with a daily production of over 800,-000,000 cubic feet and a daily consumption of 200,000,000 cubic feet, while another large company, with 300,000 acres under lease, has a yearly consumption of nearly 32,000,000,000 cubic feet among 60,000 customers. In the Pittsburg district alone, the pipe lines aggregate in length 4,000 miles, and over 500 new wells are drilled each year to maintain the supply.

It was natural, in view of the supremacy in petroleum and natural gas, that Pittsburg should lead the world in the manufacture of oil-well supplies. Apparatus for the drilling of wells is not only sent to every oil and gas field in the United States, but to every foreign country in which crude oil has been discovered. The manufacture of great steel storage tanks for oil and gas became an important industry in Pittsburg, and this product is now sent to all parts of the world.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

It was in the late sixties that Mr. Westinghouse was the occupant of a train wrecked near Schenectady, and the thought of a preventive and the fortunate experiments at Mont Cenis tunnel with compressed air resulted in the invention of the air brake in 1868. It is related that Mr. Westinghouse sought assistance from the late Commodore Vanderbilt, but that the millionaire railroad owner rejected him, only to regret his lack of wisdom not long afterward. Mr. Westinghouse has repeatedly laughed at what he considers a good story, but unfortunately untrue, as the reputed Vanderbilt was no other than a superintendent of the New York Central at Schenectady, who could see no good in the invention, until long afterward he discovered that Pennsylvania officials who assisted Mr. Westinghouse were becoming wealthy.

Mr. Westinghouse found a sympathetic purse in Pittsburg, and from the small plant with 100 employees in 1869 has grown a works with 3,000 operatives and producing annually brakes to the value of \$8,453,000. It was from that modest start that the present Westinghouse interests grew, with their \$100,000,000 capital, \$75,000,000 annual output of material, and 30,000 skilled employees. It was while Mr. Westinghouse was in Europe, in 1884, in the interest of his air

it he learned of patents for the alternatm of electrical distribution, and from win two years a plant with 200 ema Allegheny, which has since expanded stem of works employing 12,000 trained people. A plant with 5,000 employees established in England, and electrical s is manufactured in France, Germany, ia in plants controlled from Pittsburg. lue of electrical apparatus manufactured ittsburg district yearly is \$40,000,000, . with \$136,475,000 for the entire tates. It was a Pittsburg engineer who I the principle of the rotary magnetic it was largely a result of Mr. Westingenius that Niagara Falls was harnessed. n of electrical apparatus led naturally tion in railway signaling equipment, argest works in the world, in the Pittsrict, annually produce 40,000 tons of t, valued at \$2,133,000. Railway travel protected as a result to a degree realw. Steam turbines and steam engines gest type have followed the marvelous ent of the interests which have arisen invention of the air brake.

OTHER STEEL MANUFACTURES.

years ago, at a banquet in Pittsburg, egie expressed regret that he and other urers were compelled to go elsewhere Pittsburg to purchase the costly blast and mill engines bought in such large. The idea took root, and two of the ants for the manufacture of stationary of the largest and most modern type 1 perfected. One of the most imports for the manufacture of car couplings ited States is located in Pittsburg, and facture of railway steel springs is conom Pittsburg.

the most recent industries, and one of striking, is that for the manufacture of. It is only a few years ago that Mr. and Mr. Charles M. Schwab conceived a new avenue for the consumption of they led the way by introducing the hopper in the coal and iron-ore carry. This industry has since grown to extent that it now employs 11,000 men istruction of 40,000 cars a year, valued 10,000. In producing these, 500,000 cel plates are consumed annually. The ure of locomotives and steel and iron is is also an important industry in Pitts-

manufacture of fireproof buildings, leads the world, and in the production



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MR. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

(The inventor of the air brake, and prominent in the manufacture of steam and electrical machinery.)

of fireproofing material alone \$15,000,000 of capital is invested, with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons. The Pittsburg district is the leading manufacturer of sewer pipe in the United States. In the manufacture of underground cables for telephone and telegraph lines, Pittsburg leads the country, with an annual output of \$12,000,000, and the largest insulating-varnish works in the world is located there. Pittsburg stands first in the size and extent of its gear-cutting, and is one of the nation's leading manufacturers of sanitary enameled ware.

GLASS AND POTTERY WORKS.

Pittsburg is still an important center for the manufacture of glass of all kinds, although cheaper gas and land bonuses have induced the removal of many plants elsewhere. It is estimated that the value of glass products in the United States in 1902 was \$31,427,203, and of this the Pittsburg district produced \$14,276,228. In plate glass, Pittsburg easily leads the world, the annual consumption of domestic glass being 24,000,000 square feet. The manufacture of plate glass was introduced into Pittsburg by the late Capt. J. B. Ford, and at that time it sold for \$2.40 per square foot. Economies and keen competition have reduced the price to but 28 cents per foot. The industry founded by Captain Ford has so expanded that the capacity of the factories



GLASS-BLOWING.

of one Pittsburg company is 25,000,000 square feet, although last year 18,000,000 square feet only were manufactured. The independent manufacturers are now being welded together, and their annual output is from 17,000,000 to 18,000,000 square feet.

In the manufacture of tableware, bottles, tumblers, and similar products, 1,529 pots, or furnaces, are operated out of a total of 2,026, while 448 pots operated in other States are controlled in Pittsburg. In window glass, 900 pots are operated in addition to continuous tanks. It is estimated that in 1902 Pittsburg manufactured window glass to the value of \$5,279,000, compared with a total of \$7,918,000 for the balance of the United States. The city ships every year approximately 2,000,000 boxes of window glass, equal to 90,000,000 square feet, or 62,000 tons, about 40 per cent. of the country's output. The district annually produces 70,000 tons of pressed ware, and its potteries are the largest and finest of their kind in the world. Pittsburg still remains supreme with respect to the manufacture of lamp chimneys, the value of the product being placed at \$2,500,000. Lamp chimneys made in Pittsburg in one year, if placed end to end, would stretch halfway around the world, while the bottles made there during the season, if laid end to end, would cover a distance of 16,000 miles.

Twenty years ago, England furnished practically all of the high-grade silica brick and fire brick used in the glass and steel furnaces of the United States; but since the discovery of exceptionally fine clay beds in the Allegheny Mountains by eager and tireless capital, domination of the American market has been wrested from the English and placed in the hands of Pittsburgers. Samuel P. Harbison has been active and instrumental in the development of this important industry now so peculiar to Pittsburg. The country's daily production of the finest grade of silica brick is 250,000, and of this Pittsburg produces 200,000. The country's daily production of highgrade fire brick for blast-furnace, soaking-pit, and puddling-furnace linings is 3,500,000, and of this total Pittsburg produces 2,000,000, with a value of \$50,000. Fine clay deposits in Ohio and Kentucky are owned in Pittsburg, and operated from there for the manufacture of highgrade bricks necessary in steel manufacture. Until ten years ago, glass manufacturers persisted in using foreign bricks, but Pittsburgers now produce all that are necessary, and in addition, export them to every State in the Union, to Cuba, Mexico, South America, and even to China.

VARIED INDUSTRIES.

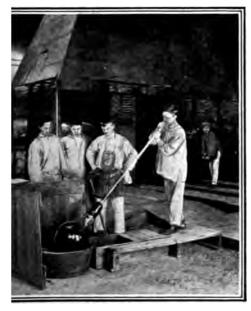
Pittsburg continues to occupy a prominent place in the production of manufactured copper, the estimated annual output being about 6,000,000 pounds. Capitalists of Pittsburg have for years been large owners of Michigan, and later of Montana and other Western, copper properties, and until recently they have directed the raw material toward Pittsburg. The presence of one of the largest electrical-apparatus build-



MOLDING GLASS FOR TABLEWARE.

ncerns in the country affords a ready

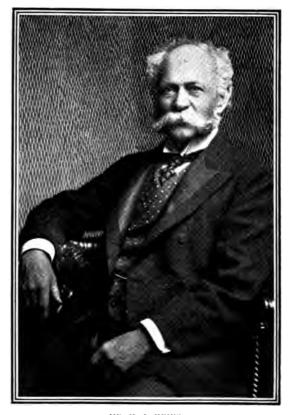
nge as it may seem, Pittsburg possesses rgest cork-manufacturing plant in the I States, or the world, and it also controls k forests of Spain and Portugal. One-sixth entire exports of Spain and Portugal are by one Pittsburg firm, which owns large in those countries, and from 5,000 tons k bark imported annually 2,500 tons of actured cork articles are produced by the employees, most of whom are women. This is valued at \$2,500,000. Corks for botfe-preservers, mats, shoes, soles, and a ed other manufactured articles consuming



RG THE BALL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WINDOW GLASS.

particle of the cork, are made in large ies and sent to every portion of the

coak harness leather industry, but the dem of the forests of western Pennsylvania
ised the removal of the trade to other
a. Over 250 cars of cattle are received
taburg daily, however, and are consumed
tast. The leather trade still continues
ta. The daily output of eight tanneries
hides, valued at \$3,413,400. The disman of the largest lumber-consuming and
uting centers in the United States, the
ted annual consumption being 1,000,000,
et, valued at \$25,000,000. It is estithat 25,000 cars of perishable fruits and



MR. H. J. HEINZ.

(Head of the great pickling and preserving works at Allegheny.)

produce are received yearly, the value exceeding \$15,000,000. Pittsburg easily leads all other cities in the manufacture of white and red lead. At least 500 carloads are shipped from the city every year, the value of the product being from \$110 to \$125 per ton.

The largest pickling and preserving works in the world is located in Allegheny. It employs 2,800 persons constantly, and consumes material which calls for the labor 20,000 people in caring for the crops used entirely by one firm. The company operates 9 factories, employs 400 traveling salesmen from all parts of the world, and uses the products of 18,000 acres of vegetable farms. The main factory covers 13 acres, the capital invested amounting to \$3,475,000, and the product being valued at \$4,650,000. The one company operates its own glass factory, and makes all of its own bottles and jars.

Pittsburg is so accustomed to figures of large tonnage that many are surprised at the fact that the city is renowned throughout the world for the perfection of its astronomical instruments. These are in every modern observatory of the filled to the letter, while the present year's appropriation is \$33,000 in excess of the figure named by the Pittsburg councilman.

In this connection, also, should be mentioned the valuable work of the Carnegie Library of Allegheny City, the first of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, and which was founded in memory of James Anderson, a citizen of Allegheny, who had loaned Mr. Carnegie, when a boy, books from his library, which was subsequently presented to the public. Recently, a monument to Mr. Anderson was erected by Mr. Carnegie in front of the library. There are also libraries at Braddock, Carnegie, McKeesport, and other places in Allegheny County, established by the munificence of Mr. Carnegie. There is a fine one at Homestead, with which a clubhouse feature is embraced. All the expenses of this library, as well as of those at Braddock and Duquesne, are paid by Mr. Carnegie.

ARCHITECTURE IN THE STEEL CITY.

In architecture, Pittsburg has also made a great advance in recent years. For a long period, its most notable buildings were the Ro-



NEW BOMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

man Catholic Cathedral, recently demolishe fine example of the early Gothic, situated Grant Street and Fifth Avenue, and Trinity I estant Episcopal Church, still standing on S Avenue. A great stimulus to architectur the city was given by the erection of the . gheny County Court House in 1884-88. Rich son, the great Boston architect, was the design of the work, which is considered his masterp It is one of the most notable pieces of arch ture in the country. The city now boasts a l number of buildings having great architect merit. Among the churches are the new Ro Catholic Cathedral, approaching completio Fifth Avenue and Craig Street, the Protes Episcopal churches of the Ascension and St ter's, the First and Third Presbyterian churc the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, the S United Presbyterian Church, and many otl Many of the schools recently erected are fine examples of good architecture, among t being Friendship Park, Alinda Preparat Margaretta, Shakespeare, and others.

The Bank of Pittsburg and the Union I Company's buildings are especially notewo structures in the financial district. Among skyscrapers, of which the city has a large 1 ber, are the Frick, Oliver, Bessemer, and F ers' National Bank buildings. The Nixon ater, completed within the last year, is or the most beautiful and artistically constru places of amusement in the country. Hundre artistic residences beautify the Oakland and End districts of Pittsburg, and also Allegi Among them may be mentioned those of bin Horne, Nathaniel Holmes, R. V. Mei Benjamin Thaw, Thomas Morrison, Mrs. C topher L. Magee, W. H. Schoen, Julian nedy, and W. N. Frew.

The Pittsburg Chapter of the American I tute of Architects has a large membership its influence as an organization is steadily end for the improvement of the profession. Women's School of Design, for a long time excellent work.

PITTSBURG'S INTEREST IN SCIENCE.

In the field of science, Pittsburgers nate take great interest. The continued succes the great industries of the community is ladependent upon the application of the scientific knowledge to their work. As a cquence, there is a very large body of men is community who are highly skilled in branches of technical research. Years ago got together and founded, on March 31, the Academy of Science and Art of Pitts and other societies. Later, the academy, in

with the Engineers' Society of Western vania, the Botanical Society, the Historiety of Western Pennsylvania, the Ar-Society, the Amateur Photographers' ion, and the Art Society, leased the old Thaw mansion, on Fifth Street, now . by the Young Women's Christian As-1. A library was started and arrangeade to employ a curator for it and the About this time, Mr. Carnegie anhis intention of founding the Carnegie , and when the latter was erected, the and the other organizations transheir headquarters to it. The institute a lecture hall, in which and in the all many scientific lectures are given ar, under the auspices of the academy other societies. These lectures are free, well attended.

Museum Department of the institute, under the direction of Dr. William J., formerly chancellor of the Western ity of Pennsylvania, is filled with a vast n of interesting exhibits. These, in e so numerous that a private building



MR. C. C. MELLOR.

Massum Committee of the Carnegie

Enstitute.)



THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

(One of the most notable pieces of architecture in the country.)

in another portion of the city has had to be engaged to hold some of them, while others are stored away in warehouses. They are all expected to be displayed in the greatly enlarged quarters assigned to the museum in the addition to the institute now being erected. The museum has parties constantly in the field in this and other countries, securing new specimens for its collection. It publishes a periodical, under the editorship of Dr. Holland, which contains much new scientific information. Every year the museum is visited by many thousands of people, its doors being opened freely to all during the whole year, except when necessary changes are being made for the annual Founder's Day celebration. An interesting feature is the work among the children. Prizes are offered every year to the pupils of the Pittsburg and Allegheny public schools for the best essays upon subjects which are exhibited in the museum, the idea being original with the authorities of the latter. Last year, over seventeen hundred essays were received in the competition. The prizes are presented publicly in the music hall, the event always being signalized by a large attendance. Lectures are given to classes of scholars who visit the museum with their teachers.

the conservatory, which is daily open to the public free. A fine monument has recently been erected in the park to Col. Alexander L. Hawkins and the men of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who did such good service in the Philippines.

At the entrance to Highland Park are two pillars of highly artistic design. The grounds are beautifully laid out. An artificial body of water, called Lake Carnegie, is a feature.

Much of the credit for the topographical improvement of the city is due to the late Christopher L. Magee, who did for Pittsburg in this respect what the late Alexander R. Shepherd did for Washington, and who also gave several millions of dollars for philanthropic and educational purposes.

CULTIVATION OF THE FINE ARTS.

During the past twenty years, a portion of the energy of the men who have amassed great wealth in Pittsburg has been devoted to the acquisition of paintings by noted artists, and the city now contains a number of valuable private collections of such. In 1902, a loan exhibition of fine paintings was held at the Carnegie Art Galleries, and a large portion of the works shown were from the private galleries of Pittsburg and Allegheny. These paintings represented the

work of fully seventy-five well-known American and foreign artists, among whom were Alma Tadema, Rosa Bonheur, Jules Breton, William M. Chase, John Constable, Corot, Dagnan-Bouveret, Diaz, Gérôme, Hals, Inness, Mauve, Millet, Murillo, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Romney, Rousseau, Rubens, Turner, and Van Dyck.

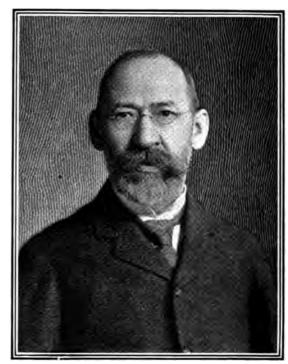
A great stimulus to the love of art in Pittsburg has been afforded by the Art Department of the Carnegie Institute. The institute was founded in 1896 by Andrew Carnegie, who for many years had been a citizen of Pittsburg, and who at that time contributed over a million dollars for the building, which contains a library, music hall, museum, and art gallery, and for the erection of several branch library buildings. The library building, which cost about \$800,-000, is now being enlarged to about five times its original size, the cost of the addition being estimated at about \$5,000,000, all of which Mr. Carnegie has contributed. He also, some years ago, contributed \$2,000,000, the income of which has been used for the special purposes of the Scientific Museum and Fine Arts departments of the institute. He has, from time to time, also given special sums to these departments. The government of the library and institute is vested in a board of trustees, a portion of whom are life members appointed by Mr. Carnegie, the re-



A VIEW OF HIGHLAND PARK, SHOWING ENTRANCE.

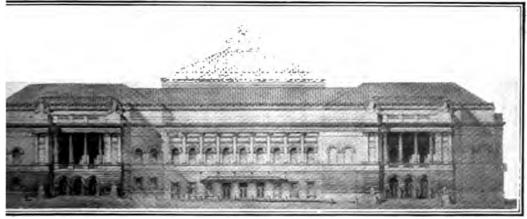
an especially valuable work. There is a n's room in the main library, and also in of the branch ones. These rooms are alwell filled with little ones during their out of school. The circulation of books the children constitutes a large proporthe total of the library. An interesting of the work among the children is conby the Home Libraries' Department. establishment of branch libraries in all of the city, where they reach the worka, and the work among the children, supited by that of the main library, has the institution the good-will of all classes ple. One of the interesting branches of the f the library is the furnishing of collections ks to the public schools, nearly all of which w so provided. During the summer, books nt from the library to the playgrounds cation schools in considerable numbers. ory-hour is another interesting feature of rk of the Children's Department of the . Stories from the ancient and modern s are related to the children in their rooms main and branch libraries, and also in the 3, and they are thereby led to read of the and the things they are thus introduced to. popular appreciation of the library has far ed the hopes which its generous founder ned when its work was inaugurated. At nner given to celebrate the opening of rary, William A. Magee, for fifteen years an of the Finance Committee of the irg City Councils, to whom Mr. Carnegie ed the task of securing the municipal tion necessary for the acceptance of his ade a speech in which he said he expected

the time when the people of Pittsburg



MR. GEORGE A. MACBETH.
(Chairman of the Library Committee of the Carnegle
Library.)

would gladly approve of the initial appropriation of \$40,000 a year for the maintenance of the institution being increased to \$125,000. At this Mr. Carnegie threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Not in my lifetime, Mr. Magee; it will take fifty years before they get to that point." "You will see it done in five years," replied Mr. Magee, a prophecy which was ful-



THE NEW ADDITION TO THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.

Forbes street façade of enlarged building, now in process of construction. This building will be four hundred feet long, while the depth will be nearly six hundred feet.)

Julius Gari Melchers; "A Vision of Antiquity," by Pierre Cecile Puvis de Chavannes; "The Window Seat," by Alexander Roche; "The Arques at Ancourt," by Fritz Thaulow, and "The Keeper of the Threshold," by Elihu Vedder. Henry C. Frick presented to the collection Dagnan-Bouveret's large painting of the "Disciples at Emaus."

In November and December there is, as a rule, a competitive exhibition of paintings, open to the artists of the world, although it has on occasion been confined to the works of American artists. The loan exhibition heretofore spoken of also took the place of this exhibit two years ago.

For the last exhibit, which opened November 3, 1904, more than six hundred and fifty paintings were offered, of which three hundred and twenty-eight were deemed worthy of being placed on view.

The children of the public schools are encouraged to take an interest in the art exhibits. Director Beatty is in the habit of giving art talks to classes of such visitors. Another feature of the Art Department's work, recently introduced, is the sending of fine photographs of the pictures on exhibition to the schools, where the drawing teachers report the experiment to have

been remarkably successful.

The Pittsburg Art Society, of which E. Z. Smith has long been president, composed of artists and others who take an interest in art, music, and literature, has, since its organization in 1873, also had an important effect in stimulating interest in the Pittsburg community in these subjects. Some of the Pittsburg artists have achieved a wide reputation, among them being John W. Alexander, Charles S. Reinhart, John W. Beatty, George Hetzel, Thomas S. Clark, Clarence M. Johns, A. G. Reinhart, Joseph R. Woodwell, William Wall, Alfred Wall, A. Bryan Wall, Charles Linford, Jasper Lawman, Martin B. Leisser, and David Blythe. Among the earliest well-known artists in the city were J. R. Carroll, S. H. Dearborn, A. Bowman, and J. R. Lambdin. During its existence, the Pittsburg Art School, founded by John W. Beatty, did excellent work.

MUSIC IN PITTSBURG.

In the field of music, Pittsburg has made a notable advance during recent years. The inspiration has largely come from the Music Department of the Carnegie Institute and the Art Society. In the music hall of the institute building there is a magnificent organ, and twice a week, on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon, except during the summer vacation season, free organ recitals are given, which are always well at-

tended. The late Frederic Archer was for many years the organist. Since his death, Edwin H. Lemare, of London, has filled the position. The organists have been in the habit of giving free musical lectures during the year. The Pittsburg Orchestra makes its headquarters at the Carnegie Music Hall. Its management is in the hands of the orchestra committee of the Pittsburg Art Society, whose chairman is James I. Buchanan, a leading business man. The business manager is George H. Wilson, who is head of the Music Department of the institute. The orchestra's first conductor was Frederic Archer, who was succeeded by Victor Herbert, under whom it became known as one of the leading musical organizations of the country. Its present conductor is Emil Paur, who bears an international reputation. The orchestra concerts are not free, but are, nevertheless, largely attended. The members of the Art Society annually raise a large guarantee fund for the support of the orchestra, this year the amount exceeding forty thousand dollars. The orchestra gives a large number of concerts in Pittsburg every year, and also makes a tour of the large cities of the country. Annually the Western Exposition Society engages four or five of the leading musical organizations of the country for a week or more each during September and October. Last year, about five hundred thousand people attended these concerts. In some years, the Pittsburg Orchestra has appeared at the exposition. Each year there is a season of grand opera in Pittsburg. Many of the churches have excellent choirs and talented organists, and there are a number of musical societies in the city, including the Apollo Club.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM OF THE GREATER PITTSBURG.

The work of the Carnegie Library, affiliated with the Carnegie Institute, has been of the greatest importance in contributing to the promotion of the higher life of Pittsburg. Edwin H. Anderson was its efficient head from its opening, in 1895, until last month, when his resignation on account of ill health caused general regret. The main library building, in Schenley Park, is also the home of the institute. There are also at present five branch libraries in various parts of the city. Another branch is about to be opened, and others are contemplated. The reference library is especially well equipped and is widely patronized, inquiries coming to it from all parts of the country. Books from the main library can also be obtained by special arrangement by people living outside the city.

The Children's Department of the library is

1 especially valuable work. There is a 's room in the main library, and also in the branch ones. These rooms are alell filled with little ones during their it of school. The circulation of books the children constitutes a large proporthe total of the library. An interesting of the work among the children is conty the Home Libraries' Department.

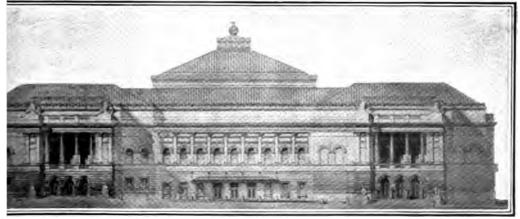
stablishment of branch libraries in all the city, where they reach the workand the work among the children, suped by that of the main library, has he institution the good-will of all classes e. One of the interesting branches of the the library is the furnishing of collections to the public schools, nearly all of which so provided. During the summer, books from the library to the playgrounds ation schools in considerable numbers. y-hour is another interesting feature of the Children's Department of the

Stories from the ancient and modern are related to the children in their rooms ain and branch libraries, and also in the and they are thereby led to read of the nd the things they are thus introduced to. opular appreciation of the library has far 1 the hopes which its generous founder d when its work was inaugurated. At ner given to celebrate the opening of iry, William A. Magee, for fifteen years n of the Finance Committee of the g City Councils, to whom Mr. Carnegie I the task of securing the municipal on necessary for the acceptance of his le a speech in which he said he expected he time when the people of Pittsburg



MR. GEORGE A. MACBETH.
(Chairman of the Library Committee of the Carnegie
Library.)

would gladly approve of the initial appropriation of \$40,000 a year for the maintenance of the institution being increased to \$125,000. At this Mr. Carnegie threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Not in my lifetime, Mr. Magee; it will take fifty years before they get to that point." "You will see it done in five years," replied Mr. Magee, a prophecy which was ful-



THE NEW ADDITION TO THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.

forbes street façade of enlarged building, now in process of construction. This building will be four hundred feet long, while the depth will be nearly six hundred feet.)

filled to the letter, while the present year's appropriation is \$33,000 in excess of the figure named by the Pittsburg councilman.

In this connection, also, should be mentioned the valuable work of the Carnegie Library of Allegheny City, the first of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, and which was founded in memory of James Anderson, a citizen of Allegheny, who had loaned Mr. Carnegie, when a boy, books from his library, which was subsequently presented to the public. Recently, a monument to Mr. Anderson was erected by Mr. Carnegie in front of the library. There are also libraries at Braddock, Carnegie, McKeesport, and other places in Allegheny County, established by the munificence of Mr. Carnegie. There is a fine one at Home stead, with which a clubhouse feature is embraced. All the expenses of this library, as well as of those at Braddock and Duquesne, are paid by Mr. Carnegie.

ARCHITECTURE IN THE STEEL CITY.

In architecture, Pittsburg has also made a great advance in recent years. For a long period, its most notable buildings were the Ro-



PER NEW STANDARD CONTRACTOR STANDARD CONTRA

man Catholic Cathedral, recently demolished, a fine example of the early Gothic, situated at Grant Street and Fifth Avenue, and Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, still standing on Sixth Avenue. A great stimulus to architecture in the city was given by the erection of the Allegheny County Court House in 1884-88. Richardson, the great Boston architect, was the designer of the work, which is considered his masterpiece. It is one of the most notable pieces of architecture in the country. The city now boasts a large number of buildings having great architectural merit. Among the churches are the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, approaching completion at Fifth Avenue and Craig Street, the Protestant Episcopal churches of the Ascension and St. Peter's, the First and Third Presbyterian churches. the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, and many others. Many of the schools recently erected are also fine examples of good architecture, among them being Friendship Park, Alinda Preparatory. Margaretta, Shakespeare, and others.

The Bank of Pittsburg and the Union Trust Company's buildings are especially noteworthy structures in the financial district. Among the skyscrapers, of which the city has a large number, are the Frick, Oliver, Bessemer, and Farmers' National Bank buildings. The Nixon Theaten completed within the last year, is one of the most beautiful and artistically constructed places of amusement in the country. Hundreds of artistic residences beautify the Oakland and East End districts of Pittsburg, and also Allegheny. Among them may be mentioned those of Durbin Home, Nathaniel Holmes, R. V. Messler, Benjamin Thow, Thomas Morrison, Mrs. Christipler L. Magne, W. H. Scheen, Julian Kennely, and W. N. Frew

The little will expert of the American Institute of Atomic is has a large membership, and its united as an examination is steadily exercles with many expent of the profession. The Women's Similar Design for a long time, did excellent work

THURSDAY S INTEREST IN SCIENCE.

In the leaf scale of Pittsburgers naturally take great visites of the community is largely deposited to application of the latest solutions of the lat

with the Engineers' Society of Western 7lvania, the Botanical Society, the Historociety of Western Pennsylvania, the Ars' Society, the Amateur Photographers' ation, and the Art Society, leased the old m Thaw mansion, on Fifth Street, now ed by the Young Women's Christian Ason. A library was started and arrangemade to employ a curator for it and the m. About this time, Mr. Carnegie aned his intention of founding the Carnegie ite, and when the latter was erected, the av and the other organizations transtheir headquarters to it. The institute as a lecture hall, in which and in the hall many scientific lectures are given year, under the auspices of the academy e other societies. These lectures are free, e well attended.

Museum Department of the institute, is under the direction of Dr. William J. d., formerly chancellor of the Western rsity of Pennsylvania, is filled with a vast ion of interesting exhibits. These, in the second results of the second results o



MR. C. C. MELLOR.

irman of the Museum Committee of the Carnegie
Institute.)



THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

(One of the most notable pieces of architecture in the country.)

in another portion of the city has had to be engaged to hold some of them, while others are stored away in warehouses. They are all expected to be displayed in the greatly enlarged quarters assigned to the museum in the addition to the institute now being erected. The museum has parties constantly in the field in this and other countries, securing new specimens for its collection. It publishes a periodical, under the editorship of Dr. Holland, which contains much new scientific information. Every year the museum is visited by many thousands of people, its doors being opened freely to all during the whole year, except when necessary changes are being made for the annual Founder's Day celebration. An interesting feature is the work among the children. Prizes are offered every year to the pupils of the Pittsburg and Allegheny public schools for the best essays upon subjects which are exhibited in the museum, the idea being original with the authorities of the latter. Last year, over seventeen hundred essays were received in the competition. The prizes are presented publicly in the music hall, the event always being signalized by a large attendance. Lectures are given to classes of scholars who visit the museum with their teachers.

There is an Andrew Carnege Flys Nationalist Club, presided over by Prof. Frequency Wester, the chief of the Department of Zoologica, Preparation of the museum. There are also other societies connected with the missum.

LITERARY W SKERS

Pittsburg has for a long true teen engaged rather in producing the materials for members than literature itself. Nevertleness Thas LV473 had among its citizens these were visited the ten with considerable power and a latter latt. Hugh H. Brackenridge's Mid to late latter made a sensation as an effective, sar astor expemition of the politics of the tare. Steplen if Foster, whose "Old Folks at it ma and other popular songs will never die, was a mative of Pittsburg, whose people have recently raised a monument to his memory in a local cemetery. Hamnel Harden Church, who has long been a resident of Pittsburg, achieved a write regulation by has Tafe of Cromwell "and his historical nevels and poems. Dr. William J. Hollan Es "Butterily Book " and " Moth Book " are authorities on the antipoets of which they treat. Pittsburgers lay appearable claim to Andrew Carnegie, whose Triumphant Democracy" and other writings are known the world over. A number of persons distinguished as writers have made their homes in Pattsburg for a period. Among these are Richard Realf, Bartley Campbell, Samuel P. Langley, William M. Sloane, James E. Keeler. Jane, G. Ewischelm, Margaret Wade Campbell Imand and Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy and Rev. George Hodges Other Pittsburg writers have Leep of are Morgan Neville, Henry M. Brackentodge Charles Shiras, Neville B. Craig. Thomas Prop. Acad Amach Copley, Robert P. Nevin, W. M Inchipton James M. Swank, Charles Mc- $V_{(i_1,i_2,i_3)}$ Rev. A. A. Lambing, president of the $W_{(i_1,i_2,i_3)}$ or rety. Sarah H. Killikelly, Emily 1. 1. 1. Jugan G McPherson, Martha F. Boggs. Henry Ford James Mills, Wm. G. Johnston, Ma . Bernen J. E. Parke, Thomas Mellon. n a Branips Stephen Quinon, Erasmus 1. Cara Burgovne, Cara Reese, James F. Hassler, Anna P. Siviter, Mary Spices Byrne, and David Lowry.

Problem in a cong been noted for the number the congression of purnalism and many men who have achieved

A. CATIONAL INTERESTS.

Mileton 2 and A legheny's school systems are milety the country. In recent years, the country have all been rebuilt or re-

modered. Fittsburg has three high-schoolings and another is contemplated. All has a fine high school. Special attention it industrial training in both cities, and legient schools win a glod metal for the in this line at the St. Louis Exposition speaking if this matter it may be remark that Fitts any received more gold med



REV. SAMUEL B. M'CORMICE.

(Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsyl

other prizes at that exposition than an city. There are numerous Catholic paschools in the city, and a Catholic high secontemplated. The Pittsburg College Holy Ghost, a Catholic institution, is loc the city. The Pennsylvania College for Vis also within its borders, and there are private academics for boys and girls, a several business colleges and a kinder training school.

The Western University of Pennsylva which the Rev. Samuel B. McCormick is clor, and the theological seminaries of the l terian, United Presbyterian, and Reforme byterian churches are situated in Alle and their thousands of graduates have important influence in promoting the high

not only of the Pittsburg community, but of the world generally. The late William Thaw, who was the city's earliest philanthropist on a large scale, gave about \$500,000 to found the Allegheny Observatory, connected with the university, at which the late James E. Keeler, Samuel P. Langley, and John A. Brashear have done such important astronomical work.

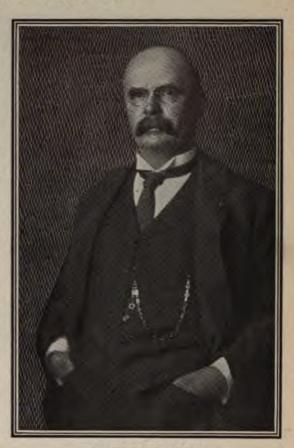
The Carnegie technical schools promise to be one of the greatest educational institutions in the world. They will afford training for those who propose to work in the great industries of the city and country, and the object of their generous founder is to make secure the supremacy of Pittsburg in the industrial field. The director, Prof. Arthur Hamerschlag, has been for a year past engaged in preparing for the opening of the schools. The buildings will cost from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, all of which is to be provided by Mr. Carnegie. Work has already been begun upon them, and the architects were recently selected by competition from among about fifty of the leading members of the profession in the country. Already over five thousand persons have signified their desire to take the course of the schools, which are expected to begin their regular work next fall. Preliminary lectures, given by Professor Hamerschlag and others, were attended by several thousands more than this number.

There is a flourishing University Extension Society in Pittsburg, and many lectures are given under its auspices at the Carnegie main and branch libraries in Pittsburg and also in Allegheny.

Some years ago, a Small Parks Association was organized, which secured legislation permitting the use of the school grounds for playgrounds during vacation and at other times, and the acquisition of land by the city for small parks and playgrounds. The work of the association was, after some years, taken up by the women's clubs, and among the results have been the securing of the Washington Park and South Side playgrounds in thickly settled parts of the city, and the opening of some of the school grounds for playground purposes. Some school boards are still, however, so unenlightened that they prefer to devote the school grounds to the raising of grass and flowers for the sole benefit of the janitors' families to utilizing them for the good of the large bodies of children under their

It should be mentioned that Allegheny has a fine park system in the heart of the city, adorned with monuments and fountains, and also the large Riverview Park in the outskirts.

No notice of the advancement of Pittsburg in



MR. WILLIAM M'CONWAY.

(Chairman of the Technical Schools Committee of the Carnegie Institute.)

the higher life would be complete without reference to the work of the women's clubs of the city. There are a large number of these, and they have done excellent work in many lines, not only for the intellectual improvement of their members, but for the advancement of the city generally. The headquarters of many of them are in the Twentieth Century Club building. The Daughters of the American Revolution have made a successful fight to prevent the removal of the Old Blockhouse, built by Colonel Bouquet in 1764, from its historic site. The Civic Club, composed of men and women, has done excellent work. So also has the Kingsley House Association, a college-settlement organization.

CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

An important agency in the development of the character of the people of Pittsburg has been that of the clubs and other organizations of business men. The Duquesne Club has long been



"THE BLOCKHOUSE."

(Pittsburg's notable revolutionary relic, a remnant of Fort Duquesne, almost in the heart of the city's business district.)

the chief business and social organization of the city. Its membership, probably, embraces more men of great wealth than that of any other organization in the country of the same kind. At its magnificent clubhouse, on Sixth Avenue, many great business and industrial projects have been considered and launched. A similar organization, whose existence dates back only a few years, is the Union Club, which has large and handsome apartments on the top floor of the Frick building. The Pittsburg Club, on Penn Avenue, is a purely social club of high standing. The University Club has a large membership of university and college graduates; it long had its own quarters, but is now temporarily domiciled at the Union Club. The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce has in the past exerted an important influence in the business development of Pittsburg. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, organized about a year ago, has performed a remarkable work in increasing the trade and transportation facilities of Pittsburg; it is largely composed of prominent young business men, who are alive to the advantages of the city, and also its needs.

The Country Club has fine quarters in the East End. The Press Club is composed of newspaper men, and has on its rolls many names of men prominent in business and the professions. The Woman's Press Club also has a considerable membership.

From its earliest days, Pittsburg has been a strongly religious community. Many of its ministers were and are highly educated men, and they are now doing important work, not only in the spiritual, but the intellectual field. The city has a strong Young Men's Christian Association, which is also doing much to uplift the people, as is the Young Women's Christian Association of the city.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

There are a large number of members of the engineering profession in all its branches in the Pittsburg community, many of whom are connected with the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania. Among them are many who have earned a high reputation.

The bench and bar of Pittsburg have always been famous for the ability of their members. The medical profession of the city has also had many distinguished members. There is a medical school connected with the Western University, and there are many large and well-conducted hospitals in the city, with able medical staffs.

Pittsburg, it will therefore be seen, has a large group of devotees of the higher life to draw upon. Its artists, architects, engineers, judges, lawyers, writers, ministers, as well as scientists and enlightened and educated business men, form a society which is animated by a desire for better things. As they all evince the energy in their pursuit which is characteristic of Pittsburg, it is not surprising that a few years should have registered great achievements such as have been briefly sketched.

PITTSBURG'S MUNICIPAL NEEDS.

What Pittsburg needs more than anything else now is higher civic life. Its people, so keen to appreciate the necessity for material, spiritual, and intellectual advancement, have been slow to perceive the urgency for a highclass municipal government. Pittsburg especially needs more small parks and playgrounds, open all the year round to the children of its thickly settled districts. It needs public free baths in larger numbers than at present. It needs the cleaning out of the tenement district and the erection of safe and sanitary buildings in it. It needs a pure water-supply, the lack of which has caused thousands of deaths by typhoid fever, and the securing of which has been criminally delayed by petty politicians quarreling over contracts. These things Pittsburg does not now possess, but the progress which its people, as we have shown, are making toward the higher life in other directions must inevitably, sooner or later, bring about their acquisition, and when this happens Pittsburg will indeed be in all respects a great city, of which its people may be justly proud.



"THE GALE," BY WINSLOW HOMER.

arines are fairly permeated with sea articulation; and his brush marks the path of the elements as though he had the perception of a secr.) Kind permission of the owner, Mr. John Harsen Rhoades.

OMPARATIVE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

'entennial Exhibition, in 1876, indid that there were a few American artno American art. In 1893, Chicago at we at last had a native school. At American, in 1900, and at St. Louis, in saw that the younger men were preur best traditions, but no distinct progmarked.

exhibitions signified what our artists omplished; they took little reckoning taste. Taste that manifested itself. 850, in the purchase of copies of old bout 1860 was shown in acquiring the the Düsseldorf school. A little later, it the work of the French figure paintingly indorsing Bougereau. Lefèvre, one), more recently of the Barbizon and nearly always (save around 1870, "Hudson River" school was patronized a by Bierstadt and Church were purhigh figures) ignored the home art.

Of recent years, however, a finer taste has led our collectors to extend their patronage to American art. That this confidence has not been misdirected was shown in the "Comparative Exhibition" of paintings by American and foreign artists recently held in New York under the auspices of the Society of Art Collectors.

Here were hung, side by side, examples of American and foreign art, and in the contest the Americans held their own. The foreign paintings were for the most part French (mostly of the Barbizon school); the American paintings were what are called "tonal" pictures. Landscapes predominated; story-telling pictures were totally absent. Expression in color was the keynote of the exhibition.

Ten examples of Whistler were shown. His marines, called "Symphonies" and "Nocturnes," possess poetry of color that defies analysis. His blue-grays and his gray-blues appeal to the cultivated taste as do the corulean blues of Orient



"THE GREAT OAKS OF BAS BRÉAU," BY THEO. ROUSSEAU.

(We may distinguish a human figure standing in a sunlit spot to our right, which the artist introduces as a unit, or module, by which we may measure the height of the gigantic oaks. Though merely a first rubbing-in, the painting is a complete, indeed a titanic, rendering of nature's forms.)

Kind permission of the owner, Sir William Van Horne.

silks and ceramics. In order to prove Whistler's high place in art, one need not assert that his grays are any closer to nature than the more neutral grays of Corot, or that his blue skies suggest the spacious firmament more than does the deeper-toned sky of, say, Winslow Homer in his "All's Well." It is simply that Whistler's distinguishing characteristic is beauty of color, and that whenever his paintings are shown in a group, as here, they compose into a color-symphony that moves the visitor even when he cannot quite "make out" a "Nocturne" or accept the, obviously unfinished, portraits.

Self-reliance as to method, or technique, absolute independence of academic art, and yet decisive attainment in expression marked the American work.

We saw, for example, that George Fuller, in his "Romany Girl," painting with a method that would shock a Beaux-Arts professor, presented, not only a poetical conception, not only a scholarly characterization of type (a most rare accomplishment), but achieved a unit of color of which few Europeans, are capable.

Fuller (1822-84) was among our pioneers, but Abbott H. Thayer, living to-day, employing a palette daringly keyed up to the pigments of the rainbow, painting his shadows now violet, now green, working with a swinging brush that seems to encounter no impediments, gives us none of the warm tones of Fuller, yet he, too, in his "Caritas" and "Virgin Enthroned," has evolved types that are delightfully fresh and modern.

John La Farge, with less verve than Whistler or Thayer and less naïveté than Fuller, has created, in his "Visit of Nicodemus to Christ," two figures monumental in their simplicity. They are enwrapped in an atmosphere of chiaroscuro that lends depth and adds a religious significance to the composition, and the picture satisfies every artistic demand as regards coloring, drawing, and modeling.

These works of Fuller, Thayer, and La Farge belong to the realm of the ideal; so, too, when George De Forest Brush confines his talent to realism as he infuses into that realism the same idealistic charm, in his "Mother and Child."

Homer D. Martin's "Adirondack Scenery" and John La Farge's "Paradise Valley" (Newport) represent the high-water mark of American landscapes. Martin gives us the very essence of mountain scenery. He unites form and local color with seemingly one brushwork, and, seemingly using the same pigment for both, obtains a marvelous ensemble.

La Farge painted his "Paradise Valley" (Newport) as early as 1868-69! At that period, such exquisite shell-like grays, made of violet, wildrose pink, and jonquil yellow, were quite absent in the shadow portions of most European and American landscapes. The picture is very near perfection.

Inness painted the times of day and the seasons with a rare certitude. One would fancy, on looking at his "Sunset on the Passaic," that his palette had been charged with radium rather than with common pigments, so glowing is the canvas. In the "Wood Gatherers" there is an emerald tone, luminous and golden, that the Frenchmen rarely attain.



"CAVALIER SUR UNE ROUTE," BY J. B. C. COROT.

(The sky is of a delicate opal blue, the foliage a silvery gray, and the roadway a warm ochre.)

Kind permission of the owner, Mr. Henry B. Wilson.

dow Homer was perhaps the most aderepresented of all the Americans, five of paintings being shown. Just as Millet the spectator, on looking at his "Angelus," the holiness of the hour and to hear the of the bells, so Homer wishes us to hear e of the lookout as he calls "All's Well" hear the booming of the surf in his : Coast," "The Gale," "High Cliff, Coast ne," and he succeeds as far as painting ceed in such suggestion. His art is not but direct and frank. His compositions er confused, but are clarity itself.

connoisseur derives from Monticelli's gs some such pleasure as he does from pidly painted figures on a Chinese or a jar. He is not tempted to scrutinize the g of the figures, but he finds beauty in alt-blue outlines as they vary in intensity he transparent enamel, like pebbles in a I stream. Monticelli's tonal language is I book to the public, but luxury to those re for color in the absolute.

American, Albert Ryder, like Monticelli, s color fantasies the subject-matter of t is difficult to comprehend. The names



SAUREAU ET GENISSE" (HEIFER AND BULL). BY GUSTAVE COURBET.

sinted with a breadth that was revolutionary in . The landscape here rolls off into the backwith a fine suggestion of terra firma: the faunthe heifer is as beautifully rendered as though re painting a deer; the sky, a broad expanse the blue.)

nd permission of the owner, M. Durand-Ruel.

ried," "Custance," and "The Flying ian" give one but a scant idea of his 3. Incoherent as to subject, they are not : charm, especially the sky in "Custance." ck paints landscapes in somewhat the igue suggestive manner. Both succeed, in



"CARITAS," BY ABBOTT H. THAYER.

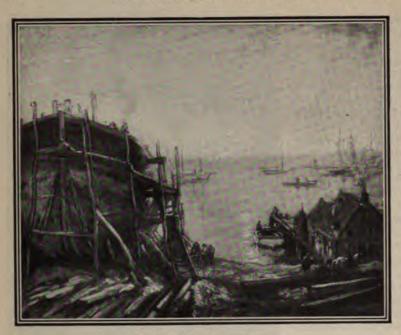
(A canvas showing much individuality, and beauty of color.) Kind permission of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

moonlight effects, in conveying a vibrating sensation that is most difficult to obtain on canvas.

Wyant, Tryon, Minor, Ranger, Hassam, Walker, Murphy, Twachtman, and Kost face problems in realism in a way that allowed them to hold their own with Sisley and Monet.

The names of William Morris Hunt and William M. Chase stand for all that is best in the progress of American art.

Hunt was among the first Americans to teach collectors to appreciate the Barbizon school. So we looked upon his "Bathers" with reverence because of the man behind the brush, as well as for the refinement of execution. His small marine, "The Spouting Whale," is painted with an abandon and a fine color-sense quite worthy of Whistler. As Hunt taught in Boston, so William M. Chase has taught in New York. His still-life, "An English Cod," served as a token for visiting students as significant of the truth that an artist's brush may make any subject a worthy one for a picture.



"NOANK," BY HENRY W. RANGER.

(One of the most colorful pictures in the exhibition, it glows with the golden yellow of sunlight, and is most happy in its rendition of receding objects.)

Kind permission of the owner.

In such paintings as Wyatt Eaton's "Reverie" and J. Alden Weir's "The Green Bodice," compared with a Lawrence figure piece, we found the superior quality of tone and color that belongs to our best art. Compared with English work, American technique is far the more painter-like. The English stain their canvas and paint their shadows coal black, while the Americans brush in with an impasto and paint their shadows luminously.

T. W. Dewing's "Spinet" is a very small canvas but a triumph of fine draughtsmanship. It is exquisite in its tones. Dewing's art reaches an apex that was never dreamed of by the American painters of the early part of the last century. His delicacy of touch and superfine sense of values is essentially modern, and his elegance of graphic diction is well-nigh unsurpassable.

Millet was a demigod among the painters of his day. The loftiness of his poetic nature, the potency of his draughtsmanship (at times equal to that of Michael Angelo), the sentiment which abounds in his canvases, as well as the saneness of his art tenets, have made his influence strongly felt, equally among painters and among art lovers. In the "Sheep Shearers," there is that wealth of tangibility that he always gave to his most important canvases. Everything in it "exists." The sheep, shepherds, trees, and farm

buildings are painted stupendous knowle form. In comparis this Millet and the R "Oaks" our painters be confessed, do fai play quite that und ing of plastic beau the greatest foreign are capable of rende

Corot,—a name jure with in writing scape art,—was rep by five examples, them "Lac Nemi," the most beautiful ranged" pictures nineteenth century, was a master of ment.

Rousseau, like painted with a mast is both native and so He served his app ship, as did our In painting faithful tra from nature, mindful botanical character and the geological s

of a rock. But later in life he gradus a broader, more synthetic, method, who massive forms characterize the very es nature. It was a rare treat to see his un canvas "Great Oaks of Bas Bréau" (the in which he intended to paint with a mo palette), but still complete,—the expression man who knew nature perfectly.

Daubigny, Dupré, Tryon, Jacque, a because they stand for the fine color-se developed in French art in the period k "1830;" Fromentin, represented by the coner," because he was a great writer Delacroix, Couture, Courbet, Regnat Degas, interesting among foreigners, bethe vital influence they had in forming French art; Israels, Neuhuys, Jongkind and William Maris, among the Dutch were all justly included in this exhibition.

It was perhaps a mistake to include a in the collection, as it was a mistake to i Lawrence. Constable would have be appropriately represented. Turner was colorist in a kaleidoscopic sense, but he lor no conception of profound chromati the timbre of his scale was weak, and hice," which was hung near the Lawrence like the latter, to hold its own among vibrating canvases of the modern school

ENGLISH SPELLING OF RUSSIAN WORDS.

BY HERMAN ROSENTHAL.

(Of the New York Public Library.)

THE importance of correct transliteration—of conveying accurately the sounds of a oreign language, particularly of one which has non-Latin alphabet or no alphabet at all—has ong been recognized. There are many difficulties, however. These difficulties are especially numerous in the case of Russian-English transliteration. The Table of Rules adopted by the New York Public Library, and by many other libraries of the United States, is as follows:

with tch, or even with tsch, as has been done in most of the standard works on music. The improper transliteration in this case is due to the indirect derivation of the English spelling, the name having been retransliterated from the German. There being no phonetic equivalent in the latter language for the Russian 4 the German transliterator is obliged to use for it the group of letters tsch. That the English transliterator is not compelled to follow the

Å a	a	Ни	n	IILut	shch
B 6	6	Оo	• 0	Ъъ	mute
Вв	v	II u	p	Ыы	y
Γr	h, v, or g	Pр	r	Ъъ	'half mute
Дд	d	Cc	8 ·	Ֆ ቴ	ye
E e	e and ye at the beginning.	TT	.t	3 9'	e
X z	zh	У , у	u	Юю	y u
3 s	z	Φ Φ	f	н К	ya
Huli	ŧ	Хx	kh	Өө	$oldsymbol{F}$
K x	k ;	Цц	. tz	Vγ	æ
L	2	Ч ч	ch	Йй	i
Mx	m	III.m	ક્રોદ		•

RUSSIAN CHARACTERS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

In proving the correctness of any given transliteration from one language into another, it is necessary to make comparisons with other known languages. For example, the Russian letter H is equivalent in sound to the German word ja (yes), and to make the exact phonetic transliteration of this word into English we must represent it by the letters ya as in yard, yacht, etc. The third letter in the Russian proper name Svyatopolk, therefore, which is a H and which is transliterated into German as j (Swjatopolk), should be transliterated into English with a y (Syyatopolk), and not with an i.

The Russian Y is correctly expressed in English as ch. It has the same sound as ch in chapel, church, Chatham, child, much, teach, etc. It is, therefore, unnecessary to transliterate Chaikowski

German usage may be proved by citing such words as Kamchatka, which is transliterated into German as Kamtschatka, or Manchu-German Mandschu. These remarks apply also to the spelling of the Russian name Chekhov, which in German is transliterated as Tschechow. Exceptions may, however, be made in the case of names made known to the English-speaking peoples by the French or Germans; for example, where the French or German form has become well known, and for all practical purposes fixed. Metschnikoff is a case in point where the French rendering of Мечниковъ is so well known that it would be mere pedantry to insist upon Mechnikov. There are few who would urge Thoukidides as a substitute for the better-known Thucydides, even though the former undoubtedly be

nearer the original Greek. Germans, Poles, Hebrews—not Russians by education—whose works may be translated into Russian, or even written in Russian, likewise should have followed the native form of their name. Thus, the Polish Czacki may be in Russian Yankin, but should in Russian-English transliteration not become Chatzki, but must remain Czacki. The German Westberg should not become Vestberg; the Hebrew Fuenn should not become Fin. Their Russianized descendants, however, may become Chatzkis, Vestbergs, Fins, as has happened also with the names of Americanized Germans, like Wise from Weiss, Swartz from Schwartz, and Wanamaker from Wannemacher.

Instances occur, however, where the librarian or writer is puzzled as to the proper spelling of Russian names. A case in hand is the spelling of Верещагинъ (Vereshchagin), the name of the well-known Russian painter of war scenes who met an untimely death on the battleship Petropavlovsk. This famous artist-traveler and peace advocate, who spoke fluently English, French, and German, modified the spelling of his name to suit the country where his pictures were being exhibited. He rendered it Wereschagin in Germany, Verechaguine in France, and Verestchagin in England and America. When questioned, two years ago, as to the reason for these different spellings, he jokingly answered that the Russian III, whose German equivalent contains a group of seven consonants (Wereschtschagin), cannot be pronounced by the foreigner without sneezing. Hence it seems advisable, on the whole, to spell his name, in accordance with the rules given below, Vereshchagin, which he himself approved.

As to the transliteration of the Russian X into the English kh, where the equivalent German transliteration is ch, it is sufficient to cite here as an example the word Xahb, which for a long time has been spelled in English as khan, while the Germans spell it chan.

The Russian letter \coprod is best transliterated by tz, and not by cz, as in the case of other Slavonic languages with Latin alphabets. Nevertheless, in spite of the almost universal adoption by librarians, and by some periodicals, of tz as the proper English equivalent, most persons seem to prefer cz as in Czar; and not a few are in favor of employing ts in place of tz. The Germans have abandoned the incorrect spelling Zaar or Czar, and have adopted exclusively the spelling Zar. That the German Z is equivalent to the English tz may be proved by the word Tzigany (gypsies), whose German equivalent is Zigeuner.

A wide diversity of spelling is also noticeable

in the ending of Russian names, where ff or f is used by preference in place of the correct transliteration by v as the equivalent of the Russian B. While the British Museum and the New York Public Library have the spelling Lermontov, Turgenev, Mikhailov, etc., translators, journalists, and occasionally also dictionaries, persist in using the endings f or ff. The latest edition of Brockhaus' "Konversations-Lexikon," which has introduced many radical changes in the transliteration of Russian terms. renders the words Lermontow and Turgenjew correctly, but commits the error of advising the reader to pronounce the final tow as toff. The sound is not like f in loaf, but like v in loaves. In all cases, the Russian final B should be transliterated by the English v and the German w, as is proved clearly enough by declining the words in question. The genitive of Lermontov, for example, would be Lermontova, and not Lermontoffa, and the dative would be Lermontovu, and not Lermontoffu.

The transliteration of the Russian Γ (G) may be dismissed with a brief reference. There being no h in the Russian alphabet, words like Homel are spelled in the Russian as Gomel, even though the South-Russian (Ruthenian) or Polish pronunciation of the word is Homel, and hence the English transliteration should also be Homel. Gogol, however, because of its pronunciation in all the Slavonic languages with a G, should be thus spelled in English. The pronunciation of the Russian word yego (his) is yevo; hence, the Russian g must at times be transliterated as v.

The Russian E when placed at the beginning of such words as Ekipazh, Epilog, is pronounced like the English E, but in the great majority of cases it is pronounced as ye; hence, the Russian names Yekaterinoslav, Yelisavetgrad, Yekaterinburg, etc., should be so transliterated, not Ekaterinoslav, etc. The letter # sounds like the French j in jour. It corresponds, according to Whitney ("Oriental and Semitic Studies"), to the zh sound in pleasure, glazier, azure. There is no necessity, therefore, to transliterate Pomecr венскій after the French Rojestvensky, when we have the correct sound of the M in the English transliteration Rozhestvenski. The name of the rear admiral so prominently brought before the public in the recent North Sea incident should not be mistaken, however, for the more familiar name of the Russian writers Rozhdestvenski, as was done by some of our newspapers. Although both names denote Christmas-child, the latter are Great Russians, while the rear admiral is of Ukrainian origin, and in the Ruthenian language the d is dropped.

The III is sounded like the English words

e, she, or the German sch as in Schule, Therefore, the word Pushkin, for s rendered in English with sh, while ins spell it Puschkin. As the Russian s the combination of sh and ch, there needed that such is the correct manasliteration.

ssian bl is best transliterated by the which is also adopted by the Germans. y as 1889, Mr. Charles A. Cutter inhis "Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue" of a transliteration committee, whose the transliteration of Russian terms cted by the late scholar and linguist, eilprin. Most of his suggestions have ted by the library associations, as may om a later report on Russian translit-H. Carrington Bolton, in the Library eptember, 1892. The latter points out ystem was developed in England and called the English system. It differs few particulars from the system comd in the United States, proposed by and published in Appendix 2 to Cut-The most important differences bulated as follows:

glish American stem. system

v and f at the end of family names. h, v, or g, according to circumstances

e and y at the beginning of words tch

hch shtch

expresses his regret that there should tinct systems of transliteration in Engsuggests that an attempt be made to iformity. Unfortunately, such unias not, so far, been established, as may rom the report of the American Liociation committee on the transliteraavic languages (which, according to Max Müller, and the Encyclopædia , should be called Slavonic languages), at the Montreal meeting (June 11, his report also contains a table for tion, which differs but little from the transliteration developed by the writer w York Public Library in 1899. In , the committee arrives at the concluit seems at present impossible to offer scientific scheme, and that recognition nade of methods adopted in the large f this country and of Europe.

The amount of time wasted by librarians, as well as by general readers, owing to unfamiliarity in regard to the proper transliteration of Russian words, is illustrated by the following incident: A lady of intelligence, who desired to read a paper before a society of which she was a member, asked the librarian in charge of the Slavonic Department of the New York Public Library for a good English biography of Turgenev. She was referred to the Encyclopædia Britannica, but, after a long search, was forced to declare that she could find nothing concerning him. This was due to the fact that the name was spelled in the Britannica with ou (Tourgeneff), instead of u (Turgenev).

It is scarcely necessary to say here that the effect on the Russian mind of incorrect transliterations, if at times amusing, is not always pleasing. The impressions of the educated Russian in this respect may be better understood, perhaps, when we examine the files of the Russian papers, where we may find transliterations of American terms bearing ear-marks of similar carelessness. Thus, in a recent review of American events in one of the prominent periodicals (Mir Bozhi for October, 1904), there is mentioned as among the Presidential candidates a Mr. Khirst, who, as the owner of many newspapers and as a friend of the laboring class, was reported to have excellent chances for becoming the next President of the United States. The writer was evidently not sufficiently informed to be able to distinguish between nomination and election. Having been taught that ea as in the word hear is equivalent to the Russian i, he naturally assumed that Hearst should be transliterated accordingly. The correct transliteration should have been Gerst, since there is no letter h in the Russian alphabet, but the writer preferred the letter X instead, this having the sound kh when transliterated into English, as, for example, Харьковъ = Kharkov.

While it can hardly be expected that publishers who have spent large sums of money on the publication of dictionaries, gazetteers, and encyclopædias should hastily discard the old system of spelling for new and radical systems, even though the latter be the correct ones, it is annoying to find in the English language such words as Tartar instead of Tatar, when it has been known for many years that the origin of the word is "Tat" and not "Tart." Such errors and inconsistencies in spelling could be pointed out by the hundred in most of the dictionaries and encyclopædias, and even in the excellent

catalogue of the British Museum.

ideas. Like Pushkin, his intimate friend, like the revolutionists of 1826, like the flower of the Russian nation of his time, Glinka, perhaps unknown to himself, felt the weight of the serfdom that then shackled the Russian people. This and the muzhik inspired his muse. His art was, not to show forth vague ideas on the vacuity of things, but the humble and painful life of that poor pariah who nevertheless, by himself, has made Russian history. From this point of view, Glinka produced a great opera, truly unique in the history of music.



MICHAEL IVANOVICH GLINKA.

Glinka, born in 1804, in the province of Smolensk, where his father lived on his estate on retiring from the army, actually first learned music from the muzhiks, who not only fed and clothed their master, but also ministered to his sesthetic amusements by playing orchestral music for him. From his uncle's orchestra he came to know Cherubini, Méhul, Boiëldieu, Mozart, and Beethoven. He knew only the names of Glück, Handel, and Bach until some time later. While directing this serfs' orchestra, he studied harmony and counterpoint, ignorance of which had ever checked his fever to compose.

As the intellectual atmosphere of Russia was at that time stifling to artists, it was fortunate for Glinka that a trip to Italy for his health was ordered. In Italy, his compositions were in Italian style, although he took occasion to speak for simplicity and clearness. Returning to Russia in 1833, he revived acquaintance with Jukovski, then tutor to the future Alexander II.,

who entertained a little circle of geniuses be producing purely Russian works. Jukovsl gested to Glinka the subject for an opera, story of Ivan Sussanin, the serf who all himself to be quartered by the Poles to sallife of the newly elected Czar when onl muzhiks seemed to have a sense of Rupatriotism. Baron Rosen, as collaborator, the libretto, although Glinka furnished the ton of scenes, situations, and action, and really be called the author of the drama, Nicholas I. renamed "Life for the Czar, liking the importance given a serf in nam after the hero.

The orchestration of this opera Berlioz one of the most interesting of the time. out speaking of leitmotif in his plan, Glink stantly insists on characterizing the perso by special themes, thus foreshadowing Wa innovation. Also, without ever having k Schumann's works, he treated harmony m Schumann's manner. The opera, finished in met with opposition from the director (imperial theater, who, in hope of killing it mitted it to his orchestra chief, Cavos, wh himself written an opera on the same st Cavos, however, loyally declared Glinks better, and withdrew his own from the repe Thus, late in 1837, it was presented, and w mensely successful.

Glinka's second opera, "Russlan and mila," is founded on a puerile poem by kin, only to be treated symphonically. Glinka understood, but he took his theme rhythms from Russian popular songs and tal airs. Its music was beyond Russian to the time, and offended the aristocracy glorification of things peasant, so the open not well received. The composer's unhappy riage drove him into exile, and he passed in France and Spain, and died, in 1857, in lin, shortly after a triumphant concert works, organized by Meyerbeer.

Glinka used to say to his sister, "Thy M will not be understood in Russia for twen years, and 'Russlan' only after a hu years;" but Russian taste progressed than he thought, and "Life for the Czar been rendered six hundred times in Russi the second work three hundred times. The furope has almost forgotten him. How a few years ago, Prof. Bourgault Ducoudi the Paris Conservatory, said, in a lecture by M. Delines:

Our young composers would do well to go, spiration, instead of to the fount of Wagner, w pushed scientific music to its utmost limits, to t Russian school, which taps the inexhaustible for

popular songs. "Life for the Czar,"—that is the model we should have before our own eyes, since, in spite of our being a democratic nation, we have no national lyric drama, as we have no national literary drama.

M. Delines himself concludes his article in the Nuova Antologia with these words:

The great foreign public may, perhaps, nevermore know the works of Glinka, as it no longer knows those of Pergolese, Spontini, Glück, and so many other initiatory geniuses; but every sincere artist will drink with delight at the live spring of the creator of Russian dramatic music, and it is for me a duty and a joy to glorify his name on the centenary of his birth.

SOME DANISH FICTION WRITERS OF TO-DAY.

DENMARK had scarcely issued from her terrible war with Germany when she was shaken by a literary earthquake.

From being a country partly isolated in culture, submerged in glory merely historic, surrounded, as it were, by ancient romance, Denmark began to find herself a natural constitutional part of continental Europe. She broke down the walls and admitted the influence of resolute realism, then in its flourishing youth.

The battle was on for the widening of the nation's intellectual horizon, and literature was pressed into service. Paul Harboe, writing in the Bookman, says of this period:

Almost every work of fiction tried to answer some question, tried to solve some problem. The whole country verily seemed to be utterly in the power of the pen didactic. Schoolmasters and old maids, professors and clergymen, overtaught students and underfed artists,—all were engaged in battle. There was Holger Drachmann, lately returned from London, where he had shared for many nights a bed of shavings with a good-natured carpenter; there was Sophus Schandorph, who was fond of human frailty and good cognac; there was Jens Peter Jacobsen, poor consumptive brooder, who sent out the first message of the realistic school in Denmark,—his novel, "Maria Grubbe," in 1876.

Coming to Georg Brandes, this writer pays a high tribute to the magnetism and scope of the great critic's appeal to his countrymen, but, he asserts, Brandes' power and influence have waned.

The world of artists and authors became as illumined by this literary statesman, a wonderland crowded with real heroes. Brandes knew even then the secrets of the creative passion, the strange play of the imaginative spirit, and the way he deftly, patiently, reverently touched such matters was a revelation to the people who heard him. His voice echoed through the land,—not, it must be added, like a sound sweet to the ear, joyful to the heart. His voice was mighty, but, to the Danish sense, to that of the rural population especially, it was hopelessly harsh. Advancing a few years, we hear thousands calling Brandes a traitor, a cosmopolite, an enemy of the nation.

Time has, however, somewhat softened this opposition. He is known to his enemies in Denmark as "Our domestic missionary of paganism." Brandes is no reformer, belongs

to no party, and is allied with no "school." Brandesianism, so called, means in Denmark "red radicalism, a violation of laws dignified by the protection of centuries."

There are no giants in intellectual Denmark to-day, continues Mr. Harboe. Other nations have at least one great light in art. Denmark is crowded with men who rise—

just an invisible point above the watermark of mediocrity, but whose powers in the scales of world-judgment are found too light. It is indeed doubtful if any great literary masterpiece has been produced in Denmark since the epoch of Holberg, the middle of the seventeenth century. Yet, we hasten to add, many remarkable, many valuable, books have been written during the past two or three decades. Drachmann, Jacobsen, Gjellerup, Pontoppidan, Bang,—these are names to which no student of Norse literature can refer without regard.



GEORG BRANDES 114 (Denmark's world-famous author, and critic.)



SOME REPRESENTATIVE BOHEMIAN PUBLICATIONS.

the Social Democrats, and the Právo Lidu (Human Rights), which stands for the aspirations of the Czech-Sloven Social Democrats. Among the weeklies, the most noteworthy are the Zar (March), which is read mostly by the laboring classes, and the Nová Doba (New World), which also advocates the platform of the Social Democrats. Of the dailies published in German, the best and most widely read is the Bohemia, which proclaims the party principles of the Altdeutsche, or Old Czech (German), party, and supports those political relations which now exist between Bohemia and Austria.

Among the Bohemian literary publications, the best known is the Zvon (Bell), which is of high literary standard. Around the Zvon are assembled the most promising representatives of Czech literature. Another periodical of great literary value is the Devatenacte Stoleti (Nineteenth Century), an illustrated review. Its editor is Joseph R. Vilimck. The Vyndlezy a Pokroky (Discoveries and Progress), which publishes articles and pictures of the latest technical and other discoveries, belongs to the same class, as does also the Po Stopach Maura (On the Trails of Architecture), which intro-

duces the world's architectural masterpieces in words and illustrations to its readers. Then there are Zlatá Praha (Golden Prague) and the Kvety (Blossoms), which are other illustrated literary weeklies. The Ślastný Domov (Happy Home) is a journal for ladies, treating on household subjects in a charming manner. The Palecek and Rok Na Vsi are periodicals of higher literary quality, publishing the best products of Bohemian literature. Of the comic papers, the Sip (File), the Rasple (Grater), and the Humoristische Listy (Humorous Journal) are the best. There are two monthlies worthy of note, the Česka Revue (Bohemian Review) and the Osveta (Enlightenment), both of Prague.

It is a characteristic feature of the press of Bohemia that the German publications are much stronger and wealthier in the matter of artistic printing, literary contents, and financial support than are their Czech rivals. The explanation of this fact can be found partly in the relations existing between Bohemia and Austria, partly in the fact that, as a result of these political relations, the German papers are supported and protected by the government, whereas the Czech papers must rely upon the support of the people.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

I ITALIAN VIEW OF OUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NING with the statement that nothing core interesting to Latins than inforout some phase of American political h Italians in general know no more of ey do of classic Greece or Carthage, Bianchi gives in Italia Moderna, of escription of our recent Presidential and a really admirable sketch of Roosevelt, together with interesting on American public life in general. ; he says, brings "with the wellnerican vehemence, the daily oratorical the platforms of the two historic hile a river of gold, inexhaustible as of the programme, follows the foote candidates. All will remember how æding campaign between O'Bryan (sic) linley, besides thousands of speeches hundreds of millions [of francs] were

iter credits our President with more n any constitutional king or president, and says, "all the political life of the centered in the hands of the head of giving in detail his constitutional and ers. As to the spoils system, he makes erated statement that "all the offices, r-carriers to judges, from doorkeeper istry to the most powerful directore assigned to new men belonging to ous party."

ing the political history of our country sevelt, he calls him "the representative e most fervid generation of the vigorlic," and sees in his varied career a of the organization of American sorre we quote again:

ica, the man is everything. The great social American civil life, the most complex, the , the gravest that is in progress among all of the world, should be considered as free every single member. This society lacks rench call rigid charpente,—that is, it has rk; is free from that formal ceiling, under tively unchangeable, European civil life

is comes the stirring and rapid American mose ever-varied results amaze us with marrican men move as freely in the organism of

national life as do blood globules in the veins. This is the fundamental principle reigning in the constitutional organization of the United States. The functions of each office in the state are clearly and rather rigidly divided, but the men move freely, pass like drops of water through a sieve. It is Montesquieu's theory applied in its best sense,—power checked by power,—while the active liberty of the individual is every day increased and better guaranteed.

The American man knows from his youth that he must be apt for any social activity, continues this Italian writer. He looks on the state as a field that can be entirely traversed, in the most diverse directions. "If to-day an American works in a post-office, to-morrow he may very well sit as judge in a court, and then be on the police, or a legislator, or even elected Vice-President or President of the Union."

We Europeans are generally classified by the state like other objects, according to our functions and specialized activities, which we do not quit during our lives. We are a particular species of man,-lawyer, professor, office-holder, magistrate, etc., but we are not man, man in the noble integrity of his active consciousness, prepared to welcome and perform any manifestation of civil life. The American youth forms his personality in the struggle of life itself, into which he launches himself as soon as he is old enough. He receives that virile education that Tacitus records in regard to the young Romans of the last years of the republic, who pugnare in praelio discebant. Thus, the Yankee enters into political life without scruples of prejudice, without scholastic preconceptions and academic bonds. And thus Roosevelt set out in his public career as a combatant, and came to the Presidency, not through an official hierarchy, but through the varied activity of a life lived intensely.

This writer says that since the two American political parties have abandoned all special differences of programme, it is just that the man who sums up in his personality the essential characteristics of the people he is to represent should be chosen. Quoting the French writer, J. Charles Roux, who said Theodore Roosevelt appeared "a great man, a little summary, who lacks only a few centuries of civilization," Mr. Bianchi declares that this judgment applies subtly and justly to the whole population of North America. He believes that in saying that the old nations had a "morbidnessia".

character that develops culture and refinement at the expense of the qualities that assure the triumph of the race," President Roosevelt had in mind the fact that the Roman republic suffered more from the banquets and songs in the house of Claudia than from the agitation and tumults of Claudius and Catiline. In other words, his strenuosity is taken as "an intentional protest against the decay of luxury and the weakness of civic character that it entails."

THE REASONS FOR AMERICA'S SYMPATHY WITH JAPAN.

NONE of the bugbears raised by the fears of Europe in the present conflict between Russia and Japan have been able to influence the opinion of the American people. And this fact M. Louis Aubert, who has studied and lectured in this country, declares, in an article in the Revue de Paris, is due principally to the history and the geographical situation of the United States, as well as to the occupations of most of its people. The cry of a yellow race against a white race, of barbarians against civilized people, of Pagans against Christians,these have had no effect on the American people. M. Aubert recalls the fact that it was in the search for the far East, for the western passage to India, that Columbus found the new world-America. Ever since then, he continues, American progress has been westward. America and American interests have gone west so far that they have reached the East. When the United States became a nation, Americans looked for the passage to India. When Louisiana had been bought from France, almost immediately Lewis and Clark set out on that exploring tour through our Great West to the Pacific.

As early as 1843, President Tyler wrote to the Emperor of China that the domains of these two rulers touched but for the ocean. Ten years later, with his cannon, Commodore Perry opened Japan to the commerce of the West. Fifteen years after this, in 1869, the first transcontinental railroad united the Atlantic with the Pacific. And now the Panama ('anal is being built by the Yankee. All the routes of the Pacific are in American possession. From San Francisco, one goes to China, to Japan, to the Philippines, and to Hawaii; from Puget Sound, to Japan, by way of the Aleutians, to Australia, to Samoa. With the Aleutian Islands on the north and the Philippines on the south, the United States almost surround the Japanese domain. Discovered and explored by Europeans, who were attracted by the mirage of the Orient, America, inheritor of the desires and aims of Europe, makes to-day Europe's historic march to the extreme Orient.

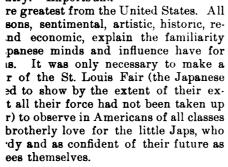
On the morning following the attack on Port Arthur, says this French writer, American

sympathy was practically unanimous for Japan. He attributes this ready sympathy largely to the preparedness of mind brought about by newspaper dispatches furnished to the United States principally through London. Even the American Associated Press, he declares, depends largely on information from sources under British "inspiration." He cites other reasons for American sympathy with Japan: (1) the Anglo-Saxon tendency to always sympathize with the "under dog;" (2) the "smartness" of the Japanese (a quality which, he tells us, is first in the estimation of the American people); (3) the fact that, having opened Japan to the world, the United States regards the Japs as her pupils. He recalls the fact that, according to the Japanese census of 1900, 123,900 Japanese resided abroad, and of these 90,100 were in the United States or in American possessions. Of the 940 students outside of Japan, 554 were at American universities. After the revolution of 1868, the reform of the national education scheme in Japan was brought about according to American counsel.

The whole life of the Japanese has been impressed with the American spirit. From the financial system and the public schools, from the organization of political parties down to the trolley cars and the game of baseball-all these are American. The Americans, therefore, feel that the Japanese are their scholars. The greater part of the important books written on Japanese civilization are in the English language, by far the most of them written by Englishmen or Americans. Buddhism, this writer claims, makes its stand in the United States in the form of Christian Science, which he compares to the elder religious belief. There is a tendency also among American progressive Japanese to admit the influence, if not to adopt the principles, of Protestant Christianity, and to eradicate the orthodoxy of the Russian Church. despite the missionary labors of that body.

On the other hand, we are told that the Japanese have exerted an influence on the Americans, particularly in matters of art. There are many collections of Japanese art in the United States, this writer declares, some of them the best in the world outside of Japan. A number

can artists, he says notably John La nd Whistler, have w strong an influinese art can have. shows this influhe combinations of s,-his grays, his is roses, in his fine nsion of color d in his taste for us shades. He at subdued color rked the best period ese art. The intere two people in the e very close. The al relations of Jathe United States ploped more rapidly e of Japan and any ntry. Exports and



LMERICAN OPINION ANTI-RUSSIAN?

an opinion, says M. Aubert, is not only ese—it is anti-Russian. Several genago, the friendship of Russia for the tates was a generally believed tradiduring recent years enmity to Great which had been Russia's card in this s transferred to Germany, and with ng friendship between the two Englishpeoples there came to the United ittle of English dislike of the Russians. iericans do not know Russia. When sbroad, they go to Europe or Japan. ses not seem to attract them. It is a wely new country. Americans do not literature or its art. They know Tol-. few fragments of Russian music; but a of the Russian story-tellers they I have often heard, he says, Amerithat Russia has no art.

are continually harping upon the be muzhik and his superstition hem he is a poor sort of fellow,



GENERAL KUROKI AND HIS FAMILY AT THEIR HOME IN TOKIO.

scarcely emerged from savagery, knowing nothing of the benefits of a public school. He is not a citizen, but is chained for life to a low level of opportunity. To an American, all civilization which does not give to the poor man a chance to become a millionaire is to be condemned.

There are other reasons for an unfavorable opinion of Russia obtaining in America. The subjects of the empire,—Russians, Poles, Jews, Armenians,-who come to the United States as immigrants, by their oppressed and neglected appearance and their superstitious ignorance, confirm this opinion. Then, some Americans have had disagreeable experiences in Russia and Siberia with the passport system, the censor, and the police. Many of those Russians who have visited the United States have been wealthy, dissolute members of the aristocratic class. Americans who have written about Russia have mostly seen its unfavorable side. Hebrews all over the world have denounced Russia and the Russian people, and to crown it all, Count Leo Tolstoi, the most eminent of Russians, has himself bitterly denounced the conditions, theories, of life, and actualities in the empire. Tolstoi is read much more than all Russian writers combined in all Anglo-Saxon countries, and his views are accepted as right and proper.

Turning to political matters, M. Aubert declares that Russia and the United States are naturally at enmity because of differences of policy, political and economic, in the far East. There is not room for both in Manchuria. according to the Russian idea, and, on the other hand, Americans are likely to insist, possibly with force, upon the policy of the open door. The whole history of the Manchurian problem has shown the widening distance between Russian and American views. The Russian diplomacy, this French writer points out, has always been characterized chiefly by a certain subtlety and shrewdness, which is not understood and is bound to be disliked in the United Russian diplomats prefer cunning, while American diplomacy is nothing if not frank and direct. The construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and the operation of the American Great Northern to the Pacific coast, have brought the economic advance of the two peoples almost within fighting distance. Americans, this French writer declares, have become alarmed and jealous over Russia's economic success in Siberia and China. The people of the United States, he believes, would not object to Russia opening up and developing this great territory, if she would permit free competition with other nations; but Russia realizes that she

cannot do this with safety to her own as yet crudely developed industries.

The American people, says M. Aubert, believe that a victorious Japan will mean larger markets for them. They do not realize, however, that the Japanese, if victorious, will surely become serious rivals of American industries. This writer doubts Japan's sincerity in her declaration to adhere to the policy of the open door. If Uncle Sam has any fear of Japanese rivalry, he conceals it in face of the greater danger at present,—the Russian advance.

If, however, the Russian advance be arrested for twenty years, the Panama Canal will be completed, the American commercial advance on Asia solidly begun, and the American navy sufficient for its protection. It will be a China developed and unified by the telegraph, by the railroad, by Japanese educational methods, by newspapers, and by a new monetary system. It will be China awakened, ready to defend herself against foreign interference, and offering befour hundred millions of people as the finest of markets of the world. This is the dream of the Americana.

RUSSIA'S CIVILIZING WORK IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE recent opening to traffic of the Russian Orenburg-Tashkent Railway has called the world's attention anew to the civilizing work of the Muscovite Empire in central and western Asia. Mr. J. M. Maclean, in a paper on English policy in Asia, which he contributes to East and West, takes up M. Lessar's favorite project of the solution of the central Asian question by the construction of a trunk line uniting Turkestan with India via Herat. Mr. Maclean says:

People who regard Russia merely as a conquering power must be aware of the immense services she has rendered to civilization. Of these, one of the greatest, is her construction of Asiatic railways which reach the frontiers of Persia, Afghanistan, and China, and which should be ranked among the principal highways of the world. On a visit I made to India in 1898, I was so strongly impressed with the advantages India would derive from connecting her own railways with the Russian system, and so completing in a few short years a real overland line without a break by sea from Calais to Calcutta, that on my return to England I sought an interview with Lord Salisbury for the purpose of trying to induce him to use his great influence in favor of such an enterprise. Lord Salisbury expressed much sympathy with my views, but evidently his distrust of Russian sincerity made him doubt if it was possible to carry into effect the international arrangement I suggested. Soon after my conversation with Lord Salisbury, I had a long interview with Baron de Staal, the late Russian ambassador to London, and he made no secret of his opinion that the cooperation of England and Russia in a great international work would give the best guarantee we could desire for the advancement of civilization and the peace of the world. "I am sure," he added, "that all the leading statesmen in London and St. Petersburg advocate the view which I have expressed to you, but we have Jingoes in our country, as you have in yours, and it is they who do all the mischiel."

Russia in Turkestan.

In considering Russia's Asiatic possessions, particularly her conquests of the past two decades, the Revue Universelle (Paris) presents a descriptive historical sketch of Turkestan. The ancient historical importance of this region is recalled, and the civilizing work of Russian administration is emphasized. To-day, says the writer of the article (M. Treffel), there is the promise of a great industrial and commercial future. There are many mineral products, notably gold, lead, and iron. There are also naphtha wells. Manufactures of cotton, leather, and oil products are increasing. The writer reminds us that Tashkent, the capital of the government, has a population of 157,000, of which 18,000 are Russian; that it is a very ancient city, having been occupied by nearly all the Asiatic conquerors, notably Ghengis Khan and Tamerlane. It fell under Russian domination in 1865. The next largest city is Samarkand, with a population of 55,000. Then come Kokand (37,000) and Merv (11,000). Merv is an important center for carsvan routes from Persia, Afghanistan, and Bok hara, and great quantities of carp-ts, silks, and metal work pass through it from A_ sia to Europe.

THE SCIENCES IN JAPANESE UNIVERSITIES.

C. MIWA, of the University of Kioto, clains, in La Revuc, because, in arti-European periodical press about educators in Japan, the fact which is aently emphasized is the pride and the Japanese professors and students. fair, this writer claims, to pick out a 1 is found also among Western peoo emphasize it as though it were a rait of Japanese life. Japanese teachlares, have the truly scientific spirit a measure as have teachers in any try of the world. Formerly, it was

not supposed that the Oriental mind was so constituted as to be able to apply itself successfully to higher mathematics. Professor Miwa contradicts this statement. Of course, the mathematical proficiency of the Hindus in the very highest branches is now a matter of common knowledge. This Japanese writer informs us that generations ago the science of mathematics was cultivated in China and Japan. For generations, both the Chinese and the Japanese, he declares, have known the ellipse and the parabola, and to-day the Japanese are well versed even in Occidental mathematical symbols. Among



E FACULTY OF THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY, TOKIO, JAPAN, FOUNDED BY COUNT HIGENOBU OKUMA.

ioteworthy individuals are indicated in the picture by the following numbers: 1, K. Hatoyama, president of ersity; 5, K. Fuji-i, professor of moral science; 7, T. Inoue, professor of economy; 9, Baron Maejima, founder stal system of Japan; 15, Y. Motora, eminent psychologist; 16, W. Kaneko, professor of the science of educa-J. Soeda, president of the Industrial Bank; 20, the late Lafcadio Hearn; 25, T. Yokoi, professor of agricul-I. Iwaya, famous author of juvenile novels; 27, Rev. D. Yebina, famous Christian preacher; 28, S. Uchigasaki, of English literature.)

those who have done high-grade original work in this line, he mentions Professor Fujisawa, who studied in Germany under the famous Kronecker. Professor Fujisawa has published a learned work on "The Theorem of the Multiplication of the Functions of the Ellipse," and he was the official delegate of Japan to the Congress of Mathematicians at Paris in 1900. Professor Nogaoka, also, of the physical department of the University of Tokio, has made some contributions to our knowledge of the relations be-

tween magnetism and torsion.

It is in the science of seismology, however, that Japan is preëminent, and this preëminence, Professor Miwa points out, is not to be wondered at when one remembers the fact that Japan is a country of many earthquake shocks. When the English students Milne and Ewing were forced to discontinue their studies of earthquakes in Japan, they left their work to be continued by Professor Sékiya, of the University of Tokio. This gentleman invented instruments for the registration of earthquake shocks. He has also contributed to many scientific periodicals. In chemical research, mention should be made of Professor Yoshida, of the University of Kioto, who has made a deep study of lacquer work, and also of Mr. Shimoyana, professor of pharmacy at the University of Tokio, who greatly improved the process of manufacturing camphor for the market. Of course, this writer does not forget to pay a tribute to Dr. Shimose, the engineer of the ministry of marine, who invented the powder which is being used so effectively in the present war. He mentions, also, Dr. Kitasato, famous for his bacteriological investigations, and Drs. Miura and Shiga, professors of the University of Tokio, who have investigated the diseases of dysentery and beriberi. In applied mathematics, and especially in architecture, Professor Ito, of the University of Tokio, is referred to as having published one of the authoritative works on ancient architecture in Japan, China, and Korea. Among purely philosophical writers, Professor Miwa mentions Dr. Tetsujiro and Mr. Ariga, the latter an authority on international law.

A description of the Japanese primary and secondary school system is then given, with a brief history of the creation of the two principal universities of the empire, those of Tokio and Kioto. The University of Tokio comprises the university proper and six other faculties,-those of law, letters, sciences, engineering, medicine, and agriculture. In the faculty of letters, there are institutes of Japanese, Chinese, English, French, and German literatures. The number of students which up to the present have finished the courses of the university is about five thousand, and at the present session there are some three thousand five hundred students. The university has a library containing more than five hundred thousand volumes, a hospital, an astronomical observatory which prints a yearly almanac, a botanical garden, a maritime biological station, and a school of forestry.

AMERICA IN THE PHILIPPINES—A FRENCH VIEW.

I T has become a fashion for European writers to declare that the United States is bent on a policy of imperialism, and make this policy date from the battle of Manila. And so, of course, M. René Pinon, the French writer on politics and economics, begins in just this way his study, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, of what has been accomplished by American administration in the Philippine Islands, basing his article on the Taft report.

In the Philippines, says M. Pinon, the Americans encountered a slightly new problem in colonization. Instead of having to do with a Pagan, savage people, they found they had conquered a Christian people, with a certain degree of civilization. How, he asks, have the American political ideals been applied to the Philippine Islands? On the whole, this French writer believes the Americans have done well, but their ideals have suffered. M. Pinon reminds us

of the fact that in the Philippines, Americans are confronted by a debilitating climate; that, having denounced Spanish tyranny in Cuba and the Philippines, they are confronted with temptations to exercise the same tyranny; ardent advocates of the emancipation of peoples, they have a chance to apply this doctrine in the islands, and decide whether they should admit the yellow peoples and keep out the blacks. How can they, he asks, clamor for the "open door" in the extreme Orient and shut it in the Philippines? He compliments the United States on having published so many excellent reports on its work in its far-Eastern possessions.

The United States authorities, this writer declares, have displayed a naïveté which is remarkable in the matter of the Philippines. They do not seem to have understood that a people with all the traditions of civilization, with an art and professing one branch of the

ian religion, could not appreciate the intentions of the Americans, but must and desire a government of their own. ndemns the introduction of Chinese into ands as being a violation of the American—the Philippines for the Filipinos. It is able, he declares, that the archipelago I now become a colony of the United, exploited by the Chinese for the Ameri-Referring to the negotiations between the ament at Washington and the Vatican for sposition to be made of the church lands he friars in the Philippines, M. Pinon re-

marks that the first step of the United States on its road to imperialism conducted it to Rome. Americans should beware lest they get deeper into ecclesiastical politics than is good for them. While they have done well, the Americans have not, this writer insists, really accomplished any lasting result. In overturning completely an ancient social edifice, built upon an Oriental foundation by Spanish hands, they have not succeeded, and will never succeed, in erecting in its place a modern state or a nation organized on the republican model of the United States of America.

LORD CURZON ON BRITAIN'S WORK IN INDIA.

EAT BRITAIN'S work in India is "righteous and it shall endure." This is eclaration of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of in an article in the World's Work on the of British India. During the past five says Lord Curzon, Britain's work in her triatic possession has been one of reform econstruction. Progress has been made axes reduced. Every department of the nment was thoroughly overhauled.

endeavored to frame a plague policy which not do violence to the instincts and sentiments native population; a famine policy which should by the experience of the past and put us in a n to cope with the next visitation when unr it bursts upon us; an educational policy which free the intellectual activities of the Indian so keen and restless, from the paralyzing clutch minations; a railway policy that will provide stratively and financially for the great extension e believe to lie before us; an irrigation policy ill utilize to the maximum, whether remuneraor unremuneratively, all the available water ses of India, not merely in canals.—I almost re have reached the end there,—but in tanks and ars and wells; a police policy that will raise the rd of the only emblem of authority that the maof the people see, and will free them from petty I tyranny and oppression. I am glad that our s in India have placed us in the position to give ople the first reduction of taxation that they ijoyed in twenty years. We have endeavored to the land revenue more equable in its incidence, the load of usury from the shoulders of the and to check that reckless alienation of the soil in many parts of the country was fast converting om a free proprietor to a bond-slave. We have ar best to encourage industries which, little by will relieve the congested field of agriculture, p the indigenous resources of India, and make suntry more and more self-providing in the

er a review of India's strategic importance British Empire, and of the vast difficulties

and responsibilities of her administration, Lord Curzon sums up the destiny of Britain in India in these prophetic words:

It is seventeen years since I first visited India; it is fourteen years since I first had the honor of being con-



LORD CURZON.
(Viceroy of India.)

nected with its administration. India was the first love, and throughout all that time it has been the main love, of my political life. I have given it some of best years. Perhaps I may be privileged to give it

more. But no man could do this unless he saw before India a larger vision or were himself inspired with a fuller hope. If our empire were to end to-morrow, I do not think we need be ashamed of its epitaph. It would have done its duty by India and justified its mission to mankind. But it is not going to end. It is not a moribund organism. It is still in its youth, and has in it the unexhausted purpose. I am not with the pessimists in this matter. I am not one of those who think that we have built a mere fragile plank between the East and West which the roaring tides of Asia will presently sweep away. I do not think our work is over or that it is drawing to an end. On the contrary, as the years roll by the call seems to me more clear, the duty more imperative, the work more majestic, the goal more sublime. I believe that we have in our power to weld the people of India to a unity greater than any they have ever heretofore dreamed of, and to give them blessings greater than any they now enjoy. Let no man admit the craven fear that those who have won India cannot hold it or that we have only made India to our own or to its unmaking. That is not the true reading of history. That is not my forecast of the future. To me the message is carved in granite; it is hewn out of the rock of doom, -our work is righteous and it shall endure.

The Men Who Govern India.

Speaking at a recent luncheon of the lord mayor of London, Lord Curzon paid a high tribute to the men by whom India is governed. They are all "inspired by the Englishman's passion for responsibility." He is repo saying:

They are drawn from every part of the cour every rank of society. They are typical of the the British race and of British life. Some of t the pick of your universities. Others take names that have already been borne in that cogenerations before them. Accident, no doul some into the civil service, hereditary associati others, but I believe that it is the Englishman's for responsibility, his zest for action in a lar that is the ruling motive with most. And I th they are right, for in India initiative is hour There great deeds are constantly being done, room for fruition, there is a horizon for resolut is true that the names of these men are not on of their countrymen-their faces are unknow allow me to say for them, on this rare occasion have the opportunity of speaking, that they are empire-builders, for in the sweat of their bro they laid the foundations of which you in Engla see the fair and glittering superstructure as it head into the sky. I sometimes think that in t logue of our national virtues we hardly lay s stress upon the enormous administrative abilit English race,-I speak of ability as distinguish the moral ingredients of character and courage are the more obvious elements of success: and all parts of the empire, we have an amount of a trative ability which is the envy of every other possessing nation in the world.

THE FUTURE OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

If war correspondents have been anything more than picturesque and costly luxuries to the papers and magazines that have employed them, they are certainly nothing more, since their dismal failure in the last two or three wars. Since the Boer War, says one of them, writing in Gunton's Magazine, "they have ceased to be even picturesque." They have always, continues this writer, been a source of care, and an impediment and nuisance to armies in the field. But they have generally been tolerated because of the great influence of the press and the desire of the people at home to read something, truth or fiction, about the soldiers in the field.

This writer believes that the Russo-Japanese War has already seen the end of the war correspondent. He never could do the thing that was expected of him. "At best, he is one man in one place, sees but one arc of a great uncomprehended circle of events; a battle may be won and lost thirty miles from where the correspondent stands." If one should take the trouble to compare the newspaper accounts of any recent war by the most accurate correspondents in the

field with the story of the campaign as aft compiled from official documents of the manders engaged, this writer declares it seem to him that he was reading the ac of entirely different operations. The people were made to believe, in the first of the war with the Boers, that the Soutl can farmers were insignificant, cowardly shots, and wholly ignorant of warfare. The world now knows how much suffering and this false impression cost the British ar fore the truth was learned. Something worse occurred in our war with Spain, sa writer. A small army of corresponden sent, with photographers, to "picture to a excited public the glories of the America sion of Cuba." It is not too much to sa tinues this writer, that "every battle war, from the first landing to the surren Santiago, was distorted and even, it mi confessed, deliberately misrepresented, interest of picturesqueness or of popular dice." He refers particularly to the bat Santiago, and says:

The first day's fighting was utterly indecisi

aney, where the Americans, almost ten to id, after ten or twelve hours, in overcoml of Spaniards who did not have a single aly credit possible in this action was due is, who fought with the utmost valor and it and yet El Caney was heralded by the rrespondents as a magnificent victory of ms, and the American forces engaged were mized, while the Spaniards were greatly

s, also, to the glorification of the volereas all the really meritorious work by the regular army. This, he says, shame to the American press and an e American army.

up the case of the Russo-Japanese sises the imperial authorities at Tokio olicy with the war correspondents. ans and Japanese, from the very bedeclares, showed themselves averse 7 correspondent with the fighting line. as have permitted some censored dise sent. The Japanese adopted a more more effective, and a more honest atch has been generally approved by loughtful of the American journals. ghting grimly for her life, and cares tect her strategy from the enemy than morbid or imaginary public opinion side of the globe." It was not a mere courtesy, says this writer; there ch at stake.

e passing of the war correspondent a loss to the world, this writer beild have its compensating advantages.

I not have to correct our point of view with news from the front. We should not be tidings of disaster in the evening to find ning that it was a false rumor. We should ead accounts of battle in which the prores fifty times in a few paragraphs. We e permitted to give due credit to the come field, with a little less glory to the wart, who, after all, does not really win the hould also get closer to the real facts of if the news were a little late and cold. In and in England also, we should have what r needed, a proper treatment of the soldiers battles and win victories, and not the ification, for political or advertising purrolunteer troops and officers.

tion as to Future War Reporting.

pre he died, the late Julian Ralph, eting a brilliant campaign of newsein the Boer War, remarked, "This war in which there will be war cortwith the armies in the field." Mr. W. Unger, himself a correspondent, indorses these words, and adds (in in the Booklovers Magazine), "To-

day, the war reporter alone survives." Denied employment by the military authorities of both Japan and Russia, the war correspondent, Mr. Unger believes, is in danger of being laughed out of existence. The correspondent of earlier wars, this writer points out, was a man of official standing:

He had a status—largely determined by his personality—comparable with the army rank of colonel. He enjoyed exceptional advantages and was often in the confidence of the commanding officers. Neither confidence nor advantage was ever abused. He was discreet, gentlemanly, and able—a master of his craft. Archibald Forbes, Julian Ralph, Bennett Burleigh, Frederic Villiers, Melton Prior, and G. W. Steevens occur to the reader immediately as examples of this type. With pencil, with brush, he pictured the truth for the millions to ponder. He was the public's official representative. His mission was to furnish news, but never "information" in the military sense.

During the Boer War, Mr. Unger goes on to say, Lord Roberts gave the world the best principles for the accurate regulation of war correspondents. He gave a free hand to a limited number of correspondents worthy of being put on their honor, and permitted the uncensored publication of their material within a month or more after it was written. Mr. Unger's suggested plan would be somewhat as follows:

The first step is to provide for the registration of correspondents. In times of peace, the war department should receive applications for correspondents' licenses, and after fully satisfying themselves regarding the applicants' qualifications, the examining officials should place the names of those found worthy upon an approved list. When occasion arises, correspondents can then be selected from a body of men of proved ability and assured character. The men thus chosen should be given the full privileges of the front and allowed to write as they choose. Their material should be sealed and committed to the military authorities, to be dispatched when these officials see fit. The matter could thus be held until the official in charge was satisfied that no harm could come to campaign operations from publication, but when published the letters should be given to the world precisely as the correspondents wrote them. After all, it is not important that the public should know immediately of every movement in the field, but it is of the highest importance that the military authorities should always act with the knowledge that all the essential facts of their operations will reach the public sooner or later. Civilization needs a witness-an unprejudiced witness-at the very front in warfare, to guard against the grave dangers of a militarism which feels itself exempt from criticism. . . .

In operation, the plan I have proposed would insure the employment of men of a higher type than many who have been in the field in recent wars, and whose abuse of privileges has brought the profession into disrepute. In fact, the "covering" of a war by special representatives might even pass from the great dailies to the weekly or monthly magazines, with advantage trall concerned.

SOBER RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE WAR.

HE saner minds in Russian journalism are beginning to find it necessary to issue an emphatic warning against the boastfulness and self-deception which are rampant in the columns of the Russian press. In a retrospective view of the first eight months of the war, Mir Bozhi, the high-class review of St. Petersburg, notes with regret that there is a great scarcity of good literature on the present conflict, but a great excess of meaningless phraseology. There have appeared only a few books on Japan and Korea in Russia, most of them translations, and but two or three articles worthy of note. But the newspapers (referring only to those of the two capital cities), says this review, are "remarkable for their nonsense notwithstanding the seriousness of the present moment."

It began with the very first day of the war, when one of the "yellow" papers published the first canard about the destruction of the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur. This canard was so naïve and so foolishly coarse that it could scarcely be placed on the same level with the succeeding abundance of "authentic news from Chefu." . . . These empty vaporings were at first limited to the caricaturing of the enemy, in which the yellow papers vied with one another. Their example was followed even by journals that lay claim to solidity. For instance, Mr. Suvorin in his "Parliament of Opinions," has represented Japan as the devil. "Why should we not show this devil." he writes in the Novoye Vremya of February 12, "that it is premature for him to sound the cry of triumph, and that he has prematurely begun to wag his tail."

The terrible ten-day battle at Liao-Yang stopped for a time this newspaper nonsense. At least, its chief promulgator, the elder Suvorin, unexpectedly stated: "I am not a military critic, and retreat is retreat to me. . . . We are the vanquished and they are the conquerors." The ink on his pen had scarcely dried before one of his contributors started the customary tune:

No, we have gained a great victory at Liao-Yang, and we should not have failed in this day of real national triumph, of our great but not boastful might, to ring our bells, to celebrate throughout the nation, to fire salutes in honor of the battle.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS PROTEST.

This reckless frivolity went so far that the real soldiers found that they were compelled to defend themselves, not merely against the Japanese, but against the newspaper correspondents. In the *Novoye Vremya* of September 1, there appeared a letter from an officer of the second Cossack regiment of Nerchinsk, Count Benkendorf, who wrote:

Having read the article "Smyelaya Razvyedka," in the Novoye Vrcmya, I find it necessary to state that, although I really participated in the recor referred to, I did not witness any of the ter dents described, and finding in general that t in question does not at all correspond with ti request that this statement of mine be print for I do not wish to see my name appea stories, altogether at variance with the truth

Not a little was contributed to this affairs by the newspaper corresponden selves. "With a single stroke of the destroyed entire divisions, or even whol as was done, for instance, by Garin, won renown by destroying the 'thir nese army at Port Arthur." Having coin the utterances of Nemirovich-Danche they could not report the truth, partly they do not know it, and partly because reason or another they are obliged to it, "our jingoes, without the least componed what they pleased."

In general, in their account of the Japan these papers displayed a "double-entry" boo In all engagements these forces were alwas in numbers the Russian forces. On the ot according to the self-same papers, the Japa exhausted all their forces, so that for lack material the ranks were filled with old children. At one time there were even amazons in the enemy's ranks. After Liaonewspaper strategists announced suddenly thing to Chinese reports there were five hundred Japanese in that battle.

Is it not time, asks Mir Bozhi, to this bombast? "Whom can we exattract by it, much less to convince by

In the end, the inventors themselves will b victims. Above all things, this is not profits we known the truth about Japan as we know year ago, it is possible that the war would avoided. The truth is even more necessary the possibility of peace without injury to th of Russia is becoming clearer to those who befuddled by imperialism; to those who, not ing the thick mist of empty phraseology, at the terrible reality; to those who really country, unlike those whose patriotism consistence. Enough. Let truth at last shin all its brightness. The Russian heart is year

Prince Meshcherski's Commer

Prince Meshcherski wrote a very str ticle in his paper, the Grazhdanin (Ci which he denounces the jingoistic ton Novoye Vremya. He then sums up t ments advanced by the peace party. I says, has not suffered any essential def has only felt the effects of the numerica ority of her antagonist's army and n conformed her military operations accordingly. d can continue the war. She can, thereshout impairing her honor and dignity, or her antagonist, who is as brave as she, rms with the sole aim to put an end to rrible bloodshed on both sides. This growing in favor all over the empire the thinking classes. An offer of this ys Prince Meshcherski, cannot be made a for the sake of both Russia and her antagonist. He continues:

s, it is of more advantage for both sides to norrors of the war earlier than later, because actly concluded between the combatants can ne situation in the far East and the mutual of the two countries more stable than when nese will be forced, at some indefinite time, to temporary peace, which may lead to endless wars with Japan, not to mention the danger nized China. Moreover, it is easy to "down" y comfortably roaring at the editorial desk, would need ten years of war, twenty army da navy of treble its present strength to diswithout gaining anything in the end. For England, China, and Italy are behind Japan. with our defective training, our loose ideas of i the lack of harmony with which our whole is honeycombed, can we pledge ourselves to for war honestly and energetically and to be ted for this task?

A Russian Bishop on Immorality in the Far East.

Innokenty, Russian bishop in China, condemning the savage orgies of the Russians in Manchuria, and especially in Dalny, on the very eve of the war. in the same number of Mir Bozhi, declares that the recent events in the far East are the result of the disorganized state of affairs in Russia's distant border regions. It is no secret, he says, that these events have "taken us by surprise and forced us to make great sacrifices, owing to our general lack of harmony," and continues:

It is indisputable that the loss of the best part of our navy and the fact of our coming very near having a second Sebastopol are solely due to our habitual indolence and self-conceit. Whole hordes of disreputable Japanese women that were recently expelled from the new Russian settlements is an eloquent testimony against the state of morals prevalent here. Such gross immorality could not fail to arouse in the natives disgust with the Russian, whose professed aim is to civilize the non-Slavic tribes. The conviction grows upon one, in crossing over from the new Russian towns into the Chinese, that these latter are morally far superior to the former. Several times recently, at the stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway, I came across sick soldiers, and I can positively affirm that nine-tenths of all the patients were suffering as a result of immoral excess.

CAN CHINA BE MADE A GREAT POWER?

EEDING an almost innumerable prossion of magazine articles on the "yellow me notices in the Continental European a few thoughtful papers analyzing the character and demonstrating how "inpeaceful" the Chinaman is. In fact, as itical and economic writer, Alexander pints out in La Revue, the whole psycholthe Chinese people would have to be ionized before it could become an essentilitary one. Since the days of Lao-tse and ius, the national,—or, one might say, the -ideal of the Chinese has been (the are those of Lao-tse), "that China might ld and die, without increasing her size possibility."

political ideal lives to-day in China afmty-five centuries. The existence of a Empire is a delusion; for this existence put what to our Occidental eyes is indiste to constitute a nation.

national unity of China is nothing more than arance. As for linguistic unity, there is none. strative unity is simply the wish of a dynasty. ry unity does not exist. Judicial unity is broken y day. Military unity has never been sought

after.... The Chinaman has no fatherland; he has a native district. He knows nothing of the political problem; he interests himself only in economic problems. He has no nation; he has a family. He has no state; he has a society. He has no sovereign; he has only government officials.

The social question, the question of family and personal welfare, has always been dominant in China to such a degree that the formation of a complete state has never been possible. As for the organization of China by Japan for military purposes, those who base such a conclusion on the fact that both are yellow races usually forget that "the racial difference between a Chinaman and a Japanese is greater than that between a Frenchman and a Hindu." M. Ular declares, further, that, so far as language is concerned, the Japanese tongue resembles the English as nearly as it does the Chinese. He also points out the fact that Koreans fear Japanese supremacy as much as they fear Occidental domination, and that many times the Chinese have asked for European aid against the invasion of Japanese intellectual methods. The union of yellow races, says M. Ular, is a dream, not one bit more posrealization than the unity of white races.



S. S. TONG, NEWLY APPOINTED TAOTAL OF TIEN-TSIN.

(One of China's richest merchants, who advocates progress and a standing army worthy of the name.)

The masses of the Chinese people understand only vaguely what is going on within their own borders. In 1901, this writer talked with a great number of Chinese people about the occupation of Manchuria by the Russians. Every opinion was invariably the same.

This is a matter of complete indifference to us. Whether we are governed by a yellow emperor or by a white emperor, that is a matter which concerns the officials. We have no interest in these matters. All we ask is that they let us attend to our own affairs in peace, and that they do not rob us. Then we will be content and prosper,—that's all we ask.

HOW SOLDIERS ARE REGARDED IN CHINA.

It is well known that most of the Chinese have always resented the presence of soldiers. They look upon them as a peculiarly undesirable kind of police. With regard to the military problem in general, M. Ular fears that the Chinese will never dream of using the means of defense which the West uses to attack them,—namely, union on the basis of nationality, the organization of an army of defense, not to speak of the foundation of a Chinese state one and indivisible, such as, with its inexhaustible resources, could very soon become a very formidable power in shaping the destinies of the world. The thing

is impossible, for the Chinese have as g antipathy to it as the English have to sory military service. It is therefore that if the so-called Chinese Empire co its natural development, the invader, he be Japanese or a Western, will never with national resistance.

After the wars of 1894 and 1900, the ors of imperial policy (not public opini gan to realize the necessity of having a army and navy, but the result, so far, been very satisfactory, notwithstanding culean labors of the militarists of the Some particulars are given of the three armies formed in China after the lesson cent disasters, all useless to resist the fo for the three armies could never make tional army, and China remains, as b vague federation of autonomous province sibly, a Chinaman imbued with the ide European state, or a European become might bring about the revolution of org the Chinese people as a state, with one ment, one army, one fleet, one nation Such a man has been found in the perso Robert Hart, and the remarkable repor he addressed to the Chinese Governmen this year is dealt with by M. Ular. He enthusiastic over the whole scheme, a he thinks Sir Robert Hart's arithmetic optimistic.

The Powerful Chinese Societies

In another number of La Revue, M. writes on the congregations and secret in China, and maintains that the Chinar a real vocation for social solidarity. F day of his birth, he is affiliated by his pa one or more associations, secret and office when he is able to dispense with paren he makes a choice of others which seem to his needs. If he wishes to leave his country to try his fortunes elsewhere, not dream of going even to the most farwithout first ascertaining whether he v there branches of one or other of the societies of which he is a member, and arrival be known to any of his fellow-m he will be sure of a reception such as w accorded to a family relative. The Chir preference for the idea of association from the family principle, which is the Chinese civilization. The Chinaman understand social life combined with indi ism. He has a horror of isolation, and quently his mind cannot act with ease un feels a sense of protection. Even in de fears solitude. The Chinese association, , comes to his aid at every turn,—when ing work, when he is ill, and when he secret societies appear to exist as t conspiracies against the reigning, and the writer gives many details

concerning them. He remarks that the Chinese consider their master (the reigning power) their enemy,—they not only rejoice in his difficulties, but like to add to them whenever it is possible to do so without too much personal risk.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN CHINA.

RARY to the general impression reding the efficiency of Chinese labor, on is advanced, in an article contribte Engineering Magazine for December, istin Burns, an engineer who has had erience in Chinese railroad constructhe Chinese are quite capable of hanor-saving machinery, and that it is a o believe that the employing of an inde supply of cheap hand labor is more al than the training of the natives to nachinery. The Chinese, he says, reade skillful mechanics, and it needs meree superintendence to instruct and diin their work. In regard to the unborer,-necessary in railroad building, -the account given by Mr. Burns is nistic. The methods necessarily em-China in railroad construction are so from those with which we are familiar ica that we summarize several paracom Mr. Burns' article which deal with e of the subject.

st contracts of five-mile sections on the

lankow line, e course of con-, were sublet by iese contractors us lesser conwho were gene heads of famicommunities. ib-contracts for : four hundred mbankment each en at a certain 2. which was low for the general or to realize some rom the work. b-contractor utimembers of his lity or family to is contract, and st only men, but and children. It mmon sight to of laborers

composed entirely of women, many of whom worked with their children strapped to their backs. Mr. Burns adds that the women coolies formed more efficient and less troublesome earth laborers than the men.

In the delta country, through which the road was cut, there is a dark blue clay soil, varying in depth from twenty to fifty feet. Where the ground was moist and the clay tenacious, the material was cut by spades into blocks each containing about a quarter of a cubic foot. These blocks were transferred to the embankments in various ways, which depended upon the ingenuity or desire of the sub-contractors. On the low embankments it was usual to place coolies in rows extending from the borrow pits to the embankments, and to toss the blocks of clay from hand to hand until placed in the construction. Another method which proved economical was to lay planks from the borrow pits, and by posting workmen along these boards at short intervals, the blocks of clay were slid on the wetted planks until finally placed in position. If the clay did not contain a large enough percentage of sand,



THE CHINESE OFFICIALS AND POPULACE AWAITING THE OPENING TRAIN AT FAT SHAM

the blocks did not retain their form well enough to permit tossing or sliding, and in these cases baskets suspended at the ends of bamboo shoulder-poles were in general use. In all the high embankments and hill cuttings, Mr. Burns says that the transportation of material in baskets was the only method employed. The attempt was made to use wheelbarrows, but this was economically a failure, either through the inability or unwillingness of the Chinese to utilize this innovation. In this roadless country, there are no horses or carts. Occasionally, a little plowing was done by the water buffalo, or carabao; but with this rare exception, all of the earth work on the railroad was done by hand labor. Mr. Burns states that in excavating, where the coolies are familiar with the work, the earth

was handled at an extremely low figure; but when the embankment was high or the hill cutting deep, the methods known to the coolies were more expensive than if modern means and appliances were used. In the higher depart-



CHINESE METHODS OF MULTIPLE LEVERS IN CARRYING HEAVY
(Suggesting a native attempt at mechanical aid to manual li

ments of railroad construction, as building, the natives prove efficient and it is said that in stone cutting, carpentry, and metal working, they are proficient.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE MEAT-PACKING INDUST

PRIOR to the great strike of the packing house employees, in 1904, the general public had little knowledge of labor conditions in the packing trades and almost no conception of the relations sustained by the packing industry to the meat-consumers of the whole country. One of the first attempts to make a scientific presentation of the labor situation in the packing trades is the article contributed by Prof. John R. Commons to the current number of the Quarterly Journal of Economics (Harvard University).

RESULTS OF DIVISION OF LABOR.

Beginning with the leading group of workmen in this industry,—namely, the cattle butchers,—Professor Commons shows how the division of labor has grown with the industry itself, following the introduction of the refrigerator car and the marketing of dressed beef, in the decade of the seventies. When only local demands were supplied, the gangs of butchers were small, but as the number of cattle to be killed each day in-

creased, more men were employed, bu men of the number were kept at the acting work. At the present time, 230 butchers, helpers, and laborers is to handle 1,050 cattle a day under un lations of output. The time required bullock is equivalent to 131 minute man, from the pen to the cooler, the h and other departments to which the distributed. But this is made up of 6. for the 50-cent man and 11 minutes f cent man, and so on, and the average hour, for the gang would not exceed making the entire labor cost about per bullock. This division of labor h possible to utilize cheaper men,-uns immigrant labor,—in large numbers. more, skilled men become more highly the quality of their work. While the 1 of low-waged men was greatly incre division of labor also pushed up the the very few skilled men on the dei ts of the work. While an allmight expect to earn 35 cents an ly specialized men, or "splitters," an hour. It is therefore to the erest to make a few of these parsirable to the men, so as to attach rvice. Thus, the companies put a mgest men, and those with a parfor their work, on "steady time," salary of from \$24 to \$27 a week, the time worked, while the other the gang were hired by the hour for the time worked. Still a third division of labor was secured by teady-time men act as pace-setters. sen accomplished in this direction e following statistics: Take the splitting, for example. In the splitters in a certain gang would ttle in 10 hours, or 16 per hour the wages being 45 cents. Ten ne speed had been increased, so tters got out 1,200 cattle in ten er hour for each man,—an increase per cent. The wages, except for s men, were reduced to 40 cents her occupations had been speeded rates of pay had been reduced in ions. Then came the organization n 1901, and the first act of this directed toward wages and hours,

but toward the reduction of the output. After the limit was set by the union, the companies discontinued the steady-time men, and placed them on the hour list, since their positions as pace-makers were no longer useful. Thus, there was a reduction in expense which partly offset the reduction in work.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS EMPLOYEES.

The number of women employed in the industry, in Chicago, is now set at 2,000, or about 9 per cent of all the employees. This increase has come about partly through the introduction of foreign-born women in the sausage department and meat-trimming rooms at times when the men went on strike. Prior to that time, women were not employed in the large establishments where the knife is used, their work being principally painting and labeling cans, soldering and stuffing cans, sewing up the ends of bags, packing chipped beef, and packing and wrapping butterine. The women form the only class of labor generally employed at piecework; and although this method of payment has led them to serious overexertion, they have as yet made no efforts to limit the amount of work, some of which, especially in the can-making departments, depends on the speed of the machine. The girls are willing to work to their utmost, for a period, in order to save up a sum of money for a home of their



STREET SCENE IN CHICAGO DURING THE PACKERS' STRIKE OF 1904.

own. The men, on the other hand, look upon the strain of excessive speed as the greatest of their grievances. The number of children under sixteen years of age employed in the industry in 1900 was 1,651, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all employees.

AN AMERICAN STRIKE IN BEHALF OF ALIENS.

The most significant fact brought out by Professor Commons is that the strike of 1904 was not merely a strike of skilled labor, but was a strike of Americanized Irish, Germans, and Bohemians in behalf of Slovaks, Poles, Lithuanians, and negroes. The strike was defeated by bring-

ing in men from the companies' own houses for the skilled occupations and and Greeks for the unskilled occupation hemians began work in the packing ho early as 1882, but did not enter in larg bers until after the strike of 1886. The steadily worked their way forward until twenty-four men getting fifty cents an two of the cattle-killing gangs, twelve ar mians, while the others are German. It American. The Americans, as wagethave practically been driven out of th yards, and are being followed by the Ir the Germans.

THE "WHITE PERIL" AND THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

W E should expect to find in the observations of a trained observer like Mr. William Garrott Brown a useful contribution to the literature of the economic problem in the Southern States, and the article contributed by Mr. Brown to the North American Review for December, entitled "The White Peril: The Immediate Danger to the Negro," is certainly not lacking in suggestive material. Mr. Brown is a native of Alabama, and at present a citizen of Massachusetts. He is the author of "The Lower South in American History," and of other books and magazine articles, which have made his name quite as well known in the North as in the South. He has recently made a tour of the Southern States from Virginia to Texas, noting especially two movements of population,—a steady exodus of negroes from country to town, or from South to North, and a moderate but apparently increasing inflow of whites into the South. What really constitutes the "white peril" to the negro, in Mr. Brown's view, is the fact that the white man is steadily driving out the black man from occupations which the latter formerly controlled exclusively, while in the new industries, notably cotton manufacturing, the negro is not to be found at all. Even on the farms and plantations, white labor is gradually encroaching on black.

WHITES SUPPLANTING BLACKS IN ALL OCCUPATIONS.

Mr. Brown began his travels in the Old Dominion. There he was surprised to find that farmers from the far Northwest are coming in considerable numbers, sometimes in little colonies, to make their homes on the banks of the James, the Potomac, and the Roanoke. The blacks are moving townward and northward so rapidly that complaints are everywhere made of

the scarcity of farm labor. Equally con the complaint that the negro as a farmdeteriorating. Even in the cities, Mr. found that white men were turning m more to kinds of work which used to be negroes only. This was noticeable in t



MR. WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN.

towns of Virginia, and the tendency we more strikingly exhibited in the Carolinas ularly in what is called the Piedmont There the poorer classes of native whites nopolizing the factory labor. Negroes a employed in tobacço factories, frequently

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The great foreign public may, perhaps, nevermore know the works of Glinka, as it no longer knows those of Pergolese, Spontini, Glück, and so many other initiatory geniuses; but every sincere artist will drink with delight at the live spring of the creator of Russian dramatic music, and it is for me a duty and a joy to glorify his name on the centenary of his birth.

SOME DANISH FICTION WRITERS OF TO-DAY.

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There are no giants in intellectual Denmark to-day, continues Mr. Harboe. Other nations have at least one great light in art. Denmark is crowded with men who rise—

just an invisible point above the watermark of mediccrity, but whose powers in the scales of world-judgment are found too light. It is indeed doubtful if any great literary masterpiece has been produced in Denmark since the epoch of Holberg, the middle of the seventeenth century. Yet, we hasten to add, many remarkable, many valuable, books have been written during the past two or three decades. Drachmann, Jacobsen, Gjellerup, Pontoppidan, Bang,—these are names to which no student of Norse literature can refer without regard.



(Denmark's world-famous applied and critic.)

CAN THE NEGRO HOLD HIS OWN?

Mr. Brown is convinced that the negro's place in the South's industrial system can no longer be regarded as secure. He refers to Principal Booker T. Washington's declaration, made five years ago, that the next twenty years were going to be the most serious in the history of his race. Within this period, says Mr. Washington, it will be largely decided whether the negro will be able to retain the hold which he now has upon the industries of the South, or whether his place will be filled by white people from a distance.

Still, Mr. Brown admits that to say that ar sion of the negro's ground has occurred is say that he cannot resist it. Principal ington holds that the apparent loss is rathetive than absolute. It is largely explain the South's rapid development and the gethe whites in mere numbers. He is also coby the entrance of negroes into higher enterest such as clerkships, stenography, and ous branches of business. Mr. Brown's of however, is that it is nearly always mu who rise in the industrial scale. Then, to groes accept lower wages than white men.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROGRESS IN SPAIN.

WHILE Spain is, from a political point of view, an eminently constitutional country, the Spanish monarchists have understood and actually carry out the constitutional idea in a radically different fashion from that in which it operates in other constitutional monarchies,



CÁNOVAS DEL CASTILLO. (Spanish statesman, prime minister, author; born, 1828).

such as England, or in republics like France and the United States. The well-known French political writer, M. Edouard de Bray, contributes to La Revue a study of the Spanish Parliament, in which he points out the fact that "from 1808 to 1875 the history of Spain was nothing more than an uninterrupted series of revolutions and reactions, aggravated by military pronunciamentos."

Since 1875, while there have not been an revolutions, the effect has been practical same,—a virtual annulling of the constitu character of the government. In Spai Bray reminds us, every two years, or less, is a new parliament. Because of this, th never sufficient time for the legislators to a plish any serious work. From 1810 to there was only one session (1886 to 1890), lasted longer than two years. As soon: Spanish government, whatever its politica. acter, comes into power, its first political to decree the dissolution of the Chambers election is then held in which the forms a tensibly open and republican. When the has been announced, however, it is found the government has declared elected such bers as it regards safely in its own intere fatal indifference is thus engendered amou people, because "the Spanish citizen know well that his voice counts for nothing in t tual results of the elections." M. Bray passes to a brief characterization of the pal figures in the present and the recent (referring to Castelar, Canovas, Salmeron Rosas, Pi y Margall, and Figueras. It is of fine orators, but not of great statesm concludes.

Spain's Economic Awakening.

In the Independent Review, a Spanish varied del Marmol, gives a very cheeric count of the revival of the Spanish rathere is a real craving for education amount of the conomic condition of the try improves daily, signs of rapid indication in the conomic condition of the try improvement are visible everywhere. The ish workingman is quite the equal of the

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ideas. Like Pushkin, his intimate friend, like the revolutionists of 1826, like the flower of the Russian nation of his time, Glinka, perhaps unknown to himself, felt the weight of the serfdom that then shackled the Russian people. This and the muzhik inspired his muse. His art was, not to show forth vague ideas on the vacuity of things, but the humble and painful life of that poor pariah who nevertheless, by himself, has made Russian history. From this point of view, Glinka produced a great opera, truly unique in the history of music.



MICHAEL IVANOVICH GLINKA.

Glinka, born in 1804, in the province of Smolensk, where his father lived on his estate on retiring from the army, actually first learned music from the muzhiks, who not only fed and clothed their master, but also ministered to his æsthetic amusements by playing orchestral music for him. From his uncle's orchestra he came to know Cherubini, Méhul, Boiëldieu, Mozart, and Beethoven. He knew only the names of Glück, Handel, and Bach until some time later. While directing this serfs' orchestra, he studied harmony and counterpoint, ignorance of which had ever checked his fever to compose.

As the intellectual atmosphere of Russia was at that time stifling to artists, it was fortunate for Glinka that a trip to Italy for his health was ordered. In Italy, his compositions were in Italian style, although he took occasion to speak for simplicity and clearness. Returning to Russia in 1833, he revived acquaintance with Jukovski, then tutor to the future Alexander II.

who entertained a little circle of geniuses bent on producing purely Russian works. Jukovski suggested to Glinka the subject for an opera,—the story of Ivan Sussanin, the serf who allowed himself to be quartered by the Poles to save the life of the newly elected Czar when only the muzhiks seemed to have a sense of Russian patriotism. Baron Rosen, as collaborator, wrote the libretto, although Glinka furnished the skeleton of scenes, situations, and action, and may really be called the author of the drama, which Nicholas I. renamed "Life for the Czar," not liking the importance given a serf in naming it after the hero.

The orchestration of this opera Berlioz called one of the most interesting of the time. Without speaking of leitmotif in his plan, Glinka constantly insists on characterizing the personages by special themes, thus foreshadowing Wagners innovation. Also, without ever having known Schumann's works, he treated harmony much in Schumann's manner. The opera, finished in 1836, met with opposition from the director of the imperial theater, who, in hope of killing it, submitted it to his orchestra chief, Cavos, who had himself written an opera on the same subject. Cavos, however, loyally declared Glinka's the better, and withdrew his own from the repertory. Thus, late in 1837, it was presented, and was immensely successful.

Glinka's second opera, "Russlan and Lyudmila," is founded on a puerile poem by Pushkin, only to be treated symphonically. This Glinka understood, but he took his themes and rhythms from Russian popular songs and Oriental airs. Its music was beyond Russian taste of the time, and offended the aristocracy by its glorification of things peasant, so the opera was not well received. The composer's unhappy marriage drove him into exile, and he passed years in France and Spain, and died, in 1857, in Berlin, shortly after a triumphant concert of his works, organized by Meyerbeer.

Glinka used to say to his sister, "Thy Michael will not be understood in Russia for twenty-five years, and 'Russian' only after a hundred years;" but Russian taste progressed faster than he thought, and "Life for the Czar" has been rendered six hundred times in Russia, and the second work three hundred times. The rest of Europe has almost forgotten him. However, a few years ago, Prof. Bourgault Ducoudray, of the Paris Conservatory, said, in a lecture heard by M. Delines:

Our young composers would do well to go, for inspiration, instead of to the fount of Wagner, who has pushed scientific music to its utmost limits, to the rich Russian school, which taps the inexhaustible fount of 'songs. "Life for the Czar,"—that is the model ald have before our own eyes, since, in spite of ng a democratic nation, we have no national ama, as we have no national literary drama.

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Drachmann visited the United States in 1900. A number of his shorter poems have been rendered into English. The poet is too limited in his vision, however, Mr. Harboe contends, to ever be popular in English. While a large group of young lyrists are fast pushing him into the background of contemporary life. Drachmann's place as the chief poet of the Danish renaissance remains secure. The government, it may be of interest to state, gives him an annuity of about one thousand dollars. Jacobsen and Bang are the names of other well-known Danish novelists, and Karl Gjellerup is the "most scholarly of living Danish poets." Henrik Pontoppidan owes much to certain clever Frenchmen whose sense of humor revolves around a single subject.

The general literary situation in Denmark, concludes this magazine writer, is generally regarded as anomalous.

Almost every young woman in Denmark who has been disappointed in love promptly sits down to give the world a meagerly veiled account of her actual experience with some dark, broad-shouldered man whose love was the greatest thing on earth—while it lasted. Almost every schoolmaster manufactures fiction. There are many clergymen with immense literary aspirations too, as, for instance, Edward Blaumtiller, who reflects somewhere in a poem that, though a father of seven or eight children, it is a great open question whether he had any right to beget these offspring. Edward Egeberg, a schoolmaster, is armed to the teeth with moral lessons. Fortified thus is also Mrs. Jenny Blicker-Clausen, so adored by all young ladies, who, to the number of ten thousand, dispense with sleep's blessing to sacrifice to her luxurious altar. Mrs. Blicker-Clausen has nerves, a shrill voice, a shriek that penetrates the universe. She is the most widely read, most talked about, penwoman in Denmark to-day.

Carl Ewald and Gustav Wied are a pair of humorists, who once in a while frown and sigh. A somewhat dignified author is Sophus Michaëlis, translator of Flaubert's "Salammbô." He has a competent rival in the person of Viggo Stuckenberg, who writes delicate poetry on snow and faint shadows and sweet bird-song. Neils Möller first made our Walt Whitman known to Danish readers; the same man has translated some poems of Swinburne. Karl Larsen knows the soul of the young girl whose life is yet all possibility; in the matter of form his productions leave little to be wished for.

THE RUSSIAN ZEMSTVO AS AN INSTITUTION.

NUMBER of the Russian periodicals have A NUMBER of the Russian policy begun to publish articles on the zemstvo, its history, and its future. Dr. E. J. Dillon's article, which appears on another page of this issue of the REVIEW, gives a keen analysis of the conditions which led up to the resuscitation of the zemstvo and its present noteworthy development. The leading liberal review of the empire, the Vyestnik Yevropy, St. Petersburg, in an editorial article, strongly approves the development toward greater freedom which has marked the past few months in Russia, and declares that all Russians have given a deep sigh of relief,--. a sigh as deep as the policy of oppression, just closed, was heard." It is expected, says this review, that the people will be invited to a permanent, close, and organic cooperation in the difficult and pressing work of building up the state, and that "the confidence alluded to by the minister of the interior will find adequate expression in the only form important for Russia, -in the abolition of the irresponsible rule of the administration and in establishing legal order by the active participation of social bodies and the people."

The opposition to the development of the zemstvo, this magazine points out, has been made up of pronounced reactionaries, and their objections have been of a purely formal character. Whatever the objectionable qualities of the bills framed by the preliminary codifying committee, the peasant question will now be seen in the

proper light, and will be looked into from all sides only when the representatives of the people are permitted to express their views fully.

The History of the Zemstvo.

In tracing the historical development of the zemstvo as an institution, in an article in the weekly number of the New York Staats-Zeitung, Mr. Herman Rosenthal, himself a Russian, points out that the Russian people has been trodden down for ages by "a triple arbitrary and unscrupulous party power, consisting of a corrupt bureaucracy and fanatical hierarchy, under Pobyedonostzev's leadership, and of selfish, intriguing court camarilla, with some degenerate grand dukes at the head." Under this power, the Czar, ruler of all the Russias, is helpless,-a plaything, now for one, now for another, party. Mr. Rosenthal points out that the greater freedom permitted in Russia and the development of the zemstvos indicates an attempt on the part of Nicholas II. to free himself from the clutches of these corrupt reactionary influences. The entire country, he declares, now expects salvation from the zemstvos. What is the meaning of this institution whose name has, during the past few months, made a permanent standing in the press and literature of the world? The word, Mr. Rosenthal tells us, is derived from "zemlya," meaning land. It originally designated the country people, but is now used, also,

for the province and its representative body. The Emperor, Nicholas II., we are told further, in order to atone for the sins of his reactionary ministers, need not introduce a new era, but has only to reëstablish the liberal institutions of his grandfather, among which the zemstvo was very prominent.

When the Czar, Alexander II., came to the throne, he found the empire suffering deeply from the results of the Crimean War. Besides, the reorganization of the army, the emancipation of the serfs, and the separation of the judiciary from the administrative branch of the government, the need of special institutions for local economic administration made itself keenly felt. His efforts resulted in the perfection of the zemstvo,-or, rather, zemski ya uchrezhdeniya (district institutions),which were intended to allow some sort of home rule to the people. The zemstvo was first mentioned in the imperial edict of 1859. Five years afterward, in January, 1864, the zemstvo institution was legally recognized. Its principal aim, in accordance with the idea of educated Russian society of the time, was the greatest possible development of local home rule. The Emperor Alexander saw that the local representatives of the people would be familiar with their needs and better equipped to legislate about them than the corrupt bureaucracy in its centralized administration. The members of the district assemblies, or zemstvos, were at first elected by three different electoral classes,-that of the landowners, that of the city people, and that of the country inhabitants. In this way, the government has already introduced for trial a sort of constitutional representation. It was not long, however, before the central government accused the zemstvos of claiming too much authority. The school question, especially, was a bone of contention, and the minister of education never recognized the authority of the zemstvos to establish schools and other educational institutions. In the higher administration circles, there began to be a suspicion that the zemstvos were too liberal, and, by the end of the eighties of the last century, they were looked upon as the stronghold of the opposition. The suspicion of the government resulted in several edicts, by which the orderly development of these district assemblies was checked. Finally, by the edict of June, 1890, the zemstvo representation was limited to two classes of citizens,—the hereditary and personal nobility and the burghers of the cities. The peasants were entirely deprived of their elective franchise. Their representatives were selected by the governors and by the members of the volost assemblies.

Thus has the bureaucracy, by degrees, undermined the authority of the zemstvos.—an authority which it is now Prince Mirski's intention to rehabilitate. Whether or not the new movement means real reform is an open question. We must hope and wait to see, says Mr. Rosenthal.

THE NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY.

A S New Zealand is the most advanced Socialist state in the British Empire, and the Political Labor party its most advanced political party, the following programme, published in the Australian Review of Reviews, will be read with interest throughout the world:

- 1. State bank—establishment of a state bank with sole right of note issue, which shall be legal tender.
- 2. Land reform—(a) abolition of the sale of crown lands; (b) periodical revaluation of crown lands held on lease; (c) resumption of land for closer settlement to be at owner's valuation for taxation purposes, plus 10 per cent.; (d) tenants' absolute right to their improvements.
- 3. Local government reform -(a) parliamentary franchise to apply to the elections of all local bodies; (b) every elector to have the right to vote on all questions submitted to a poll.
- 4. Economic government—(a) referendum with the initiative in the hands of the people; (b) abolition of the upper house; (c) elective executive.
- 5. Statutory preference of employment for unionists.
 6. Cessation of borrowing except for (a) redemption;
 (b) completing work authorized by Parliament.
- 7. Nationalization—(a) establishment of state ironworks; (b) nationalization of all mineral wealth; (c) establishment of state woolen and flour mills and clothing and boot factories. Upon the liquor and fiscal questions, the Labor candidates are to have a free hand.

The League has a special programme for municipal reform, which runs as follows:

- 1. One vote only for each adult resident.
- 2. Polls to be open till 8 P.M.
- Mayors and councilors to be paid if approved by a plebiscite vote of the electors.
- 4. The unification of municipalities around large centers of population.
- 5. Municipalities, jointly or severally, to be empowered to own and directly conduct for use any industry or service deemed desirable by the plebiscite vote of electors. All works undertaken by the municipalities to be executed by the councils without the intervention of the contractor, and trade-union wages to be paid.
- 6. All rates to be struck on the unimproved values of lands within each district.
- 7. Powers to acquire the title to and power to lease, but not to sell, any lands upon which rates are overdue and unpaid for a period of five years, provided the owner may recover possession on payment of all rates and accrued interest thereon.
- 8. Quinquennial valuation by owner, and in case of the municipality being dissatisfied with such valuation, to be empowered to resume at such valuation, plus 10 per cent.
- 9. Compulsory power to acquire gas or electric lighting works.
- Power by initiative to demand vote on any policy proposal of a local governing body.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

American Magazines as "Readable Propositions."-Editor Bliss Perry, of the Atlantic Monthly, in offering his New Year's greetings to his readers, quotes from a sentence in a Wyoming sheep-herder's letter of commendation: "I would like you to know that you have one subscriber who has no kick coming, and who thinks the Atlantic is a readable proposition all right." Modestly accepting this well-considered valuation, which must have warmed the cockles of the editorial heart, the Atlantic's editor proceeds to analyze the phrase, "readable proposition." He concludes that it means "the discussion from month to month by many men of many minds of that American life which intimately affects the destiny of us all." This brings us back to the old editorial dictum that the magazine, to be readable, must be full of "human interest." As Mr. Perry sums it up: "A true mirror of life is what a literary magazine aspires to be. But it ought to reflect something deeper than the patented, nickel-plated conveniences and triumphs of a material civilization. It should also serve as a mirror for the ardors and loyalties, the patriotism and the growing world-consciousness, of the American people." How far this has become the ideal of American magazine editors is revealed, in part, by a study of the contents of our representative monthlies at the opening of another year. Taking the January numbers of fifteen popular American magazines, and leaving fiction and poetry out of the account, we find that more than one hundred "serious" subjects are treated in the published contributions. Of these articles, about twenty may be described as social studies, abounding in the "human interest" element, while twelve are travel sketches, four deal with prominent personalities, three with phases of American business life, and two with American industries. Science claims only four of the articles, art three, the drama three, and music one. There are also two or three literary studies. For the rest, biography and reminiscences predominate, followed closely by historical sketches. These latter types of articles, however, are accorded much less space than formerly in most of the American monthlies, and less than is now given them in the European reviews. Three articles this month are devoted to the Russo-Japanese war.

Social Studies.—Among the clever descriptions of city life which appear in the New Year's numbers are "The Poor Children of Paris," by Mrs. John Van Vorst, in Harper's; "The Social Side of Chicago," in Ainslee's; "The Sale of the Unredeemed" (a visit to the pawnbroker auctions of New York City), by Albert Bigelow Paine, in the Century, and "The Superstitions of a Cosmopolitan City" (New York), by Robert Shackleton, in Harper's. Other phases of metropolitan existence are treated in "Tuberculosis: The Real Race Suicide," by Samuel Hopkins Adams (McClure's); "Ethics of the Street," by Marguerite Merington (Atlantic); "Every-Day Church Work," by Bertha H. Smith (Mun-

sey's); and "The Delusion of the Race-Track," I Graham Phillips (Cosmopolitan).—Problems ing more especially to life outside the great c discussed by Charles M. Harger, in "The Store" (Atlantic); by Prof. T. N. Carver, in Awaits Rural New England?" (World's Woby Ray Stannard Baker, in "What is Lyn (McClure's).—In her series of essays in Leslie's Mon "The Freedom of Life," Annie Payson Cathis month on "Personal Independence."

American Views of Foreign Politics.-Dr. Andrew D. White's series of chapters from lomatic life is drawing to a close in the Cent Frank A. Vanderlip is beginning in Scribner's: sion of "Political Problems of Europe as They Americans." Mr. Vanderlip, like Dr. White, l able to study European political conditions at fi through his personal acquaintance with the n have in their keeping the destinies of peoples s ernments. He gives in the January number an of the fight between Church and State in Franc has led to the breaking up of monastic orde White's recollections, as given in the January (include interesting references to the state of (American feeling during the period of his last to Berlin (1897-1902), and especially to the gr American prestige in regard to China and to the manifested in Germany for President McKinley

Travel Sketches.—Illustrated articles of tr description are still relatively prominent in mo monthlies. The Booklovers for January has the "A City Built on Rubies" (describing the 1 Mogok, in Burma), "The New Westminster dral," by Marion Elliston, and accounts of as Vesuvius and the great crater of Taal, by W. nings and Willard French, respectively, with graphs of each volcano in action.-In the Centus is a capital paper on "London in Transformat Randall Blackshaw; Edward Penfield gives h sterdam Impressions" in Scribner's, and Brac man describes "Parisian Pedlars and Their Cries" in the Cosmopolitan.—Clifton Johnson on "Mark Twain's Country" in Outing, and same magazine, Caspar Whitney gives some of periences "In the Swamps of Malay." "A Cl Fiesta in the Philippines" is the subject of an a the Century by David Gray.-An artist's imp of Bermuda are recounted in the Mctropolita zine by Charles Livingston Bull.

The War in the Far East.—In the . Scribner's Thomas F. Millard discusses "New I of War," as revealed by his observations dur months with the Russian army in the field, wh Fox gives an interesting account of his journe front with the Third Japanese Army.—Lient. C

rites in the Cosmopolitan under the suggestive Planting the Sun Flag on the Wall of Liao. "A Glimpse of Japan's Ambition" is the suban anonymous article in the World's Work. klovers has an article by N. T. Bacon, entitled the War, What?"

ary Topics.—The first installment of Thoreau's appears in the January Atlantic, with an inory essay by Bradford Torrey. The same magaa study of "Hans Breitmann" (the late Charles 1d) by Elizabeth Robins Pennell.-In the Book-Kate Leslie Smith defines "Stevenson's View of ."-The "Holiday Book Number" of the Outcember 3) has appreciations of four representerary critics.-Edward Dowden, by H. W. Boyn-Forg Brandes, by Paul Harboe; William C. Il, by Hamilton W. Mabie; and Ferdinand ere, by Th. Bentzon. The same number of the contains a brief paper entitled "Mark Twain: æ at His Spoken and Written Art," by Richard Gilder.-The autobiographical papers of the vrence Hutton are appearing in the Critic under "The Literary Life."-Prof. Harry Thurston ites in Munsey's for January on "Three Hunars of 'Hamlet.'"

nce, Commerce, and Industry.—Mr. W. Lawson's articles in Everybody's Magazine enzied Finance" have received an extraordinum of newspaper advertising as a result of re-

cent occurrences on the New York Stock Exchange One does not look for such discussions in the popular magazines, as a rule, but the success of Mr. Lawson's articles may stimulate the editors of other periodicals toattempt enterprises like that of Everyhody's.—Several articles on "business" topics appear in the World's Work for January. Mr. Henry W. Lanier contributes an instructive paper on "How to Buy Life Insurance." Mr. John L. Cowan tells the story of the fight made by the Wabash Railroad system to gain an entrance into Pittsburg. Mr. Atherton Brownell outlines some of the commercial effects of the cutting of the Panama Canal. "Our Problem at Panama" is discussed in Munscy's by William R. Rodgers.

The Teacher's Profession.-" Does it Pay to Be a School-Teacher?" is the question discussed by Arthur Goodrich in Leslie's for January. Poor as the pay is in the teaching profession,-if it may be called a profession,-it appears from the facts brought out by Mr. Goodrich, in his article, that it compares favorably with the average income of the doctor and the lawyer, in this country, at least. But it is the testimony of all successful teachers, as it is of men successful in other callings, that what really pays, as Mr. Goodrich puts it, "pays in the heart rather than in the pocketbook." No one can read the article, by Miss Adèle Marie Shaw, in the World's Work, on the work of the Chicago evening schools for foreigners without being convinced that the teachers in those schools have a reward more enduring than money.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

an for Policing the World.-In order to ish order on the face of the earth," an alliance seven civilized powers" has been suggested by sian economic writer. Novicow, in an article in rdisk Revy (Stockholm). According to this the seven civilized powers of the world are the States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Ausly, and Russia. (It is interesting to note that not include Japan.) These powers should enter common defensive and offensive alliance by they could guarantee the integrity of all the y belonging to all. Then, says Mr. Novicow, owers should "keep order on the face of the taking in hand at once every peace-breaker." ance, he says, if, when difficulties arose between and Russia, the aggressor had known that, imely upon the declaration of war, the fleets of would blockade his ports, no hostilities would curred. The history of Europe has a turninghis writer believes. Since 1871, all the leading have been neutralized, and every hope of deg or changing any of the existing states must doned. As to the obstacles placed in the way ven-power alliance, these are not at all insurible, because, says this writer, they exist "only rains of the diplomats of the old regime. The en the seven-power alliance is concluded, nothing s easier than securing order on the face of the earth." Instead of being a formless mass of and nationalities, which fight against and injure ther, without aim, and cause anarchy, humanity come an organized community, having a raison following definite purposes. Then all the terrible sufferings caused by modern warfare will be removed. To the declaration that this proposition is Utopian, the writer replies: "If the conservatives find my solution unsatisfactory, the burden is on them to present a better one; and as to the belief that civilized nations will forever consent to injury and sufferings which they see an easy way to remove,—this is worse than Utopian, it is madness."

Decadence of Russian Agriculture.-The destructive war fought in a far country, which the Russian Government has stolen from China, has, according to Social Tidskrift (Stockholm), fortunately laid bare the dreadful social conditions prevailing within the Russian Empire. The Danish economic writer, Gustav Berg, in the above-mentioned magazine, asserts that the situation of the Russian peasant is really desperate. The decadence of Russian agriculture, he says, is not only due to the slothfulness of the peasant, but, above all, to a multitude of outward circumstances, such as heavy taxes, slave-service to the landlords, in spite of "abolishment of slavery," and high tariffs on iron, which continually compels the peasant to work the soil with wooden tools. Manure is seldom used in South Russia. For example, in the district of Stavropol, upon the Volga, where out of two hundred villages not less than one hundred and twenty-eight never manure the ground. The land is overburdened, weeds flourish, and the seed is spoiled. The wheat-producing peasants never eat white bread, and even rye bread is regarded as a luxury. Oftentimes the crop fails, and famine is chronic. All this hastens the immigration of the peasants to the cities or to foreign countries. In the year

1897, 47 per cent. of the inhabitants of the city of Rasan were transplanted peasants, who held positions as cabmen, dock and factory workers, etc. The "crushing of Japan," as the censored term in Russian newspapers reads, with this famished people, the writer thinks Utopian.

The French Origin of the Kaiser.—Not a few people will be surprised to learn that the German Emperor is of French descent,—(1) on his father's side; (2) on his paternal grandmother's side; and (3) on his mother's side. In erecting a statue to Admiral de Coligny, says Baron de Heckedorn in La Revue, William II. was but rendering tardy homage to the memory of an ancestor; and the function was not, as many people imagine, a politico-religious manifestation or a sort of protest against the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. The baron then sets out two genealogical tables in proof of his assertion that the Emperor is doubly descended from Coligny, both by the Hohenzollerns and the dukes of Saxe-Weimer. Admiral Gaspard de Coligny left one daughter, Louise, who, in 1583, became the wife of William of Nassau-Dillenburg. Of this marriage was born Frederick Henry of Nassau, who eventually married Emilie de Solms. The second child of this last marriage, Louise Henriette, became the wife, in 1646, of Frederick William I., of Brandenburg, and from this marriage was descended in direct line William I., the Kaiser's grandfather. From the second table we learn that the Kaiser is descended from Coligny by his grandmother, the Empress Augusta. The third child of Frederick Henry of Nassau and Emilie de Solms, called Henriette Catherine, became the wife of John George II. of Anhalt-Dessau, and the Empress Augusta is descended from the second child of this union. In the third table, it is shown that the Kaiser, by his mother, the Empress Frederick, is of further French descent. In fact, he is a descendant, on the maternal side, of Claude, Duke of Guise, and of Alexandre Dexmier, of Olbreuse.

The Orient of To-morrow.-A study of commercial conditions and possibilities appears, under this title, in the Deutsche Export Revue, Berlin. The writer declares that Japan's marvelously rapid commercial and industrial progress has actually been-or will soon actually be-paralleled in Manchuria and Korea. That there is room for European products there, he says, is proved by Japan's marvelous progress and development. Manchuria, properly administered, is as susceptible of progress and development as was Japan. The same is true of northern China, with its rich resources in minerals, particularly coal. "I was often surprised on my trips through Manchuria and Siberia to find the facility with which the Chinese take to trade and manufacturing, particularly when the policy pursued by those in charge was such as to encourage effort." Splendid results await any one who will give the material furnished and to be furnished by China good leadership. The Chinaman is the very best kind of a colonist. All he asks is to be let alone. He overcomes every lingual difficulty; he is a splendid worker, retail merchant, handworker, or servant, and he is naturally honest. The large commercial cities, Colombo, Singapore, Siam, Penang, Saigon, Haifong, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kiauchau, are striking examples of what the peace-loving Chinese can accomplish. Here, in the East, trade would be impossible but for the Chinese. Even in Japan, the Chinese have made themselves indispensable true of the English, French, and German s fluence in the East is just as true of the sided over by Russia. The life of Port Art Vladivostok, Harbin, and Blagovestcher upon the activity of the Chinese inhabitant result will, however, depend upon the type assume the lead when peace is again rest merchants will want to come here from the efforts of the great powers to secure a pla agents in the East is easy to understand. 1 prosperity will go along faster under the West than they ever would were the initi left to the East. China's opposition to a new trade forms, to railroads, is confine proper. Where the Chinaman is a strange grant, a colonist, he is far more pliable an than any other. Thus, the fundamentals u foreign trade may be built up are in the E body is getting ready to be on hand. "The of Manchuria and Korea is a foregone cos the war end as it will. Japan, victorious be the leading nation in the East.

A Japanese Criticism of Tolstoi War.-The famous essay on the Russo-Ja contributed by Count Tolstoi to the Lor has elicited many unfavorable criticisms is strong contention against the opinion of thinker is found in an essay by Dr. T. Incu guished professor in the Imperial University appearing in the Taiyo. According to Profit Tolstoi's first mistake is in his assumptic Russia and Japan are fighting an unneces war. It is true that the present war is use sia. For Japan, however, it is waged in de very existence of her land and people. It w ly a question of interest that prompted i clare the war. Except for the decisive mea taken, Japan's fate would have been doome had approached us with a more amiable stead of turning a deaf ear to our just ec would have been glad to maintain an e the Muscovite Government. Count Tolste in the same light as he does murder. But in criminal law a case in which a mere as does not constitute a murder, so in the cou national intercourse there are times when thoroughly justified in appealing to the v language of shot and shell. In the prese Japan is placed in the same position as the vidual who takes his arms to protect him a highwayman threatening his life. Japa conscious that Russia is a formidable adv formidable for a small country like Japa Japanese would have urged his governmen war against such a mighty enemy, unless aware that the gentle attitude of Japan w prove an incentive to the insatiable greed sians. The present struggle is, therefore, defense on the part of Japan. Professor nounces Count Tolstoi as a mere doctrina is still worse, as a religious fanatic. In cor Inouye declares that Tolstoi's idea is simp of environment in which this humanitaria and reared. The Russian autocracy and could not avoid creating many radically ab trinaire, of whom Tolstoi is the most prom g the Ruins of Tycho Brahe's Famous atory.—Through the efforts and interest of the world, aroused by the influence of King Oscar eden and Norway, an organized movement is to preserve what is left of the famous observ-the Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe, at Ura;. In a recent number of the Woche (Berlin), Archenhold, director of the Treptow Observ-tees the history of astronomical development time Tycho Brahe made his remarkable dis-October 24, 1901, was the three-hundredth ary of the astronomer's death, and this fact,



TYCHO BRAHE.

. famous painting in the observatory at Prague.)

astronomers all over the world, called the atof the Scandinavian monarchs to the fact that vatory and estate of the famous Danish astronial fallen into grievous ruin, and was gradually ring. King Oscar interested himself at once, ugh his interest the observatory will be rebuilt, ration to be finished in 1928. This observatory, remembered, was on the island of Hven, and was made possible in the beginning through onage of King Frederick II. of Denmark. The rvation was made in March, 1597.

tesult of the Belgian Elections.—An anthe elections of the present year in Belgium in the Revuc Générale (Brussels), from the penes Woeste. This writer shows that, while the tive (or Catholic) party lost several seats, owing tion of the opposition, yet this party is not badly or even discouraged. It was this union of the

opposition to the Catholic Conservative party which M. Dumont-Wilden (whose article in the Revue Bleue was quoted from in this REVIEW for October) erroneously designated as Protestants. Of course, as pointed out in a letter from one of our correspondents, the Protestants in Belgium are in a very small minority. The interest in the Belgian elections centered about the fact that the voting population of Belgium was about evenly divided between the adherents of the Conservative (or Catholic) party and the various opposition parties which had become united. M. Woeste, in the article in the Revue Générale already referred to, calls attention to the fact that, despite the opposition gain, the Conservatives still have a majority of twenty in the Chamber. This writer does not believe that there has been, or will be, a permanent union of the Socialistic or Liberal elements in Belgium; in fact, in his opinion, the elections indicated a Socialistic setback. Certainly, he says, the Socialists have lost much of their prestige in certain labor centers. Since the Conservative (or Catholic) party, this writer declares, is "intrusted with the defense of religion and society in the country," it cannot be destroyed utterly. The Catholic party, he believes, will remain, and will adhere to the greater part of its present programme.

Wagneriana in the German Magazines.-Every month brings articles on Wagner. In the October number of Velhagen, Dr. Wilhelm Kleefeld writes on famous conductors of Wagner's works,-Liszt, Hans von Bülow. Hermann Levi, Hermann Zumpe, Karl Muck, Hans Richter, Felix Mottl, Felix Weingartner, Richard Strauss, Gustav Mahler, Ernest von Schuch, Arthur Nikisch, Fritz Steinbach, and others.--In the Deutsche Monatsschrift of October, there is an article on Wagner and Christianity by H. Weinel; and in the October Nord und Sud, Albert Ritter writes on the Nibelung question. The Deutsche Monatsschrift for October and November has added an article on "Wagner and Christianity." Prof. H. Weinel, the writer, says that Wagner in his earlier creative work was nearer Christ than in his later period,—the creator of "Jesus of Nazareth" understood his hero better than did the singer of "Parsifal." It is certain that Christianity can only live, not as dogma, but as religion and ethics. Whether it will continue beyond that depends on whether it can return to the religion of Christ; for the religion of Christ only has eternal ends, while the religion of the Church has temporal ends. Yet Wagner belongs to those who believe that behind the development of the Church it is necessary to get back to Christ.-Then there are the Wagner letters in the Revue de Paris,but that is not German.

The Work of France's Great Public Library.— A descriptive article on the Bibliothèque Nationale appears in the Mercure de France. The writer, Eugéne Morel, considers the student the terror of libraries, for he does not go there to work but for diversion. The most ignorant is the journalist, and he thinks the state keeps up libraries for his special benefit. In their offices, editors have not the most necessary reference books at their disposal, and, indeed, some do not file their own newspaper. Every day, thirty to fifty journalists visit the Bibliothèque Nationale, but only three or four go to do serious work. The writer, who appears to be a worker in the library, gives the following analysis of readers on an afternoon in September, in the holiday time, when students are absent, but when professors

and provincial visitors are to be expected. Out of two hundred readers, there were about fifty journalists for information for immediate use, thirty to forty students who find the Bibliothèque Nationale more comfortable than their own special library, and sixty to seventy readers of novels, etc., in search of current literature, but of the books asked for not more than fifteen related to books costing more than ten francs.

Fifteen Years of Home Rule in Ireland.—An article under the above title, intended for French readers, appears in *La Revue*. The author, Mr. William Redmond, asserts that under home rule Ireland would be peaceful and prosperous. The present system of government, however, he declares, is very disastrous to Ireland and absolutely without profit to England.

How Many Ancient Greeks Were There?—Writing in the Revue de Paris, Paul Guiraud attempts an estimate of the population of ancient Greece. He recalls the wailings of the helots over the fact that the birth-rate among them was decreasing, but points out that this was made up by the prisoners of war or the captives of piracy. From the eighth to the fourth centuries B.C., he declares there were in Attica 400,000 slaves; in Corinth, 460,000, and in Ægina, 70,000. The Greeks themselves continually diminished in number. Plutarch says, the Greeks could arm but 3,000 men.

Spurring Italy to Awaken Her.-In a lengthy review of a book by Lodovico Nocentini, whose translated title is "Europe in the Extreme Orient, and the Italian Interests in China," Dr. Gaetano Sangiorgio urges, in the Rassegna Nazionale (Florence), Italy to awake to the necessity of taking part in the approaching events in the Orient. He says that the best students of colonial affairs are convinced that the nations without colonies are destined to disappear, because they are preparing for themselves an industrial slavery which is the first step toward political slavery. He thinks the sending of war vessels, and the participation in international intervention, with nothing done to strengthen and develop national interests, shows little political wisdom. It lessens prestige in the eyes of the Eastern nations. The writer condemns the weakness of the Italian Government in not accomplishing the leasing of the Bay of San-Men. So bungled and inopportune was the request, and so little did the Chinese Government know of Italy, that the request was refused with rather more vigor than politeness. Nevertheless, such occupation would have gone far to hold Italy's title to the first silk market of the world, and the region is rich in other resources important to cultivate. The book recounts the action and present situation of the other nations in the Orient and shows how they are deriving profit and building for the future in their handling of the situation, and calls on Italy to rouse herself to do her part. The reviewer concludes, after mentioning our own exploits in the West Indies, in Panama, and in the Philippines. "Therefore, we would mortally offend the most delicate and vital interests of the nation in abandoning to adversaries, in the guise of allies, and to rivals the ocean and the land where future generations, by the certain laws of history and of life, are to fight, in every way, the grand and terrible battles of competition and of civilization."

An Impression of Kuropatkin.-A Free mirer of the Russian commander-in-chief in East contributes to the Revue Bleue a series pressions received during a long acquaintant General Kuropatkin, beginning with 1890. This M. Lucien Maury, declares that his memory rec little brown man wearing a flat cap, a long d and top-boots, with his hand extended in gra Reviewing General Kuropatkin's Central Asia paign, this French writer gives him much cr Russia's triumph in that region. He recalls th battle of Géok Tépé, when Russia's Asiatic comp in-chief of to-day was a colonel under the Skobeleff. The Russians were being forced back beleff endeavored to enthuse his men, but it v presence of Kuropatkin alone, utterly calm and dent, that brought back the spirit of victory demoralized troops." It is this calmness and n which has always characterized General Kuro and, concludes M. Maury, "war correspondents worlds find again at Liao-Yang the simple, thetic, almost modest, little man, who, in 180 great interest in demonstrating, in the langua botanist or a scientific agriculturist, the good p cotton which could be grown beyond the Casple

Poland's Greatest Living Authoress.—El zesko,." the greatest of Poland's living women w is the subject of an article by Gerda Meyerson Scandinavian magazine, Social Tidskrift (Stock Energetic, deeply sympathetic, warmly enthr this gifted authoress has spent forty years of he the endeavor to spur her oppressed compa work and struggle for their country and for selves. In twenty-nine years she has written n than seventy volumes, and of these many has translated into German, French, Swedish, Cascl into Russian, much to her own surprise. Her pieces are those books in which she deals with and characters of the poor and oppressed Pol Eliza Orzesko's own life story is a thrilling b As is the case with most of the champions of Poland, she belonged to a noble family, and tinguished also for literary and artistic childhood and early youth were filled with She was rich, highly educated, a happy wife at i and had many dear relatives and friends. But terrible year for Poland-1863-all these joys we ed. Her husband was banished to Siberia, then was confiscated, her relatives and friends were killed, or forced to flee. "Forsaken, ruined, 1 sorrow," she says, "I began to write." Her we known to readers in English is "Modern Argon

The Preservation of Polish Antiquit writer, S. Tomkowicz, in the Przegland Pol Polish review, published in Galicia, reproache all over the world for their indifference to man monuments of their glorious past, and suggest Galician Poles (since the Austrian Governmen likely to make any serious objections) that the lish societies of Friends of Historic Monuments societies, he thinks, should be particularly acticlesiastical cities, where there could easily be c many marvels of religious art which are not scattered or neglected.

THE SEASON'S NOTABLE FICTION.

ISEWORTHY endeavor to see life as it y is, and to chronicle the result of such a with sincerity, together with an unmistakof style, of distinction, of real imaginative some such way may the reviewer set down impression of the season's fiction. Excepare. Mr. Jack London, in America; Mr. ne, in England, have both written books ve to last beyond the six months' space the life of the modern novel. But in the rity of books there is no hint of a conon the author's part of the invincible fact k, to be genuinely worth while, must be th distinction, that style is the only antizerature, and that a lack of it can hardly sted for even by monumental thought. Of ne novelist is content to fulfill a merely



JACK LONDON.

function, then much of the season's output work excellent of its kind. But with disinfrequency does it even approach the conrature. In one word, many of these books reading; few are worth rereading; fewer weing.

ELL-ENOWN AMERICAN AUTHORS.

oat sinks in San Francisco harbor, the pasrish, but Humphrey Van Weyden, critic, pical specimen of modern hyper-civilization, by the Ghost, and compelled by the captain of that "hell-ship" to become cook's scullion. Van Weyden is a creature of overdeveloped brain-power, physically a plaything in the hands of Wolf Larsen, the ship's captain, and thus arises a struggle between the primitive brutalities of the natural man and this last product of the twentieth century. This struggle is the central theme of Mr. Jack London's "The Sea-Wolf" (Macmillan). The plot has further and rather more conventional ramifications, but it is primarily the fight between the beast in man and the man who has worked out the beast that holds our attention, and, secondarily, the overshadowing personality of Wolf Larsen. The latter is not a mere brute, like his sailors and seal-hunters. He is more terrible, for in him an extraordinary development of the pure intellect has not chastened the lusts of the primitive man. In depicting that fatal struggle between him and Van Weyden, Mr. London remains entirely impartial. The book is neither a glorification of the "overman" nor of his opposite. We are told of the two, and of their fight for life, with swift directness, with sincerity and strength. Each reader may draw for himself the conclusions resulting from this conflict between two thoroughly representative types of severed worlds.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford has always had the art of being sensational without the appearance of it. In "Whosoever Shall Offend" (Macmillan), his theme, as in not a few of his earlier books, is a particularly grewsome and mysterious crime. He appears to tell the story not for the sake of its sensational elements, however, but for the sake of character and social analysis. If Folco Corbario had not made away with his wife, and tried to make away with his stepson, it is doubtful enough whether one would care very much for Mr. Crawford's delineation of Italian types. Readers probably knew some time ago all that he has to tell them of the Roman noble and of the peasant of the Campagna. As it is, however, "Whosoever Shall Offend "contains a fascinating story, a puzzling mystery and its solution, elements in a book which, if well handled, as here, have never yet been known to fail of their effect.

With "Evelyn Byrd," Mr. George Cary Eggleston completed that powerful trilogy of novels in which he presented the Virginian, whom he knows so well, before and during the war. In the last volume of that trilogy, he showed us certain disaster and the cause lost. He turns now, in "A Captain in the Ranks" (Barnes), to the young Virginian who, seeing the futility of further struggle or of vain regret, is determined to help in the upbuilding of the nation, and to become a private if necessary, a captain if he can, in the ranks of industry. Thus Guilford Duncan goes westward. He puts away from him all thoughts of aristocratic birth or tradition, all pride of an officer in the army which is no more, and by that very fact fits himself, at the start, to rise in that new and greater army, whose mission is not war but peace. "A Captain in the Ranks" and its forerunners are genuine contributions to American history and culture-history, a fact that robs them of none of their value as literature. If "A Captain in the Ranks" is not quite so attractive as "The Master of the Warlock" or "Evelyn Byrd," it is simply because trade and the problems of trade are in themselves less susceptible of the finest literary treatment than a great war, with its glory of victory and its tragedy of defeat.

The public should be grateful to Mr. Anthony Hope, not merely for the books which he himself wrote, but also for certain other books that would in all probabil-

ity not have been written but for him. Foremost among these are "Graustark," by Mr. George Barr McCutcheon, and its continuation, "Beverly of Graustark" (Dodd, Mead). How Beverly Calhoun, the winsome little-South Carolinian. impersonated the princess of the Balkan principality, managed things for a while to suit her own willful personality, picked up a brigand, who, though she falls in love with him, does not finally turn out to be a prince,-all this



GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON.

makes thoroughly good reading. There is throughout no hint of disillusion. It is all bravely carried off in a land of pure romance, where the men are invincible in strength and the women in beauty, and where love and war are still the chief concerns of life. Graustark is much more real than many little states that can be found on the map of Europe, and Beverly is at least as real as any young woman from the far South that may be met, with

"Love Finds the Way" is a brief but charming story by the late Paul Leicester Ford. It has in miniature all the qualities that made "Janice Meredith" so deservedly popular, and like that book, it treats of an episode, necessarily a slighter one, of the Revolution. The improbability of the central incident is admitted and disregarded with delightful humor. The little volume is beautifully printed and decorated (Dodd, Mead).

In "The Island of Tranquil Delights," Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard renews the charm and success of his "South Sea Idyls." Those abodes of eternal summer that captured Stevenson's heart are here described once more with real power and charm and with an added note of regret. Mr. Stoddard says: "To sail over placid seas in sight of my summer islands; to lie off and on before the mouths of valleys that I have loved; where, in my youth, I have been in ecstasy; but never again to set foot on shore, or to know whether it be reality or a dream,—this is the dance my imagination leads me, this is the prelude to many an unrecorded souvenir."

The one objection which the average reader has been known to make against the work of Mr. William Dean Howells,—namely, that that distinguished novelist is too fond of the insignificant,—cannot be brought against "The Son of Royal Langbrith" (Harpers). The subject is one of essential tragedy, the tragedy of the weakness of a good woman who conceals from her son the iniquities of his dead father. That the working out of this theme is masterly it is superfluors.

It is equally impossible to give

of a book so pregnant with fundamental l rich in suggestiveness, and so accomp cution as Mr. Henry James' "The G (Scribners). As usual, Mr. James is vererned with Americans in Europe, but clearer, and, for that very reason, more works of what one may call his middle pe

BY WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH AU

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's style when one of the finest things in contemporary is distinctly at its best in "Painted Sha Brown), a volume of short stories. The deal directly with the realities of life, but the inner significance of these realities the and symbol. Reading the book, one en beautiful dreams, and it is only by taking that one comes to see how these dreams manner, interpret some of the phenomena



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RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

of the stories are especially notable. "I ows" should add materially to Mr. Le Galtation.

"The Prodigal Son," Mr. Hall Caine's n appear simultaneously according to the a of the publishers (Appletons), in nine guages, and in editions amounting to a qu lion of copies. It is hard to see why the sa ticular book should be so enormous, stron contained in it undoubtedly is. The plot o of Iceland is not strikingly original. Of of the Governor of Iceland, Magnus is a but intense and righteous; Oscar is an figuriar. Oscar returns to Iceland.

f his brother's betrothed. Magnus, for the girl's happiness, makes the greatest sacrifice an make, and Oscar and Thora are married. scene comes Helga, the young wife's sister. Oscar's artistic life, inspires him to create, him her own. Hence springs the lingering the story. Here, as in all his books, Mr. the power of wringing his readers' vitals, power of convincing them that he is worktragedy rather than a melodrama. Subtle inction may sometimes be, it is a very reader. Caine has never yet been able to escape ion that he produces books which, power-signant though they be, are essentially melo-

regions of things unseen for those of things od's Good Man" (Dodd, Mead) is, as the roclaims, a simple love story and contains allusion to esoteric Christianity or the utter the literary class. The story of how the Rev. den found love is not without beauty or id the interest would be even greater if the not quite so interminable. Miss Correlli's ppeal to the gentle reviewer should prevent iving any more specific information concernse, in order that she may cease to live with misrepresentation ever before her eyes.

e a gallant hero and a lovely maiden to the nity of distress, and then to extricate them odls of fate by apparently probable means,—

as old as literature itself, and its attracte public seem not to have faded. Any one cares to know how Monsieur Des Ageaux de Villeneuve were ensnared by the abbess and how, notwithstanding that lady's inverness, it came all right in the end, may are of brisk entertainment with Mr. Stanley m's latest book, "The Abbess of Vlaye" a Green).

LE OF AMERICA, PAST AND PRESENT.

sican historical novelist seems to have shifted of interest from Colonial and Revolutionary Civil War and the years preceding it. Among of the month, "The Hills of Freedom," by arts (Doubleday, Page), carries us back to the

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ore delighta literary [view is by Katheand Brown y, Page). ory of the sommunity finitesippi.



T. J. L. M'MANUS.

Diane is thoroughly lovable; other characters are vividly drawn and full of genuine pathos. The book is well written.

Mr. Thomas J. L. McManus, author of "The Boy and the Outlaw" (Grafton Press), lived in his boyhood at Harper's Ferry, and there witnessed the famous raid of John Brown. He was himself in the mountain



UPTON SINCLAIR.

schoolhouse when it was captured by Brown's men. These interesting memories Mr. Mc Manus has turned to excellent account in a story that moves swiftly and directly and contains a good deal of pleasant humor and excellent character-drawing.

In "Manassas" (Macmillan), Mr. Upton Sinclair has added another to the long list of ambitious novels dealing with the war. The canvas upon which Mr. Sinclair paints is large,

but his power is well sustained through the long narrative, which presents an impressive picture of certain phases of the great struggle.

But, after all, the novels dealing with contemporary, or nearly contemporary, life in America are more vital, and altogether better worth while. Foremost among these is "The Law of the Land" (Bobbs-Merrill), by Emerson Hough, a strong and fair study of the negro problem as it confronts the South to-day. The scene is laid in the far South, "in the heart of the only American part of America," on and around the plantation of Colonel Blount. The story's main incident is the trial for murder of Colonel Blount, who has shot several negroes in an uprising that promised to be dangerous. In the plea for the defense, Mr. Hough has stated as sanely and as well as it has ever been stated the point of view of the fair-minded and intelligent Southerner. The amended Constitution was cruel and unjust, not to the white out to the black man, because "it sought to do that which cannot be done,—to establish growth instead of the chance to grow." "The Law of the Land" will fully sustain the reputation that Mr. Hough won by "The Mississippi Bubble" and "The Way to

Another admirable story of Southern life is "Guthrie of the Times" (Doubleday, Page), by Joseph A. Altsheler. The book deals with the political conditions of a Southern State, presumably Kentucky, and attempts to demonstrate their essential dignity and healthiness. A young American girl who has brought home with her European education certain contemptuous notions of American politics is introduced. She comes in close contact with the politics of her State, and is finally convinced of the noble and valuable elements in them. The plot of the story turns about an impeachment brought against the Speaker of the House, who is charged with partiality in seeking to hold back certain legislative measures. His innocence of the charge is proved by Guthrie, correspondent of the Times, who

represents well all that is best in American journalism. The fresh, sane optimism of the book is very appealing after all that is heard of corruption and plunder in politics. Guthrie is a thoroughly attractive type of the young American of to-day,—keen, resourceful, practical, yet not without a sense of the romance of life.

Contemporary social conditions have no more serious student than Judge Robert Grant, nor one who knows



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how to embody the results of his study more attractively in the form of fiction. "The Undercurrent" (Scribners) deals with two insistent problems of American society,-the problem of enormous wealth and the problem of divorce. Judge Grant treats both with calmness and sanity. He does not belittle or satirize the multi-millionaire, but gives him his just due for frequent nobility of aim and method, and his consciousness of the heavy responsibility that rests upon him. The danger does not lie in his personality, but in the pace of living he necessarily sets. His continual display of luxury outweighs by far the salutary effects of his public beneficence. In treating of the problem of divorce, Judge Grant strongly upholds the position of the majority of modern States, that divorce is necessary and in many cases the only salvation of despairing lives. The characters and the story by means of which Judge Grant illustrates his views are thoroughly attractive from the point of view of literature. "The Undercurrent" is first of all a novel, and an excellent one, and only secondarily a book of purpose.

Of well-nigh equal interest and value is Prof. Robert Herrick's "The Common Lot" (Macmillan). It is a vivid story of business and professional life in Chicago. The reader is made to feel the great struggle for wealth and success, its terrible fascination, its great danger. Professor Herrick likewise sets clearly before us those new social classes which wealth has created. There is a good deal of character-drawing in the book that is at once delicate and strong, and the story of how Francis Hart did not inherit the millions he had hoped for, took

up the common lot of toil, and what came of it, is among the best in recent fiction.

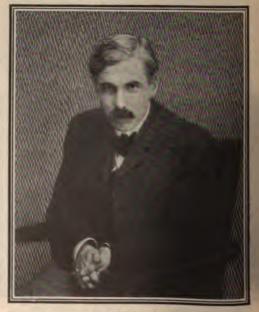
"New Samaria" (Lippincott) is a brief but pregnant story by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. By a series of perfectly probable occurrences, a millionaire is stranded in a small town in the West without any means of identifying himself. Thus he gets the chance of his life, which he is wise enough to



ROBERT HERRICK.

see, to learn something of human nature at a short distance, especially as it occurs in the tramp and the almsgiver. The volume includes a second story of less interest.

A novel of unusually high merit, a story of Canadian life, may be noted here. It is "Dr. Luke of the Labrador" (Revell) by Mr. Norman Duncan, a Canadian by birth and education, though now holding the chair of English in an American college. Mr. Duncan's short stories, good as they were, hardly perhaps gave promise of the strength and beauty and pathos of this, his first longer effort. He has added a new province to the realm of literature. The gray ice-bound fields of Labrador, those stern, grim seas, that virile, simple folk and its life of tragic monotony,—these things are new possessions to the imagination, possessions of enduring value. But Mr. Duncan has not only a new field to exploit, he



NORMAN DUNCAN.

The swift yet long and undulating sentences a distinctive rhythm that is as fresh as it is by tell a strong, beautiful love story. Altobr. Luke of the Labrador" is one of the seasor three best books.

ther less weighty books, all dealing with life ath, are "The Eagle's Shadow" (Doubleday, James Branch Cabell, which is a pleasant ad beautifully written; "The River's Chilppincott), by Ruth McEnery Stuart, an idyl missippi River; and "An Angel by Brevet" the Helen Pitkin, a well-wrought story of in New Orleans.

OLD EUROPEAN DAYS.

bano" (Harpers), by the well-known English and positivist, Frederic Harrison, is a brilliant storical writing, whatever qualities of a good ay lack. The history of Byzantium is a subhich the ideas of the majority of people are ay the least, and one cannot do better than r. Harrison for clearer light on this obscure ice he has undoubtedly brought to his task a e of his subject rarely, if ever, possessed by the aistorical novels. If the plot of "Theophano" re is rich compensation in a vivid picture of ers and the statecraft of the Eastern empire rule of Constantine Porphyrogenetus. The he novel is that brave general, Nicephorus ho delivered Crete from Saracen sovereignty: e, the dissolute but fascinating Empress o, in the delineation of whose character Mr. does not fail of success. If "Theophano" is good novel, it is a highly instructive piece of

ems to be no limit to the historical erudition lliam Stearns Davis. He has written a novel ith the fall of the Roman republic; another of which is laid during the first crusade. book, "Falaise of the Blessed Voice" (Macsaromance of France under the reign of is. Mr. Davis is frankly a follower of Scott. cters all speak the rather impossible jargon in Durward" and "Ivanhoe." But Mr. Davis lly tells a fascinating story of people who are interesting, and throws over the whole the of romance. Falaise, the blind singer, is an



M STEARNS DAVIS.

exquisite figure, whose power of song exerts its unconscious influence as Pippa's did in Browning's "Pippa Passes." The character of Louis is convincingly drawn, and the various scenes of medieval life clearly seen and depicted.

"The Lady of Loyalty House" (Harpers), by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, is a brisk and breezy romance of Cavalier and Puritan, and, of course, of the love of a loyal lady for a Puritan captain. Evan-

der, the captain, is held a prisoner of war in the loyal mansion of Brilliana, and becomes naturally a prisoner of love. There are plenty of hairbreadth 'scapes, and the story runs on with breathless rapidity to a happy ending. There is little or no attempt at historical ac-



JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY.

curacy or minute coloring, a fact that is quite refreshing. Mr. McCarthy is content to tell a swift and fascinating story, in which effort he succeeds thoroughly.

A more thoughtful romance of the same period of English history is "Elinor Arden, Royalist" (Century), by Mary Constance Du Bois. Little Elinor Arden, true to the cause of her dead father's king, is left an orphan and must

live with the family of a Roundhead uncle. Her life in the Puritan household is well described. But she remembers the good cause, and by her quick wit and daring is enabled to save the infant daughter of her king from his enemies. Later comes a love story, with the happy ending of which the book ends also.

NOVELS OF ENGLISH LIFE.

In "Kate of Kate Hall" (Appleton), Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler has cleverly adapted the story of "The Taming of the Shrew" to the necessities of a tale of modern English society. Kate is the daughter of a



Frontispiece (reduced) from "Kate of Kate Hall."

poor earl; she must marry for money. The suitable match is found, but Kate leads the gentleman a by no means merry life. Here the conflict between the modern Petruchio and his Kate is briskly and cleverly set forth. But as in the play, so here the shrew is tamed by the great tamer-love. "Stay!" so Kate yields, "not because they ask it, but because I do." The obsession of the epigram is somewhat less apparent here than in Miss Fowler's earlier books.

The central theme of "The Masquerader" (Harpers), by Katherine Cecil Thurston, is

by no means as original, as has been asserted. Two men looking absolutely alike, secretly changed places long ago in Mr. Zangwill's "The Premier and the Painter," and the same thing happened—with a difference—in Mr. Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda." But "The Masquerader" is a strong story of English political life, and furthermore, the ethical problem involved in the secret change of place is solved in a new and eminently sane manner. The gradual disintegration of Chilcote's character is a strong piece of work, as is likewise the description of Loder's inner growth.

"The Ragged Messenger" (Putnams), by W. B. Maxwell, is a powerful story of a clergyman, a free-lance of faith, who suddenly inherited great wealth, and of how he used it. The Rev. John Morton is a strong and attractive figure, intensely typical of certain constant

aspects of the Anglo-Saxon temperament.

"The Truants" (Harpers), by A. E. W. Mason, is a novel of London life that is sure to awaken the reader's interest. The fate of the young Stretton couple, whose love of each other and of life itself is in danger of being crushed out by the tyranny of Sir John Stretton, is strange and new, and yet strikes one as quite true to the probability of things as they are. Tony Stretton escapes to prepare a new home for his wife, who unfortunately falls under the influence of an adventurer. But finally all comes right. More attractive figures, however, than either of them are those of Pamela Mardale, the real heroine of the book, and of Giraud, the dreamy schoolmaster of a village in the Riviera.

TALES OF THE MARVELOUS.

"The Food of the Gods" (Scribners), is Mr. H. G. Wells' latest experiment in fantastic prophecy. Unfortunately, he disregards all scientific probability this time, a fact that makes the book less convincing and less interesting than its predecessors. The "Food"

increases the growth of all organisms. Giant wasps whir through the air; giant nettles break into houses; giant human brats grow to the height of forty feet. Mr. Wells evidently thinks, despite his whimsical humor, that such a state of affairs would be seriously desirable. It is Mr. Wells'



H. G. WELLS.

peculiar humorous gift that forms perhaps, after all, the most valuable element in his books, and of this there is a good deal in "The Food of the Gods."

In "The Unpardonable War" (Macmillan), Mr. James Barnes takes to prophecy in something like Mr. Wells' earlier vein. The war is a tremendous cataclysmic struggle between England and America which will take place within the present century. So great will the destructive power of modern weapons have become that the opposing armies will simply annihilate each other. Hence peace is to spring from the loins of war itself, and not be brought about by congresses or con-

ventions. There is much strong and vivid writing in the book.

"The Gray World" (Century), by Evelyn Underhill, is a weird and fantastic story of a child-ghost and its reincarnation. The child cannot forget the sad world of the fleeting dead from which it has come and be



EVELYN UNDERHILL.

comes, hence, as a human child, "queer." The best thing in the book is the pathos of the description of the unrestful ghosts.

"Princess Thora" (Little, Brown) is a fascinating romance by Mr. Harris Burland. Some time in the tenth century a band of Norman knights, carried by a strange convulsion of nature to the North Pole, establish there on a volcanic and hence fertile island a medieval state which survives to this day. The Silex polar expedition, after a manner that the reader must discover for himself, succeeds in reaching this feudal kingdom of Asturnia. The book is highly imaginative and compels that momentary suspension of disbelief which is poetic faith.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The doings of the six Madigan girls, as chronicled by Miss Miriam Michelson in "The Madigans" (Century) are quite delicious. The six girls are so thoroughly and frankly human, and yield themselves with such unconscious joy to all their instincts, that the reader is disarmed as far as approval or disapproval goes. They were undoubtedly by no means even moderately good,—Kate and Split and Sissy and the rest,—but it must have been good to know them and to be admitted to their quarrels and counsels. Miss Michelson's humor has rare freshness and charm.

"May Iverson—Her Book" (Harpers), by Elizabeth Jordan, is another delightful story about girls. May Iverson, aged fourteen, sets down her adventures in the great convent school, and incidentally lets us get glimpses of her view of things in general. The episodes of little Kitty James, who was fed with knowledge, of the poetess, and not a few of others, possess humor that is at once rich and delicate. The book is by



METE JORDAN.

no means calculated to give pleasure to girls alone.

How Lieut. Robert Warburton tries to play a practical joke on his sister, becomes entangled in the mesh of his own weaving, and finally takes the position of groom and coachman in the house of the girl he loves,-these are the original adventures that form the theme of Mr. Harold Mac-Grath's "The Man on the Box" (Bobbs-Merrill). An element of

ers the story in the course of its develophe humor predominates,—good humor, alinly that of situation.

SHORT STORIES.

nor Hoyt has gathered ten of her pleasant ting stories in a volume that takes its title irst story, "Nancy's Country Christmas"

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Illustration (reduced) from "Nancy's Country Christmas."

illest sympathy. These tattered waifs and ife, these "players and vagabonds," have to plead for them whose pleading it would estible to resist.

Fox, Jr.'s, "Christmas Eve on Lonesome" is a volume of virile tales of those aspects a life a knowledge of which Mr. Fox has a his previous books. Comedy and tragedy ar apart in this life, where the passions of ong and swift, though their speech and assist and rustic. The volume ends with a story, "Christmas Night With Satan." ch lighter and more vivacious, though not

lacking in insight, and of excellent artistic finish, are Mr. Robert W. Chambers' "A Young Man in a Hurry, and Other Stories" (Harpers). The title story is by no



ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

means the best in the volume. The best are witty, piquant, and swiftly told.

"Traffics and Discoveries" is the title of Mr. Kipling's latest book, the first volume of collected tales since "A Day's Work." "Traffics and Discoveries" (Doubleday, Page) consists of eleven stories, all of which, except the longest—"The Army of a Dream"—have already been published in the maga-

zines. The one entitled "They" appeared within a few months past. A good deal of Mr. Kipling's later work has been saturated with a sort of psychological subtlety, which was foreshadowed in his famous tale, "The Brushwood Boy." In this latest collection, the stories "They" and "Wireless" are especially redolent of this subtlety, which in conception reminds us of the elder Hawthorne, but in style are Kipling's inimitable own.

Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, has written a little Christmas story under the title, "The Christ-Child of the Three Ages of Man" (Dutton).

A NOTEWORTHY EDITION OF THACKERAY.

By far the most satisfactory edition of Thackeray we have seen in recent years is the one published by Crowell in thirty volumes, by William P. Trent and John Bell Henneman. These are quietly and tastefully bound, and the paper and letterpress are satisfactory. Most of the illustrations are historic ones, and each volume has as a frontispiece a reproduction of a steel engraving, generally of the author at some stage of his career. Not only are the well-known masterpieces, "Vanity Fair," "Henry Esmond," and the other great world novels included, but also the essays, burlesques, Christmas stories, sketches, criticisms of letters and art, quips in Punch, drawings, poems, and a new collection of typical personal letters. Practically everything Thackeray ever wrote is included in this excellent edition, under the general title, "The Complete Works of William Makepeace Thackeray."

A COUPLE OF JAPANESE NOVELS.

One form of Japanese patriotism not sufficiently well known, perhaps, is that of the cultured class, who, while the armies of Japan have been fighting her battles in Manchuria, have been campaigning by voice and pen for the understanding and approval of the civilized world. Pamphlets on politics and economics, magazine articles, and even novels, are being written to further this end. One of the most striking specimens of the last form of literature is Gensai Murai's novel, "Hana, a Daughter of Japan." In this novel the author endeavors to "display, in a slight measure, some of the characteristics of his countrymen." It is the story of a beautiful, virtuous Japanese girl and a false, bold, bad Russian, with a big, brave, chivalrous American throws

in for good measure. The daughter of Japan and her family exhibit all the high-mindedness and other fine qualities which the writer claims for and the rest of the world has been content to admit are characteristic of, the Japanese people. The Russian officer embodies all the undesirable qualities which are held to characterize the Russian Government. Japan, the author contends, is fighting for civilization and humanity. Russia "ever shows her gluttonous ambition, while her own people are suffering from tyranny." With praiseworthy enterprise, the author has had his story translated into elegant English, and it is such a beautiful piece of book-making that we are ready to pardon the nalveté with which the author makes the villain kill himself just at the opportune moment. The book is printed on fine paper, illustrated with more than usually attractive Japanese pictures, and is bound in silk, with an exquisite flower design on the cover. It is inclosed in a cover of special design, held together by odd but beautiful little ivory catches. The book is published by the Hochi Shimbun Press, in Tokio. The author, by the way, is one of the best-known living Japanese novelists.

Onoto Watanna may not infuse into her novels the correct Japanese spirit. A number of citizens of Japan have claimed that she does not. In her novels of Japanese



Illustration (reduced) from "The Love of Azalea."

nese life, however, she certainly succeeds in presenting to us a delightful, charming, idyllic spirit of some kind which we would like to believe accurately Japanese. Moreover, she always selects such delicious tities. Her latest novel. "The Love of Azalea," is a charming, dainty lovestory, and its publishers (Dodd, Mead) have presented it in a beautiful setting. Azalea was a sweet little Japanese girl, beloved by an American clergyman, who remained faithful to her through many vicissitudes of fortune-

This volume is daintily illustrated by an artist with the Japanese name of Gaso Foudji, illustrator and decorator, who has done his work well.

NOVELS OF THE MONTH.

Atoms of Empire. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. Macmillan. Baccarat. By Frank Danby. Lippincott. Bindweed, The. By Nellie K. Blisset. Mann Vynne Publishing Company.

lishing Company.
Black Friday. By F. S. Isham. Bobbs-Merrill.
Box of Matches, A. By Hamblen Sears. Dodd, Mead.
Cape Cod Folks. By Sarah P. McL. Greene. DeWolfe, Fiske.
Captains of the World. By Gwendolen Overton. Macmillan.
Chronicles of Don Q. By K. and Hesketh Prichard. Lippincott.

Common Way, The. By Margaret Deland. Harpers. Comrade-in-Arms. By General King. The Hobart Company. Custodian, The. By Archibald Eyre. Holt. Deacon Lysander. By Sarah P. McL. Greene. Baker & Taylor.

Taylor.

Dialstone Lane. By W. W. Jacobs. Scribners.
Divine Fire, The. By May Sinclair. Holt.
Dr. Tom. By J. W. Streeter. Macmillan.
Eighteen Miles From Home. By William T. Hodge. Small,
Maynard.

Emmanuel Burden. By Hilaire Belloc. Scribners.
Entering Wedge, The. By W. K. Marshall. Jennings &
Graham Company.
Fantasmaland. By Charles Raymond Macauley. Bobbs-

Merrill.

Fergy the Guide. By H. S. Canfield, Holt.

First Stone, The. By W. T. Washburn, Fenno.

Five Little Peppers and their Friends. By Margaret Sidney.

Lothrop.

Flower of Youth, The. By R. R. Gilson. Harpers.

Freckles. By G. Stratton-Porter. Doubleday, Page.

Gabriel Pread's Castle. By Alice Jones. Turner.

Hope Hathaway. By Frances Parker. C. M. Clark Pub. Co.

Hope Hathaway. By Frances Parker. C. M. Clark Pub. Co. Japanese Romance, A. By Clive Holland. Stokes. Jimmie Moore, of Bucktown. By W. E. Trotter. Winona Publishing Company, Chicago.

Knitting of Souls. By Maud C. Gay. Lee & Shepard.
Little Miss Dee. By Roswell Field. Revell.
Love in Chief. By Rose K. Weeks. Harpers.
Mammy Rosie. By A. M. Bagby. Published by the author.
Misfit Crown, The. By Frances Davidge. Appletons.

Mr. Waldy's Return. By Theo. Winthrop. Holt. More Cheerful Americans. By Charles B. Loomis. Holt. My Lady Daughter. By Dwight Tilton. C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

Nathalie's Sister. By Annie C. Ray. Little, Brown. Nelson's Yankee Boy. By F. H. Costello. Holt. Never-never Land. By W. Barrett. Lippincott. New Paolo and Francesca, A. By Annie E. Holdsworth. John Lane.

Nostromo: A Tale of the Seaboard. By Joseph Conrad. Harpers.

On Etna. By Norma Lorimer. Holt.
On the Trail of Pontiac. By Edward Strattemeyer. Lee & Shenard.

Overlord, The. By Allan McIvor. Ritchie.

Paths of Judgment. By Anne D. Sedgewick, Century.

Piney Home. By G. S. Kimball. Turner.

Poketown People. By Ella Middleton Tybout. Lippincott.

Prince Chap, The. By Edward Peple. Putnams.

Professor Lovedahl. By Alexander Kieland. Stone.

Prospector, The. By Ralph Connor. Revell.

Pursuit of Phyllis. By J. H. Bacon. Holt.

Quest of John Chapman, The. Newell Dwight Hillis, Macmillan. Quincunx Case, The. By W. D. Pitman, Turner,

Rachel Marr. By Moreley Roberts. L. C. Page.
Reaper, The. By Edith Rickert. Houghton, Mifflin.
Roland of Altenburg. By E. M. Woolley. Stone.
Search, The. By E. P. Weaver. Barnes.
Seeker, The. By H. L. Wilson. Doubleday, Page.
Soldier of the Valley. By Nelson Lloyd. Scribner.
Sweet Peggy. By L. S. Harris. Little, Brown.
Talitha Cumi. By Annie J. Holland. Lee & Shepard.
Three Prisoners, The. By W. H. Shelton. Barnes.
Tonda: A Story of the Sioux. By Warren K. Morehead.
Clarke.

Clarke.

Trixy. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Houghton, Mifflin.

Winning His "W." By E. T. Tomlinson. American Baptist
Publishing Society.

Publishing Society.

Wolverine, The. By A. L. Lawrence. Little, Brown.
Zelda Dameron. By Meredith Nicholson. Bobbs-Merrill.

SERIOUS BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

er's joy" in France and Italy lies chiefly ic association; and the richness of this und has seldom been presented more in the volume "Sketches on the Old rance to Florence" (Dutton), by A. Hwith the assistance of Henry W. Nevinery Carmichael. These artist travelers in what has been called the only right slide into it through a river's mouth. rfleur, and journeying in a stately way ady, central France, and transalpine of pen and brush give us a very enteral description of the bits of old France of art lovers, and embellish all with us pictures in color.

Iewlett's "Road in Tuscany," in two llan), is one of those genial, leisurely, with a touch of intimate knowledge, ne combination of the artist and travther eal Italy, with its color and franown only to those who get away from cities. Typographically, the work is pictures really illustrate. Mr. Hewlett ote of the work in his preambulatory ne says: "I have always preferred a always a man to a masterpiece, a singand I have never opened a book when at I wanted on the hillside or by the

people "what Jerusalem is like" that Freer has written his "Inner Jerusa-The author writes from the Holy City interestingly significant to note, right v of the Russian tower. Among other



FOLIVES AND THE RUSSIAN TOWER.

noteworthy facts brought out as to life in modern Jerusalem is one which the author presents in these words: "While we sing 'They call us to deliver their land from error's chain,' let us realize that here we may send out our youngest maid, with no further caution than not to get her pocket picked; we may take a cab, certain that our driver, unless he be a Christian, will not get drunk." There are many full-page illustrations, chiefly from photographs.

A terrific indictment of Turkish misrule and anarchy in the Balkans is Mr. Reginald Wyon's bulky volume, "The Balkans From Within" (Scribners). The author



REGINALD WYON UNDER ARREST IN SERVIA.

Illustration (reduced) from "The Balkans From Within."

believes that a terrible war between Bulgaria and Turkey is a matter of the very near future. Mr. Wyon was originally hostile to the Macedonians, but, after a visit to that country, his opinion changed entirely. He describes an intolerable condition, even worse than most of the reports we have already had as to the misrule and massacre in unfortunate Macedonia and Albania. The dispatch of Austrian troops to Macedonia, this writer declares, indicates the existence of secret treaties, and also that, at the first sign of actual fighting, Austria will receive a European mandate to move. Mr. Wyon's volume is copiously illustrated from photographs. It is also supplemented with some maps and diagrams.

Mr. Heinrich Schafer's "Songs of an Egyptian Peasant," originally published in German two years ago, has been rendered in English by Frances Hart Breasted, and published by Hinrichs, of Leipsic. It is not intended as a book for scholars, we are told in the preface, but has been prepared for the pleasure of travelers on the Nile. Although the life of the Egyptian peasant is very monotonous, the translator declares that he has a strong musical appreciation, and that there are all kinds of songs, sentimental and even martial. The book is paper-bound and illustrated.

Fascinating is the term to apply to Mr. Frank T. Bullen's descriptions of sea life. His "Cruise of the Cachalot" was perhaps the most famous work, but a later one, "Denizens of the Deep" (Revell), is certainly

as charming in style and graphic in description. Mr. Bullen has the faculty of imparting to the life of the deep sea an almost human quality. All sorts of representatives of the reptilian and finny tribes are introduced and made as familiar as men we know. Each of the dwellers of the deep seems to have a personality. The illustrations in this volume are excellent. They are as lifelike as reality.



PRANK T. BULLEN.

JAPAN, CHINA, AND KOREA.

Books of travel and description, with Japan for their subject, are being replaced by solid serious studies of the Japanese people and their relations to the rest of the world. One of the best volumes, in brief compass, on Japanese historical development, and answering the question. What has enabled the Japanese people to escape the fate of other Asiatic nations when in contact with the West? is "The Awakening of Japan," by Okakura-Kakuzo, author of "The Ideals of the East." The accomplishments of the New Japan, Dr. Okakura points out, are the natural outcome of her history,—her religion, her art, and her traditions. He writes in Eng-



OKAKURA-KAKUZO.

lish, with a broad culture. There is no "yellow he declares. He also indicates some of the ten which may affect the future of the Orient, and with much appreciation of the Christian a toward woman as an influence upon the socia civilization of Japan. Dr. Okakura was one illustrious exponents of the old ideals, which, no less, led to the Japanese renaissance.

Another thoughtful philosophical work, by nese, written in English, is Dr. K. Akasawa' "The Russo-Japanese Conflict" (Houghton, IDr. Akasawa has been lecturer on the civilizat history of East Asia at Dartmouth College, made a most illuminating and complete state the needs and aspirations of the Japanese peopled them to take up arms against Russia. A grand several portraits illustrate the volume. I sawa, in his preface, declares his earnest interpresent a fair statement. He announces that no favor can be done him than a more complete a statement of Russia's cause than he has been make.

The first book on the war, by one who has be is Frederick Palmer's "With Kuroki in Man



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JAMES H. HARE.

(Scribners). All the chapters of this volume ready appeared as special correspondence in Weckly, and they are illustrated from photogrames H. Hare. Mr. Palmer was with General from before the battle of the Yalu until after Lia His description, written in the fine swinging is



Wier's Weekly. (Frederick Palmer.)

PALMER, AND THE AMERICAN ATTACHÉS, COL. FDER AND CAPT. C. C. MARCH, AT FENG WANG

work is noteworthy, begins with the chapter and Politics of the War." He presents gaing very realistically. Of course, he is irration for Japanese patience, system, and between his lines we cannot fail to catch the splendid heroism and soldierly qualities has common soldier.

IL Seaman's tribute to the Japanese suradical department has already been referred



L LOUIS L. SEAMAN.

to in this REVIEW. His experiences on the march "From To kio Through Manchuria With the Japan'ese" have been published in book form (Appletons), with many illustrations. $\mathbf{D} \mathbf{r}$. Seaman shows, by pen and picture, how thorough and up-todate the Japanese medical staff is; how small is the percentage of mor-

hermies of Japan, because the medical delies more on prevention than cure. He points renteally that, when the Occidental governding the United States, were invited to send selds with the forces of Japan, not one of them sent an official representative to follow the medical work,—"two men apiece for each country to study how Japanese can kill, but not one to observe how they can cure disease or prevent it."

Three supplementary issues of the Eastern World, published in English in Yokohama, Japan, are pamphlets entitled "Japanese Characteristics," "What are the Natural Resources of Japan," and a review of the correspondence in the negotiations between Japan and Russia, 1903-1904. These are written by Mr. F. Shroeder, editor and proprietor of the Eastern World. Mr. Shroeder believes that Japan could have gained her ends without war. His comments on the Japanese people and the resources of the country are very frank. He condemns a number of the governmental regulations which put difficulties in the way of business by foreigners.

An analysis of the new Japanese Civil Code as material for the study of comparative jurisprudence was presented to the International Congress of Arts and Science, at St. Louis, by Mr. Nobushige Hozumi, professor of law in the Imperial University of Tokio. This paper has been published in pamphlet form, in English, by the Tokio Printing Company. It is a very thorough analysis.

Lady Susan Townley's experiences in Peking have been supplemented by historical and political chapters and published under the title, "My Chinese Note-Book" (Dutton). The book is of the kind to be characterized



A PEKING CART.

Illustration (reduced) from "My Chinese Note-Book."

as informing. It is written in an entertaining style, and contains quite a wealth of reminiscences. The volume is illustrated with sixteen portraits and views, which are supplemented by several maps and diagrams.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis has revised and edited his well-known and standard work, "Korea, the Hermit Nation," which is issued in its seventh edition (Scribners). This work originally appeared in 1883, and has since been a standard in the way of description and history of Korea and the Korean people. Dr. Griffis has been many years in Korea and writes from a background of rich experience. This latest volume contains chapters on the "Chino-Japanese War," and the present conflict between Japan and Russia. Besides, it is equipped with a number of maps and plans and an excellent bibliography.

The latest issue of the Combridge Historical Series is

on "Europe and the Far East" (Macmillan), by Sir Robert K. Douglas, professor of Chinese at King's College, London. The aim of this series is to sketch the history of modern Europe with that of its chief colonies and acquisitions, from about the end of the fifteenth century down to the present. And in this special volume, Sir Robert attempts to give a connected history of the relations which have obtained between the nations of the West and the empires of China, Japan, Anam, and Siam. The volume begins with a consideration of the earliest known intercourse between East and West, and brings the reader down to the origin of the Russo-Japanese War. There is a bibliography and a good index, besides several excellent maps.

RUSSIAN LIFE AND SOCIETY.

An entertaining description of Russia and life among the Russians, illustrated, and written especially for young people, is "Russia, the Land of the Great White Czar" (Cassell), by E. C. Phillips (Mrs. Horace B. Looker), author of "Peeps Into China."

An old friend of a book on "Russian Life and Society" has been revived in a new edition by Wood & Company, Boston. This little volume consists of an account of a Russian tour in 1893-67 by Appleton and Longfellow, "two young travelers from the United States, who had been officers in the Union army, and a journey to Russia with General Banks in 1869." The work was prepared for the press by Capt. Nathan Appleton. It is illustrated.

TWO VOLUMES OF AFRICANA.

An informing but grewsome work on Africana is the Rev. Dr. Robert H. Nassau's "Fetichism in West Africa" (Scribners). Dr. Nassau was a missionary in the Gabun district of the French Congo for forty years. He has already written several volumes on African native customs and superstitions, but this one is the most ambitious. It is a sad and gloomy story of barbarism and mental darkness. The volume is illustrated from photographs.

Mr. E. D. Morel's book, "King Leopold's Rule in Africa" (Funk & Wagnalls), a bulky volume of five hundred pages, is a chronicle of ghastly outrages and terrible oppressions on the part of Belgian officials in

the Congo. The pictures are particularly revolting. The author of the volume has been carrying on a campaign in the magazines and newspapers of Great Britain for years on the subject of Congo misrule. As a member of the Aborigines Protection Society, and a well-known writer on West African questions, he undertook the compilation of this book. The trouble with the Congo, he declares, is that the white rulers insist upon substitu-



E. D. MOREL

ting commercial relations for human happiness. The author calls upon the great powers of the world to intervene in the name of humanity.

ENTERTAINING BIOGRAPHY.

"The True Henry Clay," by Joseph M. Roj pincott), is an attempt to delineate for the pre eration one of the most popular of American s of the era which closed with the Civil War. be said that the American people have forgo or his achievements; but it is certainly true t years go by many of the things that Clay stoc worked most strenuously for in his lifetime relegated to the background, while not a few movements have been associated with his which he was really a stranger. Mr. Rogers attempt in this volume either to uphold or to any portion of Clay's public career. His sole is to picture Clay just as he was. Mr. Rogers h cess to all the private papers left by the great ian; and his lifelong familiarity with Clay's c



JOHN BUNYAN.

(From a portrait in the British Museum. Frontispiece of book.)

environmen abled him by all odds, entertaining mate sketch that has yet Many of the tions, espec portraits, s which are n duced for time, are c interesting.

Every on not sure of ness and sw John Buny does not k for one of strong men should read Hale White the famous Scribner's : "Literar

Mr. White has made us see Bunyan the through him the great, sober, deadly earnes folk, of whom he was the interpreter. This helpfully illustrated. It ought to accompany

copy of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

When, some years ago, Prof. Arminius Vámbery's "Life and Adventures. written by himself, appeared, it secured immediate popularity and influence all over the Englishspeaking world. Dr. Vámbéry, who is now professor of Oriental languages in the University of Budapest, has been encouraged by this reception of



PROFESSOR ARMINIUS V.

work to write out the story of his entire career, a title, "The Story of My Struggles" (Dutton), dumes. Professor Vámbéry, it will be rememan Hungarian Hebrew, who has had remark-riences as a traveler and scientist, particularly iental countries, and has been author, journal-politician. These volumes are illustrated with ortraits.

s of very interesting and valuable little books Lives of Great Writers" is being prepared for rnes & Co. by Tudor Jenks. These aim to trace ric and personal background against which we nost advantage see the lives of the most emiters of all ages. "In the Days of Chaucer," sd. with an introduction by Hamilton Wright the first of the series to appear. Mr. Jenks, Mabie, in his introduction, has freshened our on of the great English poet. He has "made naucer's England, understand its habits, overspeech, and comprehend its spirit."

test issue in the "Beacon Biographies" (Small, I), edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, is the life of hitman, by Isaac Hull Platt. Mr. Platt acges that he approaches his task as an unqualitier of Whitman, and a believer to the fullest the greatness of his work. And yet he does to criticism. The frontispiece of this little is a portrait of Whitman from a photograph 1879.

to have been expected that Mrs. Maybrick rite a book. Her own story of her trial for the of her husband, and her long imprisonment, been published, under the title, "Mrs. May-)wn Story: My Fifteen Lost Years," by Florzabeth Maybrick (Funk & Wagnalls). She shrank from the task of writing, but she was do so by her friends. The story is really an ent of the British judicial methods, with as the psychology of her prison life as, she dee has been able to wring from her memory and The sympathetic reader will wish that Mrs. k had spoken of her life with her husband up ne of his death, but she starts sharply with her the charge of having murdered him. There terness in the book, but it is a strong indict-British justice, and points out the crying need tish Court of Appeals in criminal cases. The ory of her trial and imprisonment, from the her husband, Edward Maybrick, in 1899, until, cars later, when she had finished her "life" (in December, 1903), is told simply, and there is egal and medical analysis of the case.

MODERN AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

lume bearing as its title the single impressive Poverty" (Macmillan), Mr. Robert Hunter unto estimate the extent of poverty at the present lie United States; to describe some of its evils, among the dependent and vicious classes, but ing the unskilled, underpaid, underfed, and stated workers; to point out certain remedial idea society may wisely undertake, and, finally, that the evils of poverty are continually reprolemmalves in society. In the first chapter, Mr. sives his reasons for believing that, even in in times, no less than ten million persons in the states are underfed, underclothed, and poorly One class in the community to which Mr. Hun-



ROBERT HUNTER.

ter gives especial attention in his book, and which works of this character have frequently neglected, consists of the large group of underpaid wageworkers from which the dependent classes are mainly recruited. Mr. Hunter does not pretend to make an exhaustive study of the problem, but he tells of things that he has seen while living among the poorest of the working people, and the most telling facts that he presents are facts drawn, not from official reports, but from actual experience and

observation. As a record of such data, his book is an extremely valuable contribution to sociology.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, has prepared a useful compendium of "Modern Methods of Charity" (Macmillan), in which he gives an account of the systems of public and private relief in the principal countries having modern methods. This subject, it would seem, is one in which the comparative treatment is especially desirable. The labor of marshalling and combining the facts that are included in this volume must have been enormous. Any student or investigator who is seeking to follow out the experience of the different countries of the world in some particular field of philanthropy will now find this work practically done for him in Professor Henderson's excellent manual. The book should prove useful also, we think, to boards

of charities and to managers of public and private relief institutions.

In "The Negro: The Southerner's Problem." by Thomas Nelson Page (Scribners), we have a temperate discussion of the race question from the Southerner's point of view. Mr. Page believes that there are only two possible ways to solve the negro question in the South, either the negro must be removed, or he must be elevated. Graces that the f



Photo by Davis & Sanford

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

method is out of the question, it only remains to improve him by education. Mr. Page shows that the old idea of educating the negro just as the white man is educated,—that is, by giving him "book education" and turning him loose,—has been found to be fallacious. The kind of education that Mr. Page advocates for the negro is, in brief, just the kind that is given by such institutions as Tuskegee and Hampton.

In "The American State Series" (Century Company), Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia University, contributes the volume on "City Government in the United States." Professor Goodnow is the author of "Municipal Home Rule" and "Municipal Problems," two books published several years ago, which have held high rank as authorities on the topics treated. In the present work, the author confines himself almost exclusively to a study of American conditions, and at the same time broadens the scope of the inquiry so as to embrace the entire field of city government, so far as that is regarded from the viewpoint of organization and structure.

"The Women of America" (Macmillan) is the title of a book in which Miss Elizabeth McCracken gives the results of an investigation begun, several years ago, of the ideals and achievements of American women in

the professions, in municipal affairs, in the arts, and in the home and in the things pertaining to home-making. In securing material, Miss Mc-Cracken has made long journeys, visiting many States and coming in contact with women of many callings and stations in life. Thus, the book is not made up of official statistics, but is the fruit of personal meetings with women and visits to the scenes of their occupations. Some of the chapter headings may suggest the variety of subjects covered: "The Pion-



ELIZABETH M'CRACKEN.

eer Woman of the West," "The Woman in the Small Town," "The Southern Woman and Reconstruction," and "Woman Suffrage in Colorado,"

"Southern Thoughts for Northern Thinkers" is a collection of lectures delivered throughout the Northern States by Mrs. Jeannette Robinson Murphy, who has been spending several years in endeavoring to "offset the influence of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and reconstruct the North on the negro question." Mrs. Murphy believes that there is a vast deal of misplaced Northern sentiment and kindness with regard to the negro, and that it is time for the best Southern sentiment to awake to its responsibility in educating the black man and winning back his old-time regard. Mrs. Murphy criticises the South for neglecting to take proper interest in the education of the negroes, and especially deplores the lack of religious training which followed their emancipation. Bound in the same volume is a series of lectures and songs, entitled "African Music in America."

Mrs. Murphy traces the development of Amer music from Africa, and points out its religion What she has to say on this subject shows folk-lorist with keen insight and sympathetic

ESSAYS IN PHILOSOPHY AND ETH

In his work, entitled "Balance: the Fu Verity" (Houghton, Mifflin), Orlando J. Sm of "Eternalism," has endeavored to offer "a fundamen



a definitio ral religion sequent between s religion. Smith has to do is to religion a: stand on rock, and t of compens explain a philosophi ties. Ther pendix co critical rev number o scientifi gious wri of which

fic interpr

the system

Mr. Smith's thesis and the way he has worke There is probably in all America not a col to-day who enjoys a greater popularity than Briggs, of Harvard and Radcliffe. It is on his essays and addresses that the great outer | come under the spell, now and then, of a perse



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DEAN BRIGGS.

every Harv loyal retain Dean" and Radcliffe enthusiast of the adm head of h "Routines (Houghton Co.) is the to Dr. Bris volume of book that lege studen sex, who come in co the auth eager to ow that all wl do in any college or ministra profitably

sides the title essay, we have in this volur dress to the school children of Concord, a c ment address at Wellesley College, papers on and the Individual." "Discipline in School and and "The Mistakes of College Life" and, the Kappa poem read at Harvard in 1908.

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From a photograph by Pirie MacDonald, photographer of men, New York.

THE LATE WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.

(President of the Long Island Railroad and chairman of the General Education Board.—See page 141.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

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No. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The topics most widely discussed last month were (1) the probable effect of the fall of Port Arthur, and (2) Russia's domestic troubles, including the massacre of citizens by soldiers at St. Petersburg on Sunday, January 22d. The main facts regarding the conflict at the capital and the surrender of Port Arthur are set forth in other paragraphs of this department of the Review. With the ending of the terrible siege of that great fortress, the major activities of the war were obliged to await the opening of spring weather in Manchuria. Obviously, the destruction of the Russian fleet, and the removal of the Russian garrison from the stronghold on the coast, will have liberated a large additional Japanese army to offset the Russian recruits at the fighting front, where the two main armies are now in winter quarters. The Baltic fleet had got as far as Madagascar on its way to the relief of Port Arthur. Its movements were involved in some mystery, but it was understood that orders for its return to the Baltic had been promptly issued. It is said that Russia will at once enter upon the construction of an immense new navy, giving the contracts to various foreign shipyards. But Japan can also acquire new ships, and the present naval prestige of the Japanese is of itself enough to counterbalance a considerable Russian superiority in the number of ships and guns. To end the war at this time would require moral courage on Russia's part.

The Japanese at home are suffering a good deal from the economic privations incident to the cost of the war and the derangement of industry, but there is no sign of wavering or faltering in the unsurpassed patriotism of the Japanese. Their victories have enhanced their national and racial pride, and added something—if that were possible—to the superb confidence they show in their government and their military and naval

leaders. The Japanese feel themselves to be very much the smaller power, and in every sense the innocent and aggrieved party, encouraged by and entitled to the preponderant sympathy of the world at large. They remember that under somewhat similar circumstances the most minute nationality in the world,—namely, the Boers of South Africa,—held the whole British Empire at bay for nearly three years in what proved to be a war of colossal dimensions. The Japanese are fighting for what they regard as vital to their national existence, and the scenes of the war are not very remote from their sources of supply.

The Russians, on the other hand, are Russia's chances of fighting in a war which probably a victory.

Great majority of the Russian people great majority of the Russian people regard as a mistake from the outset. They are striving for dubious additions to an already overgrown empire, at a vast distance from the main centers of Russian population. There were many of us who believed, when hostilities first broke out, that the Japanese would be victorious in a short campaign, but that the Russians would almost inevitably win by sheer preponderance of material and financial resources, in a war of four or five years' duration. But as matters now stand, it would seem as if the Japanese had fully an even chance of victory in a war of several years, provided they can firmly resist the temptation to penetrate too far toward Moscow. The one clear deduction from all the facts is that this terrible war ought to be promptly ended, and that the Russians and Japanese might even now, while the bitterness of a Manchurian winter enforces a truce, agree upon terms of an honorable and permanent peace. The Japanese could afford to be very reasonable and conciliatory, and the great Russian Empire could much better afford to stop fighting and address itself to the peaceable work of building up its empire than to persist in a bloody and costly war in which the Russian people have neither heart nor hope.

Japan and It would seem that the principal rea-Russia Should son for Russia's refusal to talk of Be Friends. peace lies in the belief that there would be involved a loss of repute and prestige that would practically destroy her international position. But such a belief shows folly and lack of discernment. The respect of the world for Russia would be increased in a marked degree by the spectacle of sound and prudent statesmanship rising superior to the distorted pride of the military party and stopping at once the risks and losses of a useless war. Mr. Stead points out that in one regard the war has been productive of a certain form of very real human gain. Whereas the French and Germans, after their struggle of a quarter-century ago, hated each other more than ever before and have remained in an attitude of bitterness toward each other through all these years, Mr. Stead declares that the result of the present war has been to make the Japanese and Russians think much more highly of each other than when the war began. The Russians looked upon the Japanese with contempt, and now they regard them with respect as antagonists of marvelous courage and prowess, and also of unusual magnanimity. The Japanese, on their part, know that the Russians also are of stubborn courage, and that they are a fine and worthy race of men. The Russian Empire is too great to suffer any serious humiliation in accepting philosophically the facts of defeat in the far East and in working out with Japan the terms of a mutually generous and honorable treaty of peace. If it were once decided between the two governments to substitute the principle of friendship for the principle of hostility, it would be found not too difficult to agree upon the details of a settlement under which the vital interests of both countries would be duly conserved. At this stage it ought to be possible to end the war without the payment of indemnity on either side, merely through the defining of the respective interests of the two powers in Korea and Manchuria. If the war is protracted, one side or the other will in the end have to pay an indemnity,—a humiliating after blow that perpetuates ill-feeling and always leads the defeated power to plan for a future war.

The Question of China. The world will be increasingly harmed and jeopardized by the decision on Russia's part to carry the war to the bitter end. Thus far, it has been possible to keep the area of the war limited in accordance with the views set forth in Secretary Hay's note and accepted by both belligerents; but if the war goes on, it will not be easy to maintain

Chinese neutrality. Russia last month sent a very significant note to the powers reminding them of previous notes in which she had called attention to the manner in which the Japanese had been allowed to use certain Chinese islands in violation of neutrality principles, and, further, to the hostile acts of Chinese subjects in Manchuria. The Japanese, on their part, were ready with a reply in which they undertook to show that the Russians had derived more benefit in one way or another from the use of Chinese territory or resources than had their opponents. Both parties were probably correct in their statements of fact. It all goes to show how seriously China might have been involved if no attempt had been made to keep her out of the imbroglic. The things complained of are relatively unimportant. They have been mere incidents.

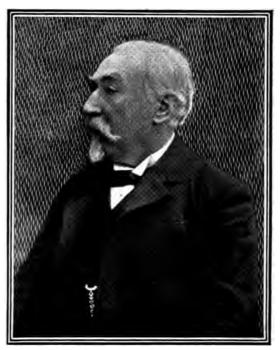
China Must Every effort must be made, however, Be Kept Neutral. to see that Chinese neutrality is more strictly maintained by the Chinese authorities themselves and more completely respected by both belligerents. The Russian attitude gives ground for suspecting that the government at St. Petersburg may be trying to lay down a foundation of excuses that could be used to justify a bold invasion of Chinese territory later on, when military exigencies might make it strongly desirable for Russia to enter upon certain operations that would require an occupation of China proper. Such conduct on Russia's part might involve several other powers in serious controversy. It will be wise and prudent for the Japanese to use the utmost endeavor to see that Russia shall have no further excuses for seeking to withdraw from the agreement to limit the theater of the war and to respect the neutral position of the Chinese Government.

Although France is the ally of Russia, Interest of and England is the ally of Japan, the Powers in Peace there is a firm understanding between the governments of England and France to the effect that they will not allow themselves to be drawn into the conflict. The English have many reasons for desiring to have peace established at an early day, and the French, who have loaned several thousands of millions of francs to the Russians, do not wish to see the credit of the Muscovite Government any further impaired. nor do they like to think of the chance of their being obliged to put their navy at the service of their ally under some change in the situation that might arise if the war should go on. French policy and sentiment are loyal to the arrangement with the Czar, but they are also, at present, very pacific and neighborly.



M. MAURICE ROUVIER.
(The new French premier).

It is true that there came about a change of ministry in France last month; but, fortunately, this had no it all upon the foreign policy of the great ic. The prime minister, M. Combes, had en defeated; but his majority had been reduced through differences of opinion d arisen upon one side and upon another. g obtained a vote of confidence by a narargin after a protracted parliamentary ne had the excellent judgment to resign is whole cabinet at a moment when he was ole virtually to dictate the organization of nistry that was to follow. This is what .ppened when M. Waldeck-Rousseau, after g and successful period as premier, hads and brought about the administration of mbes as a virtual continuation of the I republican government that had served so creditably. M. Combes had been in learly three years. His retirement was he prospect that his minister of finance. avier, would become premier, and that his ous and talented minister of foreign affairs, clcassé, would remain undisturbed at his And thus the change of ministry in e means a personal readjustment of the lios rather than any change of parties or neral policies. For instance, one of the that had most discredited the Combes



M. ÉMILE COMBES.
(Who retired as French premier last month.)

administration had been the system of espionage that had grown up against army officers in the government struggle to diminish the political influence of the clerical and reactionary elements. M. Combes had frankly accepted the verdict of public opinion against him on this issue, had caused the retirement of General André from the cabinet, and had for the first time in the history of the French Republic put a civilian, M. Berteaux, at the head of the War Department. It was understood, in the retirement of the Combes ministry, that M. Berteaux would be reappointed minister of war. In a general way, the new ministry will undoubtedly continue the policy which looks to a separation of Church and State and the development of elementary education as a civil and secular rather than a clerical function. Furthermore, since the much-discussed proposals for an income tax in France had been brought forward by Rouvier himself as minister of finance in the Combes cabinet, it is quite certain that the income tax will form an important part of the policy of an administration in which M. Rouvier is slated for a chief place. There was delay in the formation of the new ministry, due to the fact that President Loubet was called away from the capital by the illness and death of his mother. who had survived to the age of ninety two. But it was certain that the advanced republican coa

tion would hold, and that the chief policies of Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes would govern the programme of the new ministerial group.

Best of all, however, for the outside Deloassé Remains on Guard. world is the knowledge that M. Delcassé is to remain at the foreign office, and that his efficiency is abundantly recognized in France without regard to groups or parties. He will continue to advocate good relations with England, Italy, and Spain; will hold to the strong friendship now existing between the United States and France, and will do all that he can to promote peace in the Orient, without saying or doing anything to disrupt the Franco-Russian alliance. His influence was greater than that of any other man in removing the warlike tension between Russia and England that arose from the North Sea incident, and he may be counted upon to do what he can to persuade Russia, at what would seem the earliest feasible moment, to make peace with Japan.

The position of Germany is not so Germany and Russia. easy to understand as that of some other countries; yet it is evident that Germany has been making use of Russia's recent difficulties to bring about closer relations between the two countries. This is natural enough, for excellent reasons. The vast undeveloped Russian Empire lies near to Germany, and the opportunities that Russia affords for the extension of German trade are by far the best that the enterprising German manufacturers can find in any direction. Russia must for a long time export foodstuffs and raw materials and import manufactured goods. A recent commercial treaty between Russia and Germany favors German commercial ideas, and the Berlin financiers have been encouraged by their own imperial government to float Russian loans and thus ultimately to give Germany a stronger commercial and financial hold in Russia than the French will have. The great German bankers and financiers, however, belong for the most part to the Jewish race, and it is thought that the bad treatment of the Jews by the Russian Government may affect their willingness to aid in the floating of Russian war loans. Undoubtedly, Germany has been finding a large market in Russia for materials of various sorts required in the promotion of the war; but war trade, after all, is not so lucrative as peace trade, and the Germans will make a great deal more money out of the peaceful development of Russian agriculture and general business conditions than they can make out of the demands of a war that paralyzes Russian economic life.

English In England, where there is violent Harmony on Foreign Questions. difference of opinion upon domestic issues, and where the overthrow of the Balfour government is only a question of weeks or months, there is almost unprecedented agreement with respect to matters of foreign policy. Lord Lansdowne's conduct of the foreign office is approved by the Liberals as well as by the Conservatives. Both parties rely upon the maintenance of friendly relations with America; both approve of the restoration of good feeling between England and France; both are prepared to stand by the terms of the Japanes alliance; both would be disposed to aid as far: as possible in the maintenance of the integrity and neutrality of China; both would be very glad to see an end of the present war. Thus, s change of ministry in England and the incoming of the Liberal party will not in any important sense affect the present foreign relationships of the London government. The Liberal government will probably support with entire cordiality the present policy of bold enlargement and concentration of the British navy, and it will also sustain the recent reorganization of the army system, which promises excellent results. It will encounter difficulty in endeavoring to hold the support of the Irish party, and further difficulty in trying to deal with questions affecting the Church and education. It may not be able to hold together long, and then the Chamberlainites count upon having their innings on a programme of imperialism and preferential tariffs.

Canada and the United States.

A Liberal government in England will be likely to be much better disposed toward and the control of the contro posed toward reciprocity arrangements between the United States and Canada than would a Chamberlain administration. All the natural tendencies are in favor of the removal of arbitrary trade restrictions across the continent of North America. Last month & great forestry congress was held at Washington under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. It was attended, not only by forestry experts and by official delegates from many States, but also by numerous representatives of the lumber industry, of the railroads, and of other lines of business that are concerned in one way or another with the use of forest products. The congress disclosed a remarkable advancement in the American propaganda for the protection and the wise and scientific use of our remaining forest areas. Our best possible protection, however, for the present would lie in the removal of the tariff restrictions that now prevent our getting the benefit of the immense forests that lie to the north of us in Canada.



FIRE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGGS.
From the Herald (New York).

Various kinds of lumber for building and manufacture are becoming extremely scarce and high-priced in this, and our people are subjected to needless p by the present lumber schedules. Furre, the newspapers of the country are up against the alleged combinations of woodd paper mills, in consequence of which ce of white paper has been radically ad-

The common white paper used by the s is made entirely from wood-pulp, and purpose the spruce is far better than any ind of wood. The spruce forests of this r are fast being used up, and the best of nat remain are to an already great extent lized by the interests that control the outprice of paper. The spruce forests of on the other hand, are so vast as to be ally inexhaustible. It would be beneficial people, and at the same time advantageous da, if our markets were freely opened to ducts of the Canadian forests, whether in m of lumber or of pulp. If it were not possible by this means to prevent monopkeep down the price of paper, it would ropriate to open our markets freely to d paper products, whether from Canada place in the world.

Nothing could be more ridiculous Advantages of than the efforts of those who sit down with a pencil and the statistics of former reciprocal trade relations between this country and Canada and attempt to prove that reciprocity is harmful to us because the so-called "balance of trade" figures out one way or another. Since it would be eminently advantageous for our people to buy the lumber products of Canada, while it would be obviously beneficial to the Canadians to sell their lumber products in our market, it would be just as absurd to attempt to figure out which country was most benefited as it would be to try to find out whether the State of New York or the State of Pennsylvania gains most by the existing freedom of trade with each other which they enjoy under the beneficent mandate of the federal constitution. Nor would it harm the people of the United States if the wheat and other agricultural products of the Canadian Northwest could be hauled to market over our railroads and freely utilized in our mills. It is true that the great flourmillers of Minneapolis and the Northwest are now permitted to bring in the spring wheat of Manitoba under bond and reduce it to flour as an incident in their exporting it to foreign countries. But they must not grade it in such a way as to retain any portion of it for sale in the United States, unless they are willing to pay the import duty on wheat. Under this arrangement, there is not a penny of benefit to the American farmer. The Canadian wheat this last season was of better quality,—decidedly richer in gluten and nutritious elements,—than the wheat grown in our States. The tariff arrangement merely deprived our own people of the benefit of buying flour made from the best wheat, while also depriving the millers of the advantage of so blending varieties and grades as to produce the results in flour that they find best adapted to the demands of the market. It is hard to see how in any broad view of the subject we should not be benefited rather than harmed in this country by the admission of agricultural products from Canada, provided the Canadians were willing on their part to admit reciprocally the varied supplies that the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwestern country would naturally wish to buy with the money that they obtain from the sale of their wheat, cattle, and other products.

The American farmer has more to gain through the building up of the transportation and manufacturing centers of this country, with their demand for the varied products of the farm, than he can possibly lose through the competition of Cam-



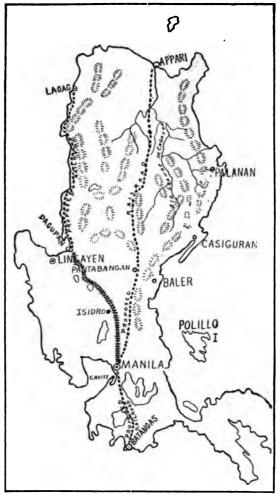
annel with intel rates Senate. Sir Wi the market the tendents in power with the remaindence for the people and a Teneral is woming may may in the Canadian I have to be an interesting enough to be the in the rest of Canada Lie hat to notice real of the improbable - von it Hassachts-its. Michigan, and ne the sufficiently supported by the or of the Tenner Tanks, Olio, Illinois, on the commencing to say that Sir while of the telephonest. In short, have enough -member upon a period of make well as with the Dominion of - w v . - v & if the necessary the lessed a reliality on the i - ne. -unless, indeed, our mastian be glivers should have sans at with American tariff stuare the virtlemselves beyond remartin, in less advantageous 📹 🛼 📆 eral tariff union.

manatesm there is a prospect that -z--ninz but unratified tresty servial reciprocity between Some Newfundland may now a solar will improve it rather to the will at the same time 's New England fish in the most posed the treaty. . inian lare adapted to the a last scale, and it is hoped · · % nd treaty may let New in me into the United States " o general trade of Newis treaty ought to be with - . I the New England Senthe treaty is made operative . w went. It has been & C Saire and Sir Robert ramiliat the British Govsale in and now that Sir _s. . . . mier of Newfoundland or ens withdrawn and the lacated, the fitting moment . . val. and ratification of the

tariff modification that ought to made without delay is contained in the proposal to give the Philippines of commercial treatment that they may justly a.m. as a dependency of this country. Noth-

nds in the way except the selfish and opposition of our American sugar moand our heavily taxed but well protobacco interests. It certainly ought to policy at the earliest possible moment to h entire freedom of trade between the States and the Philippine Islands. At , however, it is thought well to retain duties on American products entering lippines for the sake of revenue, and it is on the other hand, that the tariff on the ine staples entering the United States be reduced to 25 per cent. of the Ding-edules. There will be no disposition at to abrogate the policy under which the nent of the United States has been fosthe beet-sugar industry at home. This should be qualified, however, by the nt that the only thing that can endanger ther adequate protection of the beet-sugar s will be their own behavior. Their clamor a decent and honorable treatment of vas disgusting, not less for its greedian for its stupidity. The reciprocity with Cuba,—so advantageous to the genmmercial interests of the United States, desirable from every public standpoint, for a moment endangered the beet-sugar s of this country to the extent of a single Now, when we are on the point of doing in a broad way to the commercial interour own Philippine Islands, we are again h the stubborn opposition of the sugar rhich proposes to "hold up" the United Government in the out-working of its ine policy.

Through a bond guaranty, our government is about to promote the construction of nearly a thousand miles vays in the Philippines; and with the ; of our markets to the products of the there will come about a period of agril and commercial development that is above all things to justify our régime in hipelago and to furnish a basis and a tandpoint for the future growth of our Driental interests. At present prices, the rust is making enormous profits on its ents in Western beet-sugar mills, and intry needs to be informed that there is ger whatever that the favorable admission r from the Philippine Islands will retard mphant progress in western America of charine beet-root. Even if it could be out, as it cannot, that the admission of ine sugar could hurt our sugar interests. 1 be easy enough to show that the growth



MAP TO SHOW THE NEW RAILROAD LINES PROJECTED FOR THE ISLAND OF LUZON.

of Philippine prosperity would help American cotton-growers far more that it could injure American sugar manufacturers. The methods used meanwhile to prevent Congress from acting upon the recommendations of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, and the Philippine Commission only serve to call the attention of the American people to the dictatorial spirit of the sugar trust. We had a duty to perform toward Cuba that involved national good faith, and we have even a higher duty to perform toward the Philippine Islands. The American sugar trust. meanwhile, would do well to abate its political activities. Doubtless, in due time, it will endeavor to control the Philippine sugar product. also. For it knows how to adapt itself to changed conditions, as it has shown at several memorable junctures.



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They are willing to let it be known, for example, that the practice of rebating was a monstrous evil; only, sure us, they have at last, and very reso perfectly succeeded by their own efi ridding themselves of these pernicious that they feel quite sure they can stay ed without any further attention from remment or the public. Some of them, r, do not feel quite so sure, and admit by are afraid that they may be led again aptation and fall from grace through the is of the trusts and powerful shipping tions. The simple fact is that American ling has long been full of the practice of sm and discrimination against the ordiipper. What with rebates, paid in all f hidden and roundabout ways to favored s in which railroad men have themselves uently been side-partners, and what with ctions of private-car lines and forty kinds sidiary corporations for private benefit sinst public interest, American railroad tration has been permeated with rottend corruption. It is encouraging that the magnates should go to Washington and that they have been great sinners in the But it is scarcely becoming that they offer quite so active a hand as they have tending for the shaping of the legislaurgently needed to protect the public their confessed shortcomings.

... A great part of the harm has been done beyond all remedy. Vested interests in railroad property are far in magnitude than they could ever have if there had been proper public control gulation in the past. It will probably hundred years of statesmanlike dealing ie railroad problem to recover for the through processes of taxation and rateion those immense values that the railroad tes have absorbed in the absence of laws uld prevent their capitalizing for their nefit the growth and prosperity of the . The fault does not lie so much with n who have seized the opportunity to remselves multi-millionaires through the lation of the nation's highways, as with public opinion and the ignorant and s statesmanship that have made possible sers of these glorified highwaymen. But lies mainly in the past, and need not be s intended personally either for the states-10 are on deck to day or for the interestplausible gentlemen who, in so dwindling er, direct the affairs and assume to control the destinies of our immense railway system. Undoubtedly, the period of rate-cutting and unbridled competition among railroads, together with the period of rebates and discriminations, does not belong to the new order of things. Statesmen and railroad men alike must adapt themselves to the new period of amalgamation, harmony, publicity, scientific methods, open and regular rates, and modern standard service for the public. This new and better era makes its advent chiefly through the natural evolution of economic forces. It can be aided and supported, however, by legislation and public oversight.

What Should Be Done Commerce Commission may declare a rate to be unreasonable, subject to the final action of the United States courts. This method, in times past, has meant so much expense and delay for aggrieved shippers that it has given the railroads undue advantage. It is now proposed that the Interstate Commerce Commission, when after a due hearing accorded to both sides it finds a rate to be unreasonable. may substitute what it regards as a reasonable rate. This rate will go into immediate effect, either party having the right of appeal to the courts. The assumption that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in such cases, will always be on the side of the complaining shipper is naïve and amusing. It is entirely proper to assume that the Interstate Commerce Commission will act impartially and in good faith. If its findings do not suit the railroads, they have always at their command a vast supply of experienced and ingenious legal counsel, and will lose no time in getting their case into the courts. To enact something of this kind at the present session will be entirely feasible; and it will still be possible for the next Congress to create interstatecommerce courts or otherwise to legislate for the better regulation of the railroads.

Railroad Prosperity. It is to be noted that the warnings of the railway interests against proposed legislation are not seriously taken by the investing public. Their stocks and bonds have been buoyant in the market, and their prosperity and brilliant outlook form the chief topic of agreement in the financial centers of the world. This booming condition of American railway property is found affecting all the leading systems, whether Eastern, Southern, Western, or Transcontinental. The stock of the condemned Northern Securities Company has been steadily advancing in the period of delay pending the litigation over the method of distributing its assets; and it was selling last month.

The stocks of the Union Pacific, and the lines belonging to the Curities of all the lines belonging to the Landau system, were moving steadin the content of the many signs of a closer method and the wise and the lines and the wise and the lines and the lines of Mr. A. J.

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It was respects, without doubt, the Action for the aided the trust movement; monopolistic tendency, rail-The lines of same as sager subject to the risks of severe held to fair, open, impartial, service; were and be compelled to protect the They can be required to relieve the and the country from the tyranny of the were never companies and the other so-called ir in the Hose. They can be induced to protect the traveling public against the museum of private palace cars, which disturb the regular operation of trains and infest the para a consumate to the detriment of legitimate Continue And in various other respects they to correct corrupt practices Henceforth, the science is the comething very difthere were want it used to be when manipulatmy was now my high at State capitols, rateand piracy in general, Advantage of a security to "work" the stock harries many a recognized functions of a rail-The last the marking has now become a legit-...... to the highest kind of The railway Lord on the More about and safely.

A transmany years since Mr. James it. It. who built the Great North-line is the many without any land grants in the faith to the agricultural that the reason for Northern Security is the reason inherently, not in any many the transmant inherently, not in the fine property of the regions that are served by the litter contacts and Northern Pacific systems.

When railroads develop the country and s well, everybody is willing to have legitima way capital earn good dividends. Mr. Hills many years ago introduced improved brecattle among the farmers along his line concerned himself about the kinds of when could best be grown. Our readers have fully informed of the great movement in last spring, under the leadership of Pro Holden, of the State Agricultural Colleg the careful selection of the corn used for So successful was this work that Governor mins remarked the other day that it had five dollars an acre to the value of all the in the State.

It is to be noted that it was the Corn and heat "Gospel Island Railroad Company tha Trains." sent Professor Holden over its sent Professor Holden over its with his "seed-corn special," enabling th sionaries of the new agricultural gospel struct the eager farmers at scores of ra stations. The Burlington road followed the plan, and last season's corn crop, the most able one ever produced in Iowa, was enlar the extent of millions of dollars by the me simple lessons to show the difference be good seed and bad. And in this benef railroads are having their very handsome Following this enlightened policy, the Cl & Northwestern Railway, in the middle c month, started a "seed-wheat gospel trai run along that company's extensive lin South Dakota. It will be remembered the season's spring-wheat crop was a very pointing one, and that it was even more in in quality than in quantity. It was much feared, therefore, that the farmers would inferior seed this spring, with the result other crop far below what might be exp from seed of superior quality. The rai are, accordingly, preparing themselves, wi aid of the elevator companies, to purchas distribute at cost among the farmers the k seed that will be likely to produce the be sults. It is reported that other railroads b the Chicago & Northwestern will in like fa help the farmers along their lines to obtain seeds. This is not a work of philanthropy of sound business sense. In earlier day farmers of the Northwest felt that prosperi them was impossible because the railroad elevator companies always made rates o principle of charging as much as the traffic bear. Hence, there was bitter hatred as the railroad companies, and with just caus the farmers were deliberately robbed. Bu more enlightened age of railway managem

clear that the best success of the roads ating the farmers with the utmost fair-liberality. And so the object of the railroad man is to build up a rich, populous, and contented country all lines.

The conditions affecting the cotton crop are of as much importance to the railways of the South and the tas is the success of the wheat and to the railroads serving the middle tern belts of the Mississippi Valley and A year ago, the South was rejoicing bundance of ready money that came ormally high prices for cotton. Last to one absorbing theme of discussion ut the South was the present low price and the need of limiting the size of Serious efforts were made to bring agreement for the burning of a large to of the cotton supply now on hand. The South is justified in wishing prof-

, the South is justified in wishing profices and steady markets; but in the there will be far greater profit to be roin abundant crops at moderate prices m small crops and scarcity values. ort must be made to extend the marmerican cotton and to perfect methods tion and means for cheap transportaese are problems in the solution of iny agencies can unite; and progresad men may well take the leading part. hundreds of millions of people in the o would be better off for having the of the American cotton-field, and it much better to try to get at those peoto burn the crop. Senator McLaurin, Carolina, and other Southern statesstrongly urging this view last month, nteresting array of facts and figures. upheld the work of the Government narkable cotton-crop reports,—a work neously assailed in the South.

Incidentally it may be noted that the termination of the long strike at Fall River will add appreciably to nt demand for cotton. The strike the 25th of July last, and was brought d largely through the mediation of Douglas, of Massachusetts, on Jan-About twenty-five thousand operatives half a year's wages, and seventy-two ills had been closed. The strike had ipitated by a 12½ per cent. reduction. The strikers returned to work acterior reduction on an understanding that



SENATOR M'LAURIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

they will receive some slight increase later on, if an independent examination of the books of the mill companies shows certain percentages of profit. Few people throughout the country realize the pathetic suffering, among many thousands of working people, caused by this unfortunate strike.

What a commanding position for use-The Career fulness a high railway official may of Mr. Baldwin. hold in our present American life is illustrated by the career of the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad system and of many affiliated corporations, who died on January 3. Mr. Baldwin was not quite forty-two years old, and he had not inherited his position in the world of business and transportation, but had come into it through his own merits and efforts. Graduating from Harvard in 1885, Mr. Charles Francis Adams gave him an opportunity to show his worth in the Union Pacific system. After Mr. Adams retired from the Union Pacific, his young protegé successively filled high positions in different Western railway systems until called to a vicepresidency of the Southern. At thirty, or thereabouts, he stood recognized as one of the most successful practical railway men of his time. Thus, on the death of President Austin Corbin. his services were desired at New York, and in 1896 he came to the metropolis to develop the great suburban transportation system of Long Island, to help solve the transit problems of the Greater New York, and to take his place at once as an indispensable man in multiform civic activities for the material, social, and moral advancement of America's chief city. While in the South he had studied the negro problem, and had come to believe profoundly in the value of Booker Washington's work at Tuskegee. His activities on behalf of Southern education made him prominent in the movement that created the Southern Education Board, and he took the initiative in the subsequent forming of the General Education Board, of which he was chairman. Useful as he was in almost numberless directions. his foremost place among the founders of the General Education Board will probably prove to have been the philanthropic work that will best preserve his personal memory and fame. If he had lived, all classes of his fellow-citizens would have compelled him some day to serve as mayor of New York. He was the soul of chivalry, of honor, and of moral courage. No man of his generation was more passionately devoted to the welfare of his fellow-men. He was absolutely trusted by his business associates, and at the same time had the unlimited confidence of workingmen wherever he came into relations with them. He was able to hold and to act upon the most perfect conception of the public duties and responsibilities of railway corporations, without lessening the value of his services to the men who owned the stock of the road administered by him. Young men of ambition in railway administration and corporate business life should study deeply the career of William H. Baldwin, Jr., and try to find for themselves the secret of that rare success in life which has made thousands of men in all parts of this great land eager to pay some sort of tribute to the affection and esteem in which they hold his memory. An excellent picture of Mr. Baldwin is given as the frontispiece of this number of the REVIEW.

Mr. Garseld's cabinet who are to be regarded as making up in any exclusive sense the personnel of the executive administration at Washington. The ministry in England is a very much larger body than the cabinet, and the same thing is true in working practice at Washington. Mr. James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations in the new Department of Commerce, holds one of the most important executive posts in the service of the Government. President Roosevelt counts upon him as a very effective member of the administration. Mr. Garfield's first annual report has fully justified the creation of the Bureau of Corporations. Mr.



HON. JAMES R. GARFIELD,
(Commissioner of Corporations,)

Garfield has courage, sincerity, and fair ness in a high degree. After a thorough sion of the development of corporation means by which they may be regulate public interest, Mr. Garfield suggests parent approval a plan requiring all corengaged in interstate commerce to obteral license. The idea is not a crude one much to commend it. It is worthy of the consideration of Congress and the cour

Another public servant at 7 Mr. Bristow's ton, who has been a very re and effective member of th istration, is Mr. Bristow, for a number Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, tired from that office last month and mediately appointed by the President commissioner to examine into the mar of the Panama Railroad, which the Gov has acquired in connection with its car of-way. Mr. Bristow has been tireless duty, and the country will not forget tracted labor for the detection and pul of graft and fraud in the Post-office Der He will deserve well in future at the his fellow-citizens in Kansas.



Thef Engineer Wallace. United States Minister Barrett. Figureer Dauchey. Mr. Arango.

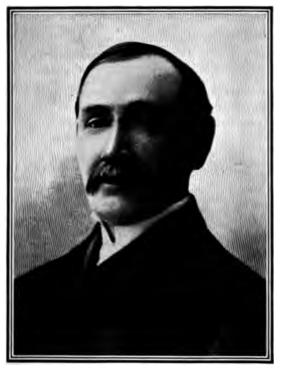
ENGINEER WALLACE AND MINISTER BARRETT IN CULEBRA CUT.

(As photographed a month ago.)

Our readers will find Minister Bartions rett's article in this number of the REVIEW on the actual conditions at the most instructive that has been prein any quarter. It is probable that there legislation to make more effective the nt's direction of the work of digging the Mr. Wallace, as the constructing engid executive head, should be as little hamis possible in carrying on the practical s. The Panama Commission might well ganized as an expert consulting body he direction of the War Department. It seem as if the American minister might present the governmental authority of the States over the canal zone. The country ot be impatient even if it should require me to decide finally upon such momentous is as are involved in the question whether the canal is to be cut to sea level or is to cks. For the bearings of these problems der is referred to Mr. Barrett's article.

The reassembling of State legislatures has been attended with the election or reëlection of a number of States Senators. Thirty members of the will take the oath of office on March 4, majority being men reëlected for new

terms. There are not so many protracted Senatorial contests in the legislatures this year as usual, yet the results as a whole do not lessen the growing conviction that it would be better to elect Senators by popular vote. Beginning with New England, ex-Governor Crane is elected to succeed the late Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley will represent Connecticut in place of General Hawley, who retires, after a long service, on account of ill health. Senator Depew, of New York, succeeds himself, the earlier opposition having been entirely withdrawn. At Harrisburg, Pa., on January 18, Mr. Knox was chosen to succeed the late Senator Quay. On the same day, the Legislature of Indiana elected Congressman Hemenway to succeed Mr. Fairbanks, who will be Vice-President after March 4, and who resigned from the Senate on January 7. Mr. Clapp has been reëlected by the Minnesota Legislature. In Nebraska, Representative Elmer J. Burkett has been promoted to the Senate from the House, succeeding Senator Dietrich. The Utah Legislature has chosen the Hon. George Sutherland to succeed Senator Kearns. Mr. Sutherland is a Gentile. Montana retires Senator Gibson, Democrat, and accords the seat to Hon, Thomas H. Carter, Senator Bard, of California, fails to secure another term, and will



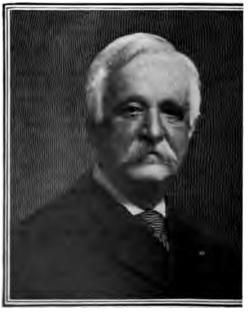
HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY, OF INDIANA. (Who succeeds Mr. Fairbanks in the Senate.)



HON. GEORGE SUTHERLAND, OF UTAH.
(Who succeeds Senator Kearns.)



Hom. Mand. J. Municipes, of Mendales. (Who s



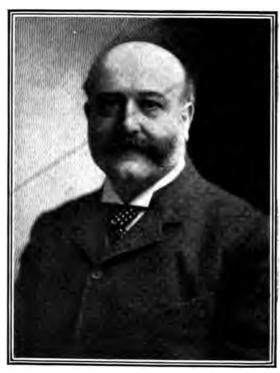
HON. MORGAN G. BULKELEY, OF CONNECTICUT
(Who succeeds Senator Hawley.)

led by Hon. Frank P. Flint. Mr. Flint is inent lawyer of Los Angeles, and will be the younger members of the Senate, bety-three years old. It is stated that Senarkett, of Nebraska, will be the youngest the body. He was thirty-seven years December. The Wisconsin seat now held ator Quarles will have gone readily to or La Follette if he chooses to take it.

The Hon. Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, a prominent member of Congress for ten years past, with a fine as a soldier in the Civil War, has been **Pension** Commissioner to succeed the Lugene F. Ware, of Kansas. Mr. Ware with the regret and the high esteem of ole country, and with his keen sense of quite unimpaired. Mr. Warner is fully ble to public men of both parties. The Villiam Williams, who has made a brief endid record as Immigration Commisat New York, also, like Mr. Ware, retires law practice. He is succeeded by Mr. Watchorn, who has for several years a immigration inspector. Mr. J. Hampore, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed the Bureau of Manufactures in the Deat of Commerce and Labor. This bureau thorized by the act creating the departout has not until now been organized. are to be numerous diplomatic and connanges, the more important of which it ice to comment upon next month.



HON. VESPASIAN WARNER.



HON. N. V. V. FRANCHOT.
(Who will rebuild the New York canal system.)

Governor Higgins, of New York, has A State entered upon what promises to be a notably useful and efficient administration. The most significant appointment within his power was that of commissioner of public works, in view of the prospect of speedy entrance upon the vast project of enlarging the Erie Canal. For this office he named a capable business man of western New York, Hon, N. V. V. Franchot. The opponents of the canal have secured eminent legal opinions to the effect that the canal act is unconstitutional, and this may postpone actual work. Colorado is engaged in an almost unprecedented reëxamination of the election returns. Governor Adams has been seated by agreement, as elected on the face of the returns; but it is regarded as quite possible that the contest of the retiring governor, Mr. Peabody, may yet succeed. Missouri, with Folk as governor and a Republican legislature, is keeping as eyes on the situation at the State capital, where political honesty is at a high premium. Governor Douglas, in Massachusetts, is urging bold views upon the Legislature and making an impression as a man of force and character. Pennsylvania has been discussing Governor Pennypacker's renewed attack upon the press.

New Cabinets There were changes in several Euin Denmark,
Austria, and ropean ministries during January.

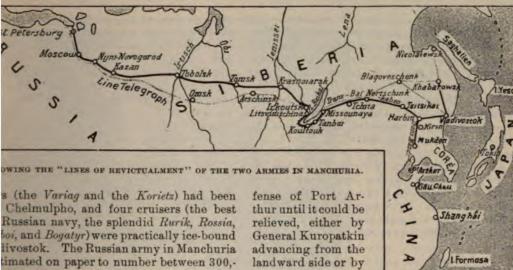
France. Following upon the formation of the Following upon the formation of the new cabinet in Spain, by which General Azcarraga becomes prime minister (noted in this REVIEW last month), the Danish ministry, headed by J. C. Christensen, who is also minister of war and marine (the first civilian to occupy this position in Denmark), had begun with the session of the Danish Parliament. Rather more significant had been the crisis in Austria, culminating in the resignation of Dr. von Koerber, after four years as prime minister. While Dr. Koerber's fall was apparently due to the government's defeat in its application for a loan, it was ultimately due, beyond a doubt, to the Innsbruck affair and the trouble with Hungary, as pointed out in this Review last month. new premier, Baron Gautch von Frankenthurn, was premier and minister of the interior eight years ago. The downfall of the Combes cabinet in France, which was announced on January 18, was due, not to the anti-clerical attitude of the government, as might have been supposed, but to the exceedingly unpopular system of espionage which M. Combes had instituted, and opposition to which had been manifested in the attacks on War Minister André, which forced him to resign. Starting out with a programme which called for a reduction of the military service to two years, the secularization of the schools, the income tax, and old-age pensions for workingmen, the Combes government had succeeded in putting the first two into effect, and was carrying through the income-tax project when it fell.

One year of the far-Eastern war A Year of the War. (closing on February 8) finds Japan virtually in possession of all the points in dispute, while Russia, with broken prestige in Asia, faces a political and economic crisis at home. While the real underlying cause of the war was the clash between Russian territorial expansion, or, as the Russians avow, their search for an ice-free port on the Pacific, and the pressure of Japan's economic and social needs, the immediate occasion was, briefly, the refusal of Russia to give definite, adequate assurances that her protectorate in the far East would not be extended to Korea. With Russia in Korea (and between Russian intrigue and Korean incompetency the Hermit Kingdom was fast being "earmarked" for the ('zar), Japan felt that her national existence would be endangered. Besides, the occupation by the Russians of Port Arthur, from which Japan had been ousted, after her war with China,

by coalition of the European powers, garded in Japan as an insult to the r pride. Beginning immediately after the Japanese War, Russia established a p occupation of Manchuria; and her designitude of the Boxer uprising in 1900

While she disclaimed any in Japan of formally annexing Mar 8wiftly. there were so many signs of nent control by Russia in that provin Japan had taken alarm. Unfulfilled p to evacuate Manchuria (Russia kept c that her interests demanded that she kee in the province), valuable concessions ale Korean side of the Yalu River to Russia jects, and the large increase in Russia Eastern naval and military strength had Japan to put an end to the long and f diplomatic "fencing match." Russia's fin to the Japanese note, sent to Tokio on Fe 6, 1904, had been so unsatisfactory that t isters of both countries were at once give passports, and two days later, on the n February 8, the Russian fleet in Port harbor was attacked and disabled by the Ja admiral, Togo, and two Russian cruise Variag and the Korietz, caught in the ha Chelmulpho, Korea, were destroyed. 1 contention that Japan's attack in advandeclaration of war (the Russian declarat: made on February 10, and the Japanese later) was treacherous is not supported history of the nations of the world, includi of Russia herself. Besides, as the Japanes terclaim shows, the day before Admiral attack a strong hostile Russian force cros Yalu River into Korea, thus invading t puted territory, and really putting upon the responsibility for beginning hostilitie

While Japan had been prepar Unprepared this war for years, it is now for War. ally admitted, even by the R themselves, that the Czar's government expect a conflict, and, in any case, was pared for it when it came. Admiral Al the Russian viceroy of the far East, b Japan to be "only bluffing." Consequentl sia's naval strength in Manchuria, whi supposed to be superior to Japan's, was equipped and unfortunately placed. Sev tleships (the Retvizan, Peresviet, Czarevi vastopol, Pobieda, Petropavlovsk, and Polta six cruisers (the Diana, Askold, Pallada, Bayan, and Boyarin), besides quite a f torpedo boats, destrovers, and other ver war, were in the harbor of Port Arthur



400,000 men. On the best of authority, w known to have been less than 50,000, e Siberian Railway, owing to its great and faulty construction, and the official corin Russia, had proved inadequate to carry ded troops. The thoroughness of Japan's ation, on the other hand, the knowledge pacity of her general staff, and the courdurance, and resources of her armies in d and her navies on the seas, have been nder and admiration of the world.

The Japanese campaign had been planned-and has actually been carents. ried out_along very nearly the same I lines as the Japanese campaign against hinese in 1894-95. The armies of the o, it was planned, were to occupy Korea; invest, and capture Port Arthur; invade, ee armies, maritime Manchuria, and conupon the Russian army near Mukden, with ention of destroying it. Meanwhile, the se fleet was to blockade Port Arthur, n Vladivostok, and keep the seas open transportation of troops and supplies. of the general plan were to cut the Sibeailroad, in the Russian rear, and destroy ort Arthur and Vladivostok sections of 's far-Eastern fleet, the latter, of course, a ry part of the general plan. Russia, being unprepared, had no offensive campaign d, nor has the first year of the contest apy developed any coherent campaign of n defense. In its larger lines, her conhad been-first, to send over the railroad far East armies large enough to aggregate ient military strength to force back the se invaders; second, to maintain the dethe Baltic fleet forcing Admiral Togo

to raise the blockade; third, to interfere with and if possible cripple Japanese sea communications by raids of the Vladivostok squadron.

SHong Kong

The Maval Campaign Against without a doubt centered about the Port Arthur. siege of Port Arthur, which lasted from June to January and was marked with terrible losses and great gallantry on the part of both besieger and besieged. As a result of the first attack on the Russian fleet in the harbor, the Retvizan, Czarevitch, and Pallada were torpedoed. Admiral Togo began the blockade, and made a number of unsuccessful attempts to close the entrance to the harbor by sinking steamers. The Russians, meanwhile, had lost several vessels by their own mines, and Admiral Stark, the Russian naval commander at Port Arthur, had been succeeded by Admiral Makaroff, one of Russia's ablest and most famous sailors. Admiral Skrydlov, meanwhile, had been sent to the squadron at Vladivostok. After unsuccessfully bombarding that port (May 6), Admiral Togo established his base on one of the Elliot Islands and settled down to the blockade of Port Arthur. Admiral Makaroff, having brought his fleet to its highest possible efficiency, made a sortie (April 13). In the engagement which followed, his flagship, the battleship Petropavlovsk, struck a mine and sank, carrying down her admiral and six hundred men, including the artist Vereshchagin. The Russians made no further naval effort until June 22, when Admiral Witthoeft, successor to Makaroff, again attempted to escape, but was driven back with heavy losses. On August 10, the Russian fleet attempted to effect a The second secon

the seminated the the same and the same of the Committee of the same of the Come in the same of the which were bestward ाह्र ६ संदेव करम the contract of the contract o to decrete and defenses the being the son was accupied Committee the best of duties. the second of Port Section National Section Committee of the second region of the second and the way was twarfe was frus-The Course Standering in 8 A commence of the same of June Victoria Victoria regular the more emission the in the account of the Japaand our year mentils of от поста доса дара-... win canendous The Vicinian againing a the and the contract of the contra in the contained by tom the water a mount out the Land the state of the state of

at the shipping and the standards are standards and the standards

or well sales if the most ingenious methods mainer military engineering. While the official nevers are not all octainable, it has been estimateria mer the Russian less, with Port Arthur. THE RU HW ITES and close to \$300,000,000 The price pant by the Japanese included more ting W. HHI I'ves, and about \$25,000,000. B the surrender, General Nort received 50 per manent form, 544 large guns, 4 battleships, an : crusers in is accord and believed by the Jap anese man they can fully restore that number : me sunicen Rassian vessels), besides 14 gm wars and destroyers, and a number of other teeres, and, inally, a large quantity of militar se res. mainting shells, powder, and amoun To and 2000 horses. By the formal surrende it Port Arthur. Japan makes good her title ! Dainy and the railroad from Port Arthur t an Yang besides the immense increase in presture and the great sontimental value of har ABSTRUC ME AUG MA

General Stoces I's defense had been long and brave. Whether he him seil came to the determination to sm remier, or whether, as is reported, it was only upon the urgent representations of his subord nate officers, is not exactly known. After th ceremonies of capitulation had been concluded and General Stoessel accorded all the honors of war by special direction of the Emperor of Japan for his gallant defense, the Russian commissioned officers were permitted to return to Russia on parole, retaining their side-arms. The soldiers and non-commissioned officers who refused parolenumbering some 48,000, including eight gener als, four admirals, and fifty-seven colonels-had been taken to Japan as prisoners of war. General Fock, and several others of the commanders had refused to give their parole not to take further part in the war, and had been transferred. as prisoners, to Japan. General Stoessel reported terrible suffering and losses, due principally to the ravages of the scurvy (there were 14,000 sick in the hospitals) and the destruction by the Japanese eleven-inch shells. Of ten generals. two, including Kondrachenko, the famous engr neer, were killed, and four others, including Stoessel himself seriously wounded.

The meeting of Generals Nogi and Stoessel was courteous, even cordial the Japanese general complimenting Stoessel on his brave defense and the Russian proving his appreciation of Japanese courtest which included immediate and adequate care of the Russian sick and wounded. On Japanese Stoessel, with his wife and daught



pyright, 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

NOGI AND HIS OFFICERS AFTER LUNCH AT THE JAPANESE HEAD-TORE PORT ARTHUR. A SIX-INCH RUSSIAN SHELL DECORATES THE

of other Russian officers, left Nappe. Upon formally entering the tese found its means of defense and more efficient than had been town itself had suffered but little ardment. Evidences of insubortrousing on the part of the troops and much liquor had been connounced from Tekio that a great nese coolies will be put immediortifying Port Arthur. The Japident that they can put the deinto better condition than ever, an defects eliminated, long before an besiege it—if they ever do so.

story of the land campaign in nchuria is one of an almost uncked Japanese advance and of a suted Russian retreat. Japanese to be moved into Korea on Febthe last day of that month they

had occupied Ping-Yang. Two months more sufficed for the complete occupation of Korea and the march of the first Japanese army, under General Kuroki, to the Yalu River, which cuts off the peninsula from Manchuria. On the north bank of the Yalu, the Russian general, Zassulitch, occupied naturally and artificially strong positions. On May 1, by a brilliantly conceived and finely executed series of movements. Kuroki crossed the Yalu, defeated Zassulitch with considerable loss, and began the invasion of Manchuria. A few days later, he took Feng-Wang-Cheng, where the road divides to Mukden and Peking, and halted. The second army, under General Oku, having defeated the Russians at various points north of Port Arthur (Nanshan and Vafangow), and the third army, under General Nodzu, landing on the Korean Gulf, had defeated the Russians at Siu-Yen, and moved to the northward, filling in the gap in the Japanese line between Kuroki and Oku. On July

20, Field Marshal Oyama, commander-in-chief of all the Japanese armies in the field, arrived at Dalny, and took immediate direction of the operations against the Russians.

Dissatisfaction with the policy and naction of Viceroy Alexeiev had led to the appointment, in March, of General Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the far East. Kuropatkin's problem was to retard his enemy's advance until he could collect a force to match him. This side of the Russian commander's task, and how it has been even partially accomplished, is a phase of the war which, when the facts are known, will make very interesting reading. Stachelberg's attempt to relieve Port Arthur having failed, Kuropatkin drew in his lines and retreated slowly northward on Liao-Yang, a very strongly fortified city, some forty miles south of Mukden. Meanwhile, the Japanese advance had been resumed, and on June 30 Kuroki took the impor-

tant Mo Ting Pass, thirty miles south of Liao-Yang. After the capture of Kai-Ping, Oku and Nodzu effected a junction (July 15), and, nine days later, after a severe battle, Oku had rendered Tashi-Chiao untenable, the Russians retiring on Hai-Chang and losing Newchwang. In the meantime, Kuroki had repulsed an attack by the Russian general, Count Keller, at Mo Ting Pass, afterward again defeating that general east of Liao-Yang, in a battle in which Keller was killed. Kuropatkin retired from Hai-Cheng, on August 2, to An-Shan-Chan, the southern end of the strong fortifications of Liao-Yang. The heat and the rains then checked active operations for several weeks.

Emerging from the mountains, the three Japanese armies — Kuroki's, Clao-Yang. Oku's, and Nodzu's—under the supreme command of Field Marshal Oyama, and numbering some 200,000 to 220,000, met and engaged General Kuropatkin, who had about 200,000 men stationed along the semicircle of hills surrounding the strongly fortified city of Liao-Yang, in which the Russians had gathered immense quantities of supplies and munitions of war. On the morning of August 26, the great battle of Liao-Yang began. While Oku and Nodzu broke the Russian center and right at An-Shan-Chan, Kuroki turned Kuropatkin's left by crossing the Tai-tse River and taking the Russians in the rear. Kuropatkin was compelled to move back to a position at the Yentai coal mines, in the rear of Liao-Yang. The Russian retreat began in good order, but during the ten days following the first Japanese attack each side suffered tremendous losses, and Kuropatkin. failing to cut off Kuroki from the rest of the Japanese army, was obliged to evacuate Liao-Yang, the retreat beginning on September 3. At one time the peril of the Russian army was great; but the escape was finally made, and Mukden was reached in safety. The Japanese advance had been equaled in brilliancy by the Russian retreat.

Battle of the Sha River. Owing to heavy rains, it was the end of the first week in October before the next noteworthy engagement on a large scale took place. With a force then estimated at about 300,000 men, and for the first time a superior force of artillery. General Kuropatkin, having inspired his troops with a proclamation, moved forward against the Japanese positions. Whether this advance was Kuropatkin's own idea, or whether it was ordered prematurely from St. Petersburg, is not positively known, but it was not a success. For a

week the armies, estimated at about equal strength, engaged in a terrific battle-one of the greatest in modern history - generally known as the battle of the Shakhe (or Sha) River. It was one long-continued test of endurance on both sides. While there was splendid work on the part of the Russians, and while at times the fighting resulted in clear gain for Kuropatkin, on the whole, the battle was a Russian repulse. On the other hand, it checked. for an indefinite interval, the Japanese advance. Heavy rains put an end to the battle on October 20. From this date until now the armies have been in winter quarters on the opposite banks of the Sha River, which they have fortified, apparently waiting until spring to resume operations on a large scale. Kuropatkin has been constantly receiving reënforcements by the railroad. and after the capitulation of Port Arthur, General Nogi's main army was dispatched northward to swell the ranks of Ovama.

Raids of the Viadiosetok Fleet. After the "bottling up" of the Port Arthur fleet, Russia's naval activity expressed itself in three directions.first, the raids of the Vladivostok squadron; second, the passage of the Dardanelles by the Smolensk and the Petersburg, of her Black Sea volunteer fleet, and their challenge of the world's neutral commerce in the Red Sea; and, third, the expedition of the second Pacific squadron, generally known as the Baltic fleet, to relieve Port Arthur, with its unfortunate attack on British fishing ships in the North Sea. The Vladivostok squadron, composed of the cruisers Rurik, Rossia, Gromoboi, and Bogatyr, under command of Vice-Admiral Bezobrazoff (representing Admiral Skrydlov), succeeded in breaking through the ice of the port on April 26, and, after a cruise in Japanese waters, sank the transport Kinshiu, with 200 of its crew, who refused to surrender. The Bogatyr then went on the rocks near Vladivostok, where it has remained. The three other ships, on June 15. made another raid, and sank the transport Hitachi, with 900 men: the transport Idzumi, and wrecked the transport Sado, on both occasions eluding the Japanese admiral, Kamimura, who was looking for them. ()n July 31, they raided off the eastern coast of Japan, and outside of Tokio Bay they captured and sank Japanese and neutral vessels, causing losses to trade estimated at \$15,000,000. Among the vessels destroyed was the British steamer Knight Commander (& large portion of its cargo owned in the United States), and among those seized, the German steamer Arabia, chartered by an American company. In both of these cases, protests were Russia by the American State Depart-The squadron returned to Vladivostok 31. On August 14, Admiral Kamimura the Vladivostok cruisers on their way he Port Arthur fleet, sank the Rurik, and disabled the Rossia and the Gromoboi.

Early in July, the Smolensk and the Petersburg, two auxiliary cruisers of the Russian volunteer fleet in the les, passed the Dardanelles as merchant nd afterward (in violation of the provif the treaty of Paris) mounted guns and merchantmen in the Red Sea, causing a f protest in Great Britain, and open hints Representations by the governments ed (Great Britain and Germany) led Rusile not admitting the British contention ng the status of the Black Sea vessels. use the ships captured (notably the Maund to agree (in the middle of Septemthe American and British contention that rden of proof in the case of the alleged and of war should be upon the captor. olensk and the Petersburg were finally reto be regularly commissioned as vessels

In accordance with this agreement, the is of the Vladivostok prize court, in the f the British steamers Allanton and Cald the German-American steamer Arabia, versed by the admiralty court (the court al) at St. Petersburg.

When the Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons had been disabled, Russia hastened preparations to send her Baltic fleet to the Pacific. After alse starts, this fleet, composed of seven nips and four cruisers, with destroyers, boats, and transports, under command niral Rozhestvenski, sailed from Libau ber 16. During the night of October 21, ut of their course, the Russian ships fell a fleet of British fishing trawlers, on the Bank, in the North Sea. The Russians, ng to the fishermen's reports, turned ights on them, and opened fire without g, sinking a trawler, killing two men, and ng several. The news reached Hull on r 24, and the British Government prompta note of protest to Russia, demanding . In the meantime, the Russian comcontinued his voyage to Vigo, Spain, shome government was unable to reply British note further than to express red willingness to make reparation. The ! the British Government was correct derate, but there was great excitement throughout England, and mobilization orders were sent to the various British fleets. When the Russian admiral's reports was received, it served only to further inflame British resentment. He claimed he had been attacked by Japanese torpedo boats in the North Sea, and cited warnings in proof of his contention. The Japanese Government denied the presence of any Japanese warships in European waters.

The acceptance of Admiral Rozhestvenski's report by the Russian Government left Great Britain the choice of three alternatives,—(1) to go to war; (2) to recede from her position; or (3) to submit the question to investigation and arbitration. Mainly through the good offices of France, the last means was agreed upon (October 28), and, in accordance with the formal agreement, an international commission, under the terms of the Hague convention, was appointed to fix the responsibility and determine the question of damages. Admiral Beaumont was chosen to represent England, and Admiral Kaznakov, Russia. Representatives from France and the United States were also provided for in the agreement, the four to choose a fifth. Admiral Fournier was appointed from France, and Admiral Davis from the United States. At the first meeting of the commission (in Paris, December 22), Admiral von Spaun, head of the Austrian navy, was elected the fifth member, Admiral Fournier being chosen president. Owing, it is reported, to age and ill health, Admiral Kaznakov retired from the commission early in January, and Vice-Admiral Dubassov was chosen to represent Russia in his stead. The first public session of the commission, at which the statements of Russia and England were read, was held on January 19. The Russian ships left Vigo early in October and proceeded in two sections on their journey to the far East, one section, under Admiral Voelkersam, going by way of the Suez Canal, and the other, consisting of the heavier battleships, under Admiral Rozhestvenski himself, taking the longer voyage by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The third squadron of the fleet left later than the other two. By the middle of January the two main divisions had entered the Indian Ocean and joined forces. Port Arthur having fallen, and the entire Russian naval force in the far East having been destroyed, the main object of the Baltic fleet had ceased to exist, and there were reports that Admiral Rozhestvenski had been recalled, so that later on a stronger fleet might be sent to meet the Japanese. Admiral Togo, meanwhile, had returned to Tokio, where he received great ovations.

Secretary Hay, to whose prompt, vig-Hay's Chinese orous, and diplomatic action, backed by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, is due the fact that China is to-day "an administrative entity," has again recognized this government's responsibility in the international phases of the Chinese question. It will be remembered that in February of last year Secretary Hay (at the suggestion of Germany) had sent a note to all the powers signatory to the Peking settlement of 1900 asking that these nations pledge themselves to limit the area of the war, and to keep ('hina from becoming involved, at the same time using their best endeavors to restrain both belligerents from violating Chinese interests so long as the Celestial Empire should maintain a correct attitude. A practically unanimous assent had been received to these propositions, Japan and Russia each agreeing to respect Chinese neutrality so long as the other should do so. Charges of violation of Chinese neutrality had been made against the other by each of the belligerents. Japan had claimed that Russian ships of the Port Arthur fleet had received unfair advantages in Chinese ports, and that Kuropatkin's Cossack raiders had constantly invaded the neutral zone in attempting to cut Japanese communications. Early in January, the Russian Government had issued a circular to the powers calling attention to a number of alleged violations of Chinese neutrality in favor of Japan, citing particularly the "cutting out" of the Russian torpedo boat Ryeshitelni in the harbor of Chefu and the alleged presence of Chinese troops with the Japanese forces. To these charges China has made a sweeping denial, and it is announced that the Japanese Government is preparing countercharges.

Secretary Hay at once addressed iden-Our Interest tical instructions to the American ministers in all the countries signatory to the Peking settlement directing them to request those governments to repeat the assurances given by them last February with reference to securing from Russia and Japan a promise to respect Chinese neutrality, and to impress upon China the necessity of taking no part in the war. Just what is behind the Russian demands is not yet certain. It is true that with every serious reverse in the war the Russian court party (which gives voice to its opinions in the Novoye Vremya) has complained that China was violating her neutrality; but British journals are claiming that this move foreshadows the despoiling of China by Russia when the latter has been beaten by Japan. The possibility of this had been emphasized by the reported occupation by a Russian force of the Chinese province of Kashgar, whose capital (with the same name) is one of the most important cities of central Asia. By the way, if those Russians who cannot understand why American sympathies, which follow American interests, should go to Japan in the war will study the figures of last year's American trade with Manchuria they will find in the figures (which are five times larger for 1904 than for 1903) an answer conclusive if not satisfactory.

It had been assumed by many of the Prospects—
Dubassov.

Prospects—

newspapers and some statesmen that
the fell of Post Asthura the fall of Port Arthur, terminating, as it did, the first period of the war, would be made the occasion for overtures of peace by either or by both of the belligerents. Japan and Russia, however, had each officially declared that the capture of the famous fortress had been only an incident of the contest and would not influence either to suggest peace. In this connection, an interview with Vice-Admiral Dubassov, reported in the Écho de Paris, is interesting. The admiral, it will be remembered, is the successor of Admiral Kaznakov as Russian member of the North Sea Commission, and also Russian chief of naval construction. After a lengthy conference with the Czar in St. Petersburg, immediately upon his arrival at Paris Admiral Dubassov announced that Russia needed time for the reconstruction of her navy. Recognizing this condition, he went on:

However painful it may be to national self-love, I do not hesitate to say that we tend toward a not-far-off peace. We will leave the Japanese Port Arthur and the territory they now occupy in Manchuria. We will set ourselves resolutely to work to prepare a powerful, invincible navy—as this peace will be but temporary—and the next time we shall be amply prepared.

Ideas for which men were sent to Beginning to Siberia twenty years ago are now be-Talk Openly. ing discussed in the most open way in the Russian press. Even the Czar's answer to the petition of the zemstvos has been commented upon with a frankness almost incredible: and in this fact of frank discussion is to be found, perhaps, the only actual accomplishment, so far, of the present liberal movement in Russia. The censorship has not legally been relaxed, but, as pointed out in one of our "Leading Articles" this month, the press ignores the censorship and talks freely, and nothing happens. Three phases of Russia's internal condition had been engaging the attention of the world. These were the Czar's reply to the zemstvo petition for reform and a representative government; the measures advocated by Minister Witte in his report on the conthe peasants, and the great industrial atening revolution in St. Petersburg.

An imperial manifesto in reply to the zemstvo request for representation in the government was made on r 26. Several days preceding this, the returned certain resolutions submitted several zemstvos with an indorsement tions of state administration are of no cern to the zemstvos. In his manifesto. eror ignores entirely the demand for a onal government, but announces, in the inite and authoritative way, that the Fovernment is to remain autocratic. He imself to care for the needs of the countinguishing between all that is real in sts of the Russian people and tendencies m mistaken and influenced by transitory inces." The ukase goes on, in someefinite terms, to grant certain liberal recluding uniform laws for the peasantry, the press and religion, revision of laws foreigners, and thorough reform of the ws of the empire, so that "its inviolable it for all alike shall be regarded as the by all the authorities and in all places,) us; that its non-fulfillment shall inbring with it legal responsibility for pitrary act, and that persons who have wrong by such acts shall be enabled to zal redress." The manifesto had been by the reactionaries as too liberal, and berals as unsatisfactory, because, while great reforms, the Czar, in reaffirming and intrusting the execution of his o the council of ministers and the very acy which is so detested had practically own declaration a dead letter.

So far as now known, the scheme of ^{le} Minister Witte, as outlined in his report to the Czar on the condition asants, provides for the full liberation easant class by placing them on an with other classes in the empire. This one by advancing money at reasonable the state, instead of allowing the peasecome the prey of money-lenders. The lso provides means for the transfer of from one community to another, and ger provision for local self-government reation of communal administrative 1 addition to the provincial or district It had been repeatedly rumored that, his inability to carry through the rerince Svyatopolk-Mirski had resigned, Minister Witte would succeed him.

An industrial strike of vast propor-Revolution? tions, developing into political riots which held the Russian capital in a state of siege and resulted in the killing by the military (on January 22) of 2,100 and the wounding of 5,000 of the demonstrators who had gathered before the Winter Palace to present a petition to the Czar, had almost set the entire empire ablaze. Strikes are forbidden by Russian law, but, beginning with the employees of the Neva Shipbuilding Works, in the capital, the strike had spread so that it included all of the 174 industries represented in the city, paralyzing all business, and even depriving the city of electric light. Under the leadership of an unfrocked priest named Gapon, nearly 100,000 of the strikers marched toward the Winter Palace (on January 22) with a petition to the Czar (which they were not permitted to present) for relief from intolerable laws, couched in terms of such despair as perhaps have not been used since the days of the French Revolution. The authorities were prepared, and more than 50,000 troops, drawn up in the streets and squares, received the crowds, first with a blank volley, and afterward with bullet, shell, and saber, killing more than 2.000 unarmed men, women, and children, and wounding 5,000 more. Led by two priests in sacred robes, bearing the cross, these peaceful citizens were trampled upon and massacred by Cossacks. Before the slaughter, Father Gapon addressed a letter to the Czar, informing him of the trust of the people, and calling upon him to meet the petitioners, but, he concluded, "if vacillating, you do not appear, then the moral bands between you and the people who trust in you will disappear, because innocent blood will flow between you and your people." After the massacre, the strikers intrenched themselves in the streets of Vassili Ostroff (Basil Island, north of the Neva). wrecking buildings and burning telegraph poles. Armories, arsenals, and cartridge factories were sacked. "Down with Autocracy" and "Down with the Czar" were heard in the streets. The Emperor himself, after an attempt on his life had been made with a gun of one of the saluting batteries at the ceremony of "blessing the waters" (on January 19), had disappeared from public view, and for several days his whereabouts appears to have been unknown. The revolt had not been confined to the capital, but had spread to Moscow, Odessa, and Sevastopol, and throughout the Caucasus. In spite of his liberal and reform tendencies, Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski is not looked upon as the strong man of the occasion, but Russian Liberals have been turning to ex-minister of finance, Serge Witte, whom many regard as a possible dictator of the empire.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From December \$1, 1904, to January 20, 1905.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 4.—Both branches reassemble after the holiday recess....In the Senate, the Statehood bill is made the unfinished business.

January 5.—The Senate passes bills for the reorganization of the medical corps of the army, for promotion in the ordnance corps, and for better quarters for consuls....The House tables a resolution calling on the Department of Agriculture for the facts on which its cotton forecast was based.

January 6.—The Senate, in executive session, confirms the nomination of William D. Crum, a negro, to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C....The House passes the fortifications appropriation bill.

January 9.—The Senate passes the omnibus claims bill; Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) speaks against the Statehood bill.

January 10.—The Senate accepts certain amendments to the Statehood bill....The House considers the currency bill and adopts amendments thereto; the articles of impeachment of Judge Swayne are presented.

January 11.—The Senate debates the Statehood bill and the question of railroad regulation....The House adopts an amendment to the army appropriation bill providing that officers above the rank of major shall not receive the full pay of their grade when on duty with State militia.

January 12.—The Senate takes up the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill....The House discusses the articles of impeachment of Judge Swayne.

January 18.—The Senate passes the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

January 14.—The House passes 459 private pension bills in 108 minutes.

January 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) makes a statement defending himself from the charges on which he was indicted in Oregon....The House debates the Swayne impeachment.

January 18.—The Senate continues discussion of the Statehood bill....The House adopts the articles of impeachment of Judge Swayne and authorizes the Speaker to appoint seven managers to conduct the prosecution before the Senate.

January 19.—In the Senate, a special message is received from President Roosevelt advocating the appointment of experts to study industrial and trade conditions abroad, with a view to benefiting American commerce....The House considers the army appropriation bill.

January 20.—In the Senate, New Mexico's memorial against union with Arizona is presented....The House passes the army appropriation bill, with amendment relating to the pay of retired officers holding militia assignments.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN.

December 21.—The report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, recommending a federal license, or franchise, for 'un interstate

commerce, is made public....President points a son of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, th cavalry commander, United States marsh Virginia.

December 30.—The grand jury of the I lumbia recommends the establishment of post for wife-beaters and persons guilty ceny...The Colorado Supreme Court ord investigation of the Denver election frauc

December 31.—United States Senator Jell and Representative Binger Hermann, indicted on charges of land frauds at Peresident Roosevelt removes from office District Attorney Hall, of Oregon.... The of Aldermen vote in favor of establishin gas plant.

January 2.—Frank W. Higgins is inaternor of New York State....The annue

ADMIRAL VON SPAUN.

(Head of the Austro-Hungarian navy and fifth member of the North Sea Commission.)

May of Ne recom lation pal li and f the c supply Jan torn Mood: gume beef Unite preme Jan ernor diana. voters are o and sc Jan an a

tween

Legis

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seated, in return for certain concessions tests are to go over until after his inaugu January 11.—Frank P. Flint (Rep.) is e

States Senator in California; Senator Wi (Dem.) is reëlected in Tennessee; ex-R George Sutherland (Rep.) is elected Unite ator in Utah.

January 12.—The Colorado contest for ship is formally opened.

January 13.—President Roosevelt appsian Warner, of Illinois, Commissioner of Joseph L. Bristow resigns as Fourth Amaster-General and is appointed a spe Railroad commissioner by President Roose

January 16.—The Montana Legislature

ter (Rep.) United States Senator; Nevada Rens nominate George F. Nixon for United States

ary 17. — The Minnesota Legislature reëlects States Senator Moses E. Clapp (Rep.); the Dakota Legislature reëlects Senator McCumber the Indiana Legislature reelects Senator Albert ridge (Rep.) and chooses Representative James nenway (Rep.) to succeed Vice-President-elect nks in the Senate; the Nebraska Legislature Representative Elmer J. Burkett (Rep.) to the States Senate; the Massachusetts Legislature 3 Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Rep.), and elects rop Murray Crane (Rep.) to fill the unexpired f the late Senator Hoar.

ary 18.—The following United States Senators ilected by the legislatures of their respective: Chauncey M. Depew (Rep., N. Y.), Nelson W. h (Rep., R. I.), Eugene Hale (Rep., Maine), and J. rows (Rep., Mich.); ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley is elected United States Senator in Connecticut, tilander C. Knox (Rep.) in Pennsylvania.

ary 20.—United States Senator Reed Smoot, of takes the stand in his own defense in the investa of protests against his retaining his seat in sate.

OLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

mber 28.—The French ministry is sustained in amber of Deputies after a debate on the spying

mber 25.—Vilbrun Guillaume, former Haitien is of war, is sentenced to penal servitude for life dication in the fraudulent issue of bonds.

mber 26.—The Czar of Russia addresses to the an imperial decree entitled "A Scheme for the rement of the Administration of the State."

mber 27.—The Moscow Zemstvo adjourns indefideclaring it impossible to conduct public busiview of the attitude of the government in a to the semstvo meetings....A Haitien court a judgment in default condemning ex-President imprisonment for life in connection with the lent bond cases.

mber 28.—Premier von Koerber, of Austria, reffice....A new cabinet is formed in Greece, with yannis as premier.

mber 29.—The Town Council of St. Petersburg s to petition for the convening of a congress of matrives of the municipal councils of all Russia. ders are placed for the rearmament of the entire larmy.

mber 31.—Baron Gautch von Frankenthurn is api Austrian premier, to succeed Dr. von Koerber; ser members of the cabinet retain their portfolios. sary 6.—Members of the Danish cabinet resign,

to a disagreement over the military situation.

10.—The French Chamber of Deputies elects

10.—The president, to succeed M. Brisson.

tary 11.—King Christian of Denmark names J. distensen to form a new cabinet and take the minister of war and marine.

mry 15.—The Combes ministry in France decides

very 18.—The resignation of the Combes ministry peed by President Loubet, of France.



VICE-ADMIRAL DUBASSOV.
(Russian member of the North Sea Commission.)

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

December 22.—Japan consents to negotiate an arbitration treaty with the United States....The North Sea Commission begins its sessions in Paris, all four admirals being present; Admiral von Spaun, of the Austro-Hungarian navy, is unanimously chosen the fifth member of the commission.

December 28.—The French minister at Tangier is instructed to withdraw all Frenchmen from the capital Secretary Hay's note to the powers suggesting a further exchange of views in regard to a second peace conference at The Hague is made public.

December 26.—Bulgaria gives notice to the powers that she will not accept responsibility for reprisals made because of excesses committed by Turkish troops.

December 29.—It is announced that Admiral Kaznakov, whose health has given way, is to be succeeded by Admiral Dubassov on the North Sea Commission.

January 10.—A treaty of peace and amity between Chile and Bolivia is signed.

January 11.—It is announced at Washington that the arbitration treaties pending in the United States Senate will be withdrawn if amendments neutralizing their intended effect are made.

January 13.—The United States demands of Haiti the annulment of sentence against an American on pain of energetic intervention.

January 19.—The first public session of the North Sea Commission is held at the French foreign office....It is announced that the United States has received assurances from the powers that they will not attempt to extend their territorial possessions in China at the close of the Russo-Japanese war.

January 20.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Sweden and Norway is signed at Washington

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

December 21.—The Japanese occupy the height to the north of Hou-san-yen-tao, near Pigeon Bay, also the height on peninsula in Pigeon Bay.

December 22.—A Japanese squadron of powerful cruisers has gone to the South China Sea to meet the Russian Baltic squadron...The Japanese discover three Russian naval officers on board the captured steamer Nigretia.

December 25.—The Russians are dislodged from several outposts on the Japanese right....Admiral Togo announces the withdrawal of the majority of the Japanese fleet from Port Arthur.

December 27.—The Russian cartridges seized at Fengtai, near Peking, number about 3,500,000.

December 28.—The Japanese occupy the whole fort of Erhlung-shan; their casualties number 1,000. They capture 43 guns....Admiral Skrydlov is recalled from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg.

December 30.—Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura are enthusiastically welcomed at Tokio, where they are received by the Emperor of Japan.

December 31.—The Japanese capture Sung Shu-Shan, "H" Fort, and a new fort at Pan-Lang-Shan, thus securing control of the entire western half of the eastern fort ridge at Port Arthur.

January 1.—General Stoessel makes overtures for the surrender of Port Arthur.

January 2.—Formal terms for the surrender of Port Arthur are concluded at a conference between aides of the opposing generals....The Russian squadron of five battleships and three cruisers, with auxiliary craft, is anchored in the harbor of Sainte-Marie, Madagascar.

January 3.—The Japanese take formal possession of Port Arthur.

January 5.—The Czar summons an extraordinary war council.

January 6.—Only eighty of the Russian officers at Port Arthur accept the Japanese offer of parole.

January 8.—The transfer of prisoners at Port Arthur is completed, 878 officers and 23,491 men being surrendered.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

December 23.—The lieutenant and thirty-seven enlisted men of a detachment of Filipinos are ambushed and killed in Samar.

December 27.—President Roosevelt consents to become the honorary president of the American Committee on Excavations at Herculaneum.

December 28.—Thousands of workmen in the Baku oil fields go out on strike.

January 1.—For the first time in the history of United Italy, aldermen of the Clerical party attend the reception at the Quirinal.

January 6.—The Archbishop of Canterbury refuses a request of American churches that he have the educational tax removed from British Nonconformists.... The Forestry Congress in Washington adopts resolutions urging more stringent measures for preserving the timber on the public lands...Lick Observatory announces the discovery of a sixth satellite of Jupiter and a number of double stars.

January 9.—Secretary Morton and Admiral Dewey review, at Hampton Roads, the greatest assemblage of

warships ever known in the history of the United States.

January 10.—The annual meeting of the American Public Health Association is formally opened in Hayana,

January 11.—Ambassador Choate speaks at the unveiling of the statue of Lord Russell of Killowen at London.

January 19.—During the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva at St. Petersburg, grapeshot, discharged from a battery in firing a salute, falls near the person of the Czar....Six persons are killed and nine seriously injured in a collision of three trains on the Midland Railway of England.

OBITUARY.

December 21.—Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommaney, known as "the Father of the British Navy," 90.... Ex-United States Senator George L. Shoup, of Idaho, 68.

December 25.—Rev. John Mackenzie Bacon, a well-known English scientist, 58....Ex-Congressman Hugh H. Price, of Wisconsin, 45.

December 27.—Representative William F. Mahoney, of the Eighth Illinois District, 48....James F. Secor, an old-time shipbuilder of New York, 90.

December 28.—Eugene G. Blackford, formerly commissioner of fish and fisheries of New York State, 65.

December 31.—John Mollenhauer, a leading American sugar refiner, 77.... Ex-Congressman P. V. Deuster, of Wisconsin, 73.

January 1.—Chief Justice Albert Mason, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, 68....Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, 80.

January 3.—William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad Company, 42. (See frontispiece.)

January 4.—Theodore Thomas, the noted orchestra leader, 69 (see page 196)....Prof. Benjamin W. Frazier, of Lehigh University, 65.

January 5.—Ex-Gov. William Claffin, of Massachusetts, 87.... Henry V. Poor, known for many years as a railroad authority and an expert on financial affairs, 99..... Karl Klauser, a well-known musical instructor of Farmington, Conn., 81.... Madam Belle Cole, the American singer.

January 8.—Ex.-Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland, 60 Warren F. Draper, of Andover, Mass., a publisher of theological works, 86.

January 9.—Louise Michel, the French communist and anarchist agitator, 75.

January 10.—Rev. Edmund J. Wolf, D.D., president of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, 65.

January 11.—Prof. William T. Matthews, the well-known artist, 70.

January 12.—Ex-Gov. Silas Garber, of Nebraska, 72....K. H. Sarasohn, founder and editor of the *Jewish Daily News*, in New York City, 70.

January 13.—Rev. James Henry Parks, D.D., the well-known Baptist clergyman of New Jersey, 77.

January 15.—Robert Swain Gifford, an eminent landscape painter and etcher, 64.....Gen. Reuben Williams, the veteran editor of Indiana, 73.

January 17.—Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, founder of the free public library of Jersey City, 61....The Grand Duchess Caroline of Saxe-Weimar, 19.

January 19.—George Henry Boughton, the Anglo-American painter, 70.

SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



HUSH!!!-From the Evening News (Detroit).



True the Pres (Cleveland).



TRYING TO BLOCK HIS WAY. From the Tribune (Minneapolis).



PULL, THEODORE! PULL!

President Roosevelt and Chairman Cannon in the tariff-revision tug-of-war.—From the Record-Herald (Chicago).

THE cartoonists, last month, appreciated the President's interest in tariff revision, control of railway rates, exposure of Northwestern land frauds, naval expansion, progress at Panama, order in Venezuela, and many other desirable directions. On the last page of this department we reproduce two striking foreign cartoons, one from a Russian, the other from an Italian source.



THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY HITCHCOCK ARE AFTER BIG GAME IN THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE NORTHWEST.

From the Post (Washington),



OH, YES, THEY'RE PULLING TOGETHER ALL RIGHT. From the Journal (Minneapolis).



AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPELLS IT. From the Evening News (Detroit).



"Can you read the small print, Mr. Castro?"
From the Press (Cleveland).



5 AMANG YOU TAKING NOTES, AND, PAITH, HE'LL. PRENT IT."

s of Mr. Bristow's visit to Panama, to report upon gement of the Panama Railroad and its alleged with favored transportation systems.)

From the Leader (Cleveland).



WHY HE WAS WHIPPED.

MEAN BEAR (to the powers): "Well, you see, I ghting for a dinner, while he was fighting for his sologies to Æsop.)

From the Journal (Minneapolis).



THE CAUSE OF THE COLD WEATHER.

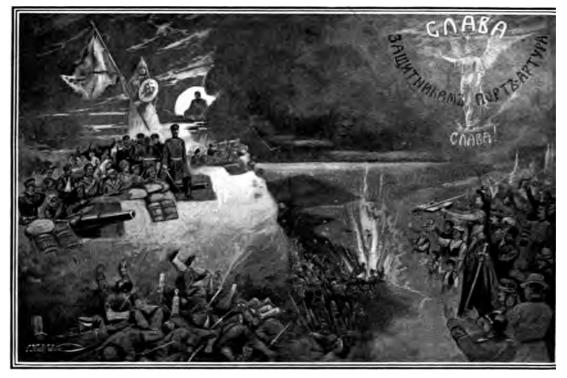
[Uncle Sam doesn't seem to find the latchstring out at Miss Canada's front door. But he must make it clear that he means business, and is able to take a reciprocal view.]

From the Record-Herald (Chicago).



PICKING OUT A FELLOW HE CAN LICK.

Lack of neutrality is as good an excuse as any, for Russia, if he decides to play even by grabbing more Chinese territory. From the Journal (Minneapolis).



HAIL DEFENDERS OF PORT ARTHUR! By the famous Russian cartoonist, S. Zhivotovski, in the Nica, the popular illustrated weekly of St. Petersburg.



THE RUSSIAN REFORMS.

. The Czar's small offering will not keep the bears off for long, "From Fischietto (Turin).



AN ALLY. RUSSIAN: "Halt! Who goes there?"
STRANGER: "Winter!"
RUSSIAN: "Advance, friend!"
From the Brooklyn Eagle (New York).

'HE PANAMA CANAL AND ITS PROBLEMS.

BY JOHN BARRETT.

(United States Minister to Panama.)

s the purpose of this article to discuss rme of the problems that confront the builder and master mind of the Panama

The point of view is that of a layman. guments are not technical or professional, mply those that appeal to practical stuof public affairs. Had not, however, the of the Review or Reviews specially referred to prepare a paper for lay readers monstrated to me its possible educational I ahould not have dared to assume this sible task.

he interest in the canal is so widespread mail is flooded with hundreds of letters all conceivable questions. Judging what ted from these queries and from the charif the discussions in American papers, I desvoring, with full appreciation of my omings, to answer through this medium sonable inquiries in non-technical, everyrms. These observations are based on gations conducted during the last six s. The execution of my duties has forly enabled me to study the whole canal t impartially and carefully on the ground, traverse several times nearly every foot route of the canal. Although my official cial relations with the Canal Commission, nor Davis, and Chief Engineer Wallace imate, the opinions expressed in this artinot in any measure commit them or reptheir conclusions.

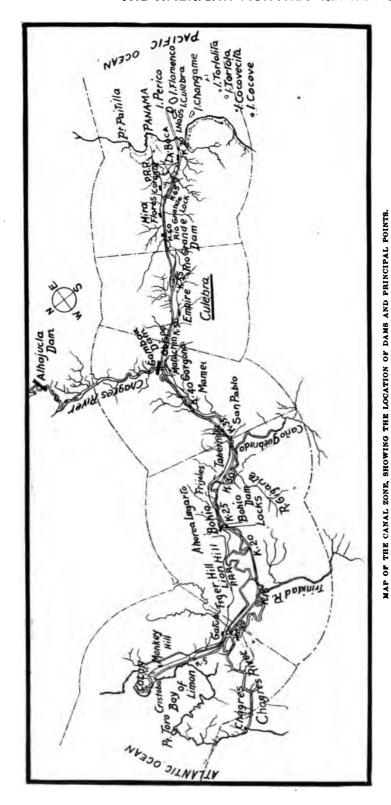
-GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHIEF ENGINEER WALLACE.

importance of the position of chief enof the Panama Canal cannot be overted by the average lay critic. His respones are far greater and broader than is
illy supposed by the person who looks at
astruction of the canal in a casual way. A
angineer, in the ordinary use of the term,
an who looks after the technical side of
k of this character. In truth, technical
edge is only one quality of the many that
ief engineer of such a mighty undertaking
cossess. Invoking a broader definition of
ering as that skill or profession which conand adapts the forces of nature for the

benefit of mankind, we find that the chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal must be a man of large experience, not only in technical construction, but in the management and direction of men and machinery, and in the meeting and mastering of all the many problems that confront him on every side.

If he knows how to erect a massive concrete dam or lock and to excavate millions of cubic yards of earth, he must also possess commercial and executive knowledge, so that he can do this work with the least expenditure of money and time and with the maximum of efficiency on the part of his subordinates. He may be able at a glance to tell just how a steam-shovel should be placed upon the side of a cut, but if he does not know how to provide an adequate system of transportation to remove the dirt and rock that this and other steam-shovels excavate, he will fail ignominiously. He may possess the technical skill which will enable him to design on paper every detail of the canal so that he will impress the world with its beauty and precision and with his own capability, but if he is ignorant in the direction of the complex system of labor, in the preparation and management of the intricate subdivisions of transportation, construction, excavation, mining, dredging, and finance, he will not answer the requirements of chief engineer upon this Isthmus.

The organization of men and the use of them to supreme advantage are among the chief considerations. By perfect organization, the chief engineer can save millions of dollars to the United States. Perhaps even more important than the organizer is the man who never forgets the value of money and time and finds out to the smallest fraction of a cent the cost of doing every variety of work on the canal within a given time. Here comes in the immeasurable practical advantage to the Canal Commission in having a man, like Chief Engineer Wallace, who has enjoyed long, exacting, and successful experience in managing all the details of a vast railroad system, where the use of every cent is carefully noted and computed, and where the efficiency of a man is measured by the greatest good and service for the railroad he can accomplish at the least cost. While I would not in any way reflect upon the technical skill and



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training of army engineers. and would give all credit for what they have accomplished and are accomplishing, it can be contended that few if anv army engineers have ever had such broad experience and training as Chief Engineer Wallace, and that it would therefore seem unwise if the construction of the canal, by any combination of circumstances, were taken out of the hands of this distinguished member of the citizen engineering profession and placed in the hands of the army. If the qualities required in a chief engineer were to

be summed up in terms to be appreciated by those of us who are not engineers but still are keenly interested in the practical success of the canal, it could be said that, estimating his total knowledge and experience as 100 per cent., about 25 per cent. should be classed as technical, 25 per cent. as executive, 25 per cent. as administrative and organizing ability, and 25 per cent. as diplomacy and knowledge of human nature. In other words, the chief engineer of the Panama Canal really re quires 75 per cent. of knowledge and experience along other than technical lines. His technical skill must be largely that of discrimination and judgment, to determine what is best among the designs and plans laid before him by his technical subordinates, and to decide, in turn. what is best to recommend to the Canal Commission. If he were unable to organize and administer his work and staff successfully, and if he lacked the power of execution or did not know how to deal with the men below him and above him, and with all others who meet him in a business or official way, he would make a signal failure. He can hire his technical skill, but no one but himself can supply the executive, administrative, and organizing ability, and the diplomacy, which are essential to the position.

I do not wish to indulge in any flattery, but I am convinced, after watching the work of Chief Engineer Wallace during a trying period of over six months, that he comes as near possessing all the qualities enumerated above as any man that could possibly be obtained, and I am quite sure that the judgment of Secretary Taft and the Congressmen who have recently visited the Isthmus, as well as that of the Canal Commission itself, coincides with my estimate of the man. It is therefore to be hoped that he will receive the support and cooperation, not only of the United States Government and of Congress, but of the American people, in his conservative and wise policy,-first, to find out what is the best thing to do here, and then to do it in the shortest time and at the smallest cost possible. Officials, engineers, and all other persons watching the work on the canal who reside in the United States should be patient, and be fair in their criticisms of what is being done here. It is one thing for an engineer or an editor, in the quiet, seclusion, and comfort of his own office in the United States. to sit down and write articles and editorials showing just how this vast undertaking should be carried out, and how the chief engineer should do this, that, and the other thing; but it is an entirely different responsibility to come down here on the Isthmus itself, right into the heart of the tropics, and into the midst of all kinds of

difficulties, handicaps, and embarrassments, and carry on the work to the satisfaction of all concerned.

As an entirely impartial observer, connected in no way with the Canal Commission, I beg of the American people to have every confidence in Chief Engineer Wallace, and to trust him to the fullest extent to complete the canal successfully, despite all obstacles. The government at Washington,

and Congress, however, have a grave responsibility in equipping him or the commission with sufficient authority, so that he may not be held back and delayed, as he now is, by certain unfortunate features of organization and responsibility. Perhaps there is no more constant responsibility on the chief engineer than that of keeping "graft" out of this vast work, where possibly \$250,000,000 must be expended before it is completed. The attacks are already being made by the "grafters," but they are making no progress with Chief Engineer Wallace. There is, therefore, consequent danger that they will endeavor to attack him under cover at Washington. There are evidences that they have commenced their insidious persecution. The good people of the central West, especially of Illinois, who have known him intimately through a long period of years, must stand by him in the fight that may yet be made upon him by those who are actuated only by selfish and personal interests.

In justice to Chief Engineer Wallace as he stands before the American people, and to correct some of the newspapers, which have unfairly assailed him for advocating a sea-level canal, and which have quoted him as saying that such a waterway would cost \$300,000,000 and occupy twenty years in construction, I desire to call attention to the fact that Mr. Wallace has not yet advocated either a sea-level or a high-level canal, and has not yet submitted any final figures as to the cost or time of construction. These stories and criticisms emanate from the statement he made before the Congressional



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

committee when they questioned him during their recent visit to the Isthmus. If this official report, later on submitted to Congress, is carefully read, it will be noticed that he himself did not make any final estimate or express any decided views. He simply informed the committee what were the estimates and the conclusions for a sea-level canal that could be based on the figures of the former commission, respectively of \$300,000,000 and twenty years. It is due to the conservative character of Chief Engineer Wallace's methods to state that he will not commit himself on this point until he has made such complete investigations and experiments that he will be sure of his premises and his deductions.

II.—A SEA-LEVEL OR HIGH-LEVEL CANAL?

Possibly the greatest general problem, and the one that awakens the most popular interest, is whether there shall be a sea-level canal, with only a tide lock on the Panama side, or a highlevel canal at 30, 60, or 90 feet above tide-water. with locks and dams in proportion. While I do not as a layman claim the right to discuss conclusively the technical questions involved in the determination of the level, yet I have, in common with all other Americans, a profound desire to see the kind of canal constructed that will best serve the commerce of the United States and the world. There is little doubt in the minds of the majority of men who study the question carefully, either in the United States or here on the ground, that if the chief engineer, after thorough investigation, favors a sea-level canal, that plan should be approved by Congress and the money provided to carry it

With the fullest respect for the views of those members of the commission who favor a high-level canal with locks, I shall submit herewith such arguments as may be understood by non-professional readers in support of the sea-level scheme. Some of the salient points that must be brought into consideration in deciding upon any level are: (1) interest on cost of construction; (2) annual charge for maintenance; (3) annual charge for operation; (4) value to ships of time occupied and safety assured in passing through the canal. In this connection it must be remembered that the canal which is the cheapest in the cost of construction may be the most expensive in the end.

We may now note the principal points in favor

of a sea-level waterway:

1. Increased economy of maintenance and operation as compared with canal with locks.

2. Time saved and dangers avoided in passage of vessels through a canal without locks.

3. Minimum of liability to damage in times of war, or by extraordinary action of the elements of nature, such as earthquakes, floods, etc.

4. Avoidance of the great cost of locks and dams, which sum can be applied against the increased original cost of the sea-level over the high-level canal.

5. Condition of flexibility which permits widening or deepening the canal without putting it out of service, whereas extensive widening and deepening of a high-level canal would destroy its utility for a long period and disastrously affect the commerce of the world.

The strongest arguments that can be presented in favor of a high-level canal, say of 90 feet or 60 feet, or even 30 feet, with, respectively, six, four, and two locks to correspond (as now planned), are those of cost and time required for construction. There is no doubt that the higher the level the quicker will be the time and the lesser the cost of construction.

It is reasonable, from data now at hand, to predict that the maximum difference in the time between the opening of a sea-level and a high-level canal to the ships of the world need not be more than four or five years, and that the cost of the former need not exceed the latter by more than \$50,000,000, unless some great unforeseen and unexpected difficulties are encountered.

As this statement will tend to arouse discussion, I have carefully worked out the figures in support of my contention. From knowledge we have at hand, based upon experience with the old French machinery, steam-shovels, and transportation facilities in the central, or Culebra, section, which presents the greatest difficulties and cost, it can be stated that this central section can be excavated, by the use of modern steamshovels and machinery, for \$30,000,000 less than the estimate of the former canal commission! Carefully computed figures of cost per cubic yard of earth and rock demonstrate this saving beyond question. For instance, Chief Engineer Wallace has already made the remarkable record of reducing the expense per cubic yard of excavation of earth and loose rock in the Culebra section from 80 cents per cubic yard under the French régime (and a figure used by the former commission in its estimates) approximately to 50 cents per cubic yard, and it is not at all improbable that he will have this down to 40 cents when modern American steam-shovels and transportation facilities under experienced engineers are installed. Now, to this \$30,000,000 let us add \$20,000,000 saved on construction of other sections of the canal, and we can count upon the sum

,000,000 as a clear saving over the former tes and rendered available for the conon of a sea-level canal. The estimate of rmer commission also included \$50,000, hich has been paid out in proportionate ts to the French company and the Panama nment for property and franchises.

re now add this latter \$50,000,000 to the \$50,000,000, we have a total of \$100,000,which subtracted from the total former te of \$300,000,000 will make the actual de cost of the sea-level canal only \$200,-0. The estimate of the former commiser a high-level canal was \$200,000,000. If stract from that the \$50,000,000 paid pronately to the French company and the a Government, we have \$150,000,000 as ual bona fide cost of the high-level canal. fference between the two projects, in conon of my conclusion stated above, of only 0,000. Of course, it may be maintained ere should be a corresponding deduction, ount of modern machines and methods, commission's estimates for a high-level but the point I wish to make is that a el waterway need not cost more than 0.000 beyond the average amount which merican people have been educated to must be expended to have any kind of a and which expenditure they have already with enthusiasm. Considering the sigvantages to be gained by a sea-level canal, ditional amount will be readily approved m, especially when they are convinced e time required will not be too long.

ing, I hope, demonstrated that these essof cost, based primarily on figures of the commission, whose estimates have been ered conservative and ample and have been questioned by engineers familiar he situation, are worthy of serious conion, I will try to show how a sea-level can be ready for use in ten years from y I, 1904, or in 1914. The one great ening problem is the removal and disposal of th and rock from the Culebra, or central, which is from eight to ten miles in

The control of the Chagres River is no considered by members of the commission the chief engineer and his assistants as ting any insurmountable difficulty or serilay in the completion of the canal. Of oint something is stated farther on. The ter of the work to be done on the other s of the canal is such that it can all be ted easily by the time the Culebra section y. In other words, it will take longer to te the ten miles of the Culebra section

than the other forty miles. This Culebra division is the only part of the canal route that really presents conditions and difficulties that have never been met before in canal-construction. The other portions have their counterparts in the Suez and Chicago Drainage canals. The tidewater sections on the Atlantic and Pacific, respectively from Colon to Bohio and from Panama to Miraflores, correspond to the work of the Suez Canal; the sections on the Pacific and Atlantic sides, respectively from Bohio to Obispo and from Miraflores to Pedro Miguel, have their counterpart in the Chicago Drainage Canal. We can, therefore, estimate almost to a day and a cent how long and how much it will take to build these portions of the canal. Stated in another way, the conformation of the surface and the character of the material are such that sufficient machines can be put to work to complete all the other sections before the Culebra division. with its many limitations and difficulties, is ready

These deductions now bring us to the main consideration of how much time will be required to excavate the Culebra, or central, division so that vessels drawing 25 to 30 feet can pass safely through. From thorough tests, Mr. W. E. Dauchey, the engineer under Mr. Wallace in charge of Culebra and formerly chief engineer of the Rock Island Railroad system, has demonstrated that the steam-excavators which are now at work in the Culebra cut can handle 25,000 cubic yards per machine per month, working ten out of twenty-four hours for twenty-five days in the month. This means an average of 360,000 yards per annum for each machine. If we make a liberal reduction of 50,000 yards for time when the machine is idle through repairs, rains, slides, etc., we can place this estimate at 310,000 cubic yards. Now, then, if two machines are placed every half-mile of the section, one on each side of the cut, for a distance of eight miles, allowing for the gradual slant on both sides, we have thirty-two machines excavating 9,920,000 cubic yards a year. As there are 100,000,000 cubic yards to be excavated in the Culebra division for a sea-level canal, we have approximately ten years required in which to do the work. Two years added for all kinds of contingencies makes twelve. The question now arises, How is the sea-level canal, then, to be finished by January, 1914, or less than ten years from now? The explanation is simple and logical.

These estimates just given are all based on the supposition that the steam-shovels, machinery, and forces work only in the daytime, or ten hours per day for twenty-five days in each month. The dam which it has been determined can be constructed in two years from now to control the Chagres River at Gamboa is sure to develop from 25,000 to 50,000 constant horsepower. This should yield sufficient electric power, not only to operate the transportation service and machinery of the canal, but to illuminate brilliantly the entire length of it and enable the construction to go on at night as well as in the day! As the climate not only permits work to be done at night, but makes that time, by avoidance of the sun, far better for the laborers, it seems entirely logical that the whole time for the construction of the canal, including that for the completion of the Gamboa dam and the installation of electric plants (inasmuch as electric light can be provided in the meantime from other sources and the use of the Gamboa power is purely for economy), might easily be reduced to one-half, or to six years. However, that there may be further allowances for rainy weather, landslides, other disadvantages, and possible lesser efficiency of night-work, we will add two years for the preparation of the canal for actual use and for the successful installation of the organization for operation, and then we should be able to see the largest vessels steaming through from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and vice versa, in 1914. The use of the canal by vessels of the average draught now coming to Panama and Colon can be expected even before dredging to the depth limit of forty feet is completed.

III.—PROJECTS FOR DAMS AND ARTIFICIAL LAKES.

As it is the purpose of this article, in accordance with the suggestion of the editor, to take up and discuss the important features of the work before Chief Engineer Wallace, so that the average non-professional man and woman can understand and take a deeper interest in the canal project, I will make brief reference to the much-discussed dams and artificial lakes which cut considerable figure in the plans of the Canal Commission. These are generally described as the Gatun, Bohio, Gamboa, and Alhajuela projects. The facts developed by the technical investigations of the engineers have practically eliminated all of these except the Gamboa dam. This will so restrain the waters of the famous Chagres River at all times, especially at the flood, that they will not flow into the canal so as to impede navigation or fill it with sediment. It is, in other words, practically the solution of the Chagres problem. The greatest engineering difficulty heretofore emphasized in constructing a canal across the Isthmus has been the presence of the Chagres River cutting into and across its route.

The Gamboa dam, which impounds the waters of the Chagres to the east of the canal and in the mountains, also carries with it the important project of a tunnel through the lateral mountains which will keep the surface of the water in an artificial lake at such a distance below the crest of the dam as to provide sufficient capacity to take care of the maximum flow of the Chagres without causing the dam to overflow. water drawn off by the conduits through the dam will generate electric power and also serve to reduce the level of the water above the dam. In case of a high-level canal, it can also provide the necessary water for the operation of the summit level. In the opinion of the best experts, the Gamboa scheme is entirely feasible, and will probably be followed, unless it is entirely given up, and a dam at Bohio constructed. The Alhajuela project is supplementary to the Bohio plan, and would simply form an additional reservoir farther up the Chagres to impound a portion of its waters and supply the Bohio lake in the event of a prolonged dry season. The Gatun dam below and in place of Bohio is now deemed impracticable on account of the extreme depth of bed-rock.

The dam at Bohio would require a gigantic structure, the highest in the world above bedrock and the deepest below the surface. Its purpose would be to make a large lake reaching back to the Culebra section and entered by a series of great locks, thereby saving a long distance of excavation. In other terms, the channel of the canal would extend fifteen miles through an artificial inland lake which would at the same time impound the waters of the Chagres River and allow them to pass off through a spillway without damage to the rest of the canal. The Bohio is only a necessity for the 90-foot level in combination with the artificial lake, while the Gamboa dam would serve all levels below the 90-foot.

The Bohio dam could only be constructed at an enormous cost and in the face of serious engineering difficulties. Solid rock is 165 feet below the level of the sea at Bohio, not to count the 50 feet between the level of the sea and the surface of the ground. Only an engineer can appreciate the vast difficulty of putting in a suitable foundation for such an immense structure 165 feet below the land level of tide-water. The problem is increased by the porous, water-bearing nature of the material overlying the rock at this point. If, moreover, this dam were ever seriously injured by earthquakes, or by explosives in time of war, the canal would be

lered absolutely useless for a long period, no man can overestimate the harm that ld result to the prestige and commerce of United States in such a situation. If the aboa dam were injured, the harm would only emporary, and the repairs could be made in imparatively short time. The flood resulting at wash out or partially fill with débris some ions of the canal, but dredgers and excavacould soon restore it to its proper condi-

At the Gamboa site, bed-rock is found at level, and no serious engineering difficulties d in the way of its construction. If built rding to the best modern practice, it will ce against all probabilities of freshets or a strains. The flow of the Chagres for a t many years has been carefully estimated, this dam would easily restrain its waters. flood has occurred on the Isthmus within record of mankind that could destroy it or tax the provisions made by its walls and the losed tunnel.

V.—THE PROBLEM OF SECURING COMPETENT LABOR.

ne of the most difficult problems before the mission and the chief engineer is that of ring competent labor. Skilled men of nearly lasses can be secured from the United States, up to the present time there has not been a cient number of ordinary day-laborers apng to supply the imperative demands of the f engineer. The average white laborers of United States cannot possibly stand the ical climate. It is therefore entirely out of question to think of employing them in any number. Americans can act in all posifrom foremen, machinists, and chainmen o the highest posts, but they suffice for no c lower than these positions. The force of department of engineering and construcon January 1, 1905, amounted, approxily, to 3,000 men. Of these, about 2,640 laborers paid in silver, or the currency of country, and classed as artisans, as laborers iving 174 cents silver per hour, and as laboreceiving 15 cents silver per hour. The artinumber 750, and receive wages averaging \$50 to \$150 silver per month. These ine a certain percentage of Americans and r foreigners who have drifted to the Isthmus one reason or another and yet are competent

Laborers who are paid 15 cents an hour ber about 1,500, while those who earn $17\frac{1}{2}$ s per hour are only 350. The latter class esent promotions from the former division. system of advancement has an excellent

effect on the great mass of laborers. These wages may not seem large in the United States, but they are far beyond what was paid on the Isthmus before the United States began work, and now represent to the fullest extent the earning capacity of the men compared with similar labor in the United States.

By far the greatest portion of common laborers upon the canal and associated works hail from Jamaica. After these come in varying proportions men from the other West Indian islands, Central and South American countries, and Panama. The actual natives of the Isthmus are not fond of the heavy hard work required by the chief engineer, and it is difficult to induce them to take positions other than those of light labor. A considerable proportion of the Jamaicans, left over from the old French régime, have made their homes permanently on the Isthmus, and therefore might be classed with the natives. They, however, rigidly refuse to renounce their allegiance as British subjects, and so should not be considered strictly as people of Panama.

be considered strictly as people of Panama.

Recently, Secretary Taft, accompanied by
Admiral Walker and Chief Engineer Wallace, visited Jamaica in the hope of making some arrangement with the government of that island so that its natives could come to the Isthmus in such numbers as are required for work on the canal, but the British governor-general stipulated terms which neither the Secretary of War nor the chief engineer have yet seen fit to accept. The fact remains, however, that plenty of labor, or all that is needed for the construction of the canal, could be obtained from Jamaica if the natives were only permitted to come to Colon. Careful investigation on the island of Jamaica, not only by Mr. Wallace, but by British Consul Mallet, of Panama, and Mr. Lee, secretary of the American legation, Panama, who accompanied Secretary Taft, developed the truth beyond question that the Jamaicans themselves are most anxious to secure employment at the hands of the commission, but that they are held back by the regulations of their government. I do not mention this as any reflection on the governor-general, but rather in the hope that he may see fit to alter his terms. In the meantime, Mr. Karner, assistant to Mr. Wallace. has gone to the Barbadoes, in response to an intimation from the British authorities, to investigate the possibility and feasibility of securing labor from that island, while further negotiations are being opened in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Various plans are also being discussed for the employment of Porto Ricans, Chinese, and Japanese. Porto Ricans will be tried, but are com-

monly considered as lacking sufficient endurance. The present laws of Panama excluding Chinese, and the fear of the American authorities that they might be smuggled into the United States in large numbers from the Isthmus, stand in the way of their employment. These objections to the Chinese can be removed by rigid regulations, and there is a growing feeling that the commission may be absolutely dependent upon them for reliable permanent labor. The result of the war between Japan and Russia will have a bearing on the employment of Japanese coolies. If that struggle is soon over, it is not improbable that a considerable number of them could be put to work. There is one great advantage in having different kinds of laborers,-if they are all of one nationality, there will be constant danger of strikes and sympathetic opposition to the emplovers: if the labor is divided among various nationalities, there will be a measure of competition and a lack of sympathy that will tend to the accomplishment of far greater results in the amount of work done.

The total number of men employed in every way by the Canal Commission at present reaches, approximately, 4,000, there being 1,000 under General Davis in addition to the 3,000 under Chief Engineer Wallace. The stories often published in the United States that 25,000 or 30,-000 laborers will be required on the canal are gross exaggerations. The best estimates limit the number, when the work is in full swing, to 15,000. If we add another 10,000 to cover families and people brought here in one way and another on account of the canal-construction, we can conservatively state that the total increase of population resulting from the building of this waterway will not exceed 25,000. I mention this in order to destroy the effect of some of the foolish reports that have gained credence in the United States and tended to bring Americans of all kinds, seeking business opportunities or employment, to the Isthmus. This legation has so many demands made upon it to pay return passages to the United States and to assist stranded Americans that the minister speaks feelingly.

V.—THE WELFARE OF EMPLOYEES ON THE ISTHMUS.

The comprehensive attention of the chief engineer to all the important details of this work is illustrated by his interest in the physical and moral welfare of the canal employees. From his wide experience as one of the principal executives of the Illinois Central Railway, he recognizes that the amount of work done by employees is vastly increased by their physical and

moral condition. He is doing everything he can to provide them with satisfactory dormitories and accommodations, although he has been heavily handicapped in the first stages of the work by the lack of proper quarters. He is now cooperating with Governor Davis, Colonel Gorgas, chief of the sanitary staff, and myself to perfect plans for the establishment of branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in Panama, Culebra, Empire, and Colon, so that every provision under the wise management of this organization, as developed by its long experience in the United States and foreign countries, will be made for the welfare of the young men in the form of suitable places for rendervous, amusement, entertainment, and physical exercise in a wholesome moral environment.

As it is now, most of the young men on the Isthmus have absolutely no places of amusement, recreation, and rendezvous except the saloons and gambling places. It is believed by the gentlemen named above and by Secretary Taft that the Canal Commission has a right (under the instructions of the President to provide for the well-being of the men in their employ) to appropriate money for the construction of necessary buildings for the Young Men's ('hristian Association and for maintenance, especially as this association is entirely non-sectarian. Catholics as well as Protestants are welcome to its membership. It is to be hoped that the Canal Commission, for its own good and for the efficiency of its employees, will take the necessary steps in this matter. They can certainly count upon the unanimous support of Christian family influence throughout the United States in doing whatever is required and reasonable for the moral and physical well-being of the sons and brothers who leave the favorable surroundings of their homes in the United States to serve their country in the construction of this mighty waterway in a tropical land and under totally different conditions.

That families in all parts of the United States have a direct personal concern in the work of the canal is demonstrated by a list showing the States from which hail the men, including engineers, assistant engineers, rodmen, clerks, stenographers, foremen, machinery engineers, and others on the "cold roll" employed in the engineering and construction divisions of the Isthmian Canal Commission, as follows: New York, 49; Illinois, 33; District of Columbia, 16; Michigan, 16: Massachusetts, 14; Virginia, 12; Pennsylvania, 8; New Jersey, 6; Minnesota, 6; Indiana, 6; Maryland, 5; Louisiana, 5; Iowa. 4; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 3; West Virginia, 2; Mississippi, 2; Colorado, 2; Maine, 2; Georgia, 2; Florida, 2; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 2; Con-

2; California, 2; Nevada, 1; Wisconrkansas, 1; Vermont, 1; North Caro-Rhode Island, 1; Kentucky, 1; Kan-That the chief engineer also takes into tion the right and ambition of the en of Panama to secure employment Canal Commission is shown by the fact out of 360 high-class employees are This latter condition has completely the complaints that were started in to the effect that the work of the canal ging no benefit to the better class of s in the form of employment. This list ove does not include 256 other highdoyees under the special section of adion of the canal zone, at the head of General Davis. These come from all of the United States, and include forty omen nurses in the different hospitals. proportion of the administrative staff es of Panama. The totals given above en under Mr. Wallace and 256 under Davis will increase, within another ectively to 600 and 400, or 1,000 in all. eature of my discussion would not be without at least a passing reference to ary staff and the health conditions. lorgas, at the head of the sanitary force, by Major LaGarde, Dr. Carter, Dr. ad other competent and experienced triving with all his energies, despite the um of money placed at his disposal, to he yellow-fever and malarial mosquito prevent the spread of these dreaded In the opinion of many who are com-

judge, it is a pity, and even a serious that Colonel Gorgas has not been proth a larger sum and more extended orn to prosecute his work. It is of the mportance that he should be dealt with if he is to stamp out these diseases and s brilliant record in Cuba. Up to this there have been about fourteen cases of ver during the last six or seven months, ximately, since July 1, 1904, of which er of deaths has not exceeded 20 per has been demonstrated that the best for yellow fever is good nursing, and employed in the hospitals at Panama n some forty young women, trained rom the United States and Canada, rection of Miss Hibbard, who also disd herself in Cuba. The fact that a rican women have died here of vellow no cause for panic or alarm either on nus or in the United States, because ver has been prevalent to a greater or ee in Panama for scores of years, and

these particular deaths have been proved to have resulted largely from primary carelessness on the part of the victims. Of course, there is always the possibility of an extended outbreak of either yellow fever or malaria, in the form of the so-called Chagres fever, but it is to be hoped that the sanitary staff may have the time and the support to conquer these enemies of the canal's successful construction.

VI.—ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

Before concluding this discussion, it is well to note some of the many other responsibilities that are resting upon the shoulders of the chief engineer.

1. He is building an entire new sewerage system for the city of Panama, which requires a large staff of men, under Mr. C. B. Davis, engineer in charge, and which presents many in-

teresting problems of sanitation.

2. He is constructing a system of water-works, the first ever possessed by Panama, to bring water some ten miles, from Rio Grande Lake, near Culebra cut, to every house in Panama and the suburbs. Private interests have endeavored to force Mr. Wallace to take water from another point on the Juan Dias River, farther distant from Panama, at a largely increased cost, but he has stood by his project, and will be able to supply water of equal quality to Panama in a third of the time and at a third of the cost that would be required by the scheme supported by private interests.

3. He has before him the prospect of being called upon to take over the management of the Panama Railway, so that it may be run in harmony with the plans of the commission and in complete coöperation with the chief engineer. Mr. Wallace's large experience as a railway man will be of great practical benefit here, because the rapid construction of the canal depends in considerable measure on the assistance of the

Panama Railway.

4. He must make a new harbor at Colon, the Atlantic end of the canal, dredging its entire area and building massive breakwaters, so that it can hold the commercial and naval fleets of the world; he must raise the city of Colon several feet above its present level and provide it with water and sewerage systems, and he must erect a great electric-power plant near Gamboa, surpassed only by the plant at Niagara Falls, which will supply electric light for the entire Isthmus, and electric power for running the railways and machinery required in the construction of the canal.

VII.—LEADING QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

I am repeatedly asked whether the application of the civil-service regulations assists or hampers the chief engineer. My answer is frank: One of the most perplexing and unexpected difficulties that confronts Chief Engineer Wallace is the application of the civil-service rules to the employees in his departments of the canal work. It is to be hoped that these regulations will not be enforced as originally announced, and there is reason to believe that the visits to the Isthmus of Secretary Taft and the Congressional committee, who were able to see the difficulties of the application of these rules, will result in their modification. The fact that two experts were recently sent to Panama by the Civil Service Commission to investigate the facts is another hopeful sign. While the civilservice system is thoroughly applicable to most of the departments in Washington, the peculiar conditions here make it impossible to apply it without serious embarrassment to the chief engineer. In Washington and the United States, the work in the governmental departments is regular, uniform, and continuous. Here, it is entirely of an emergency nature. Although it will probably continue for eight or ten years, it will be always changing in its character, and will demand an organization, not only highly efficient, but very flexible. It is difficult to imagine any influence that would hamper a man of the wide experience and great executive training of Chief Engineer Wallace more than to be compelled to appoint, promote, or remove his assistants, upon whom he depends for effective execution of his orders, by and with the consent of civil-service officers, no matter how able and sympathetic these latter men may be. Then, again, the constant necessity of shifting men from one department to another, according as their fitness as determined by trial or as the emergencies of the work require, in order to keep up the standard of efficiency, often conflicts with the civil-service regulations. In short, Chief Engineer Wallace is like a general of an army deploying his troops in battle, and who must always be ready for a new situation. His working forces must possess the highest measure of mobility to achieve victory over the difficulties in his way. I make this statement with all the more earnestness because I am a sincere believer in the general utility and benefit of the civil-service regulations.

A number of questions are repeatedly asked in regard to the dimensions of the canal. The total length of the canal, from a depth of 40

feet in the Caribbean Sea near Colon to 40 feet in the Pacific Ocean near Panama, will be very close to 50 miles. The depth of the canal proper, from the surface of the water to the bottom, will probably be 40 feet, so as to enable the largest vessels to pass in safety. The width on the surface will vary from 200 feet on straight lines or tangents to 280 feet on curves. The bottom will vary from 125 feet on tangents to 200 feet on curves. The cubic yards of earth and rock to be excavated vary, according to the estimates of the former canal commission, from 100,000,000 cubic yards for a high-level canal to 300,000,000 cubic yards for sea-level. If any one wishes to get a practical measure of what this latter excavation includes, let him estimate by arithmetic how large a wall he could build around the world with the earth and rock taken out, or how many miles of new subway in New York City would have to be excavated to equal this vast total. Then he will realize what a responsibility and what labor there are before Chief Engineer Wallace.

The question is often asked in the American press and in letters written by those who have not visited the Isthmus, When is the actual work of the canal going to begin? The answer is that work not only has begun, but is being carried forward with remarkable success, considering all the hindrances and embarrassments that confront the chief engineer in the inauguration of such a mighty undertaking. If the critics who are skeptical about the work done could have visited the Isthmus about July 1, 1904, and could come here now, they would be convinced beyond question that a vast amount of preparatory work has been accomplished, and that everything is moving along as rapidly as can be expected in face of many difficulties. It is not for me to discuss any alleged deficiencies or weaknesses that there may be in the present system, and I am confident that if there are such they will be eliminated in due course of time.

The Canal Commission, which is composed of able men, is doing all in its power to inaugurate the successful running of the extensive machinery under its control, and its efforts should not only be considered with patience, but should be supported by all who desire to see the canal carried through to early completion. The names of Admiral Walker and General Davis, respectively representing the navy and army, and of Parsons, Burr, Harrod, and Grunsky, most prominent in the engineering profession, are guaranties to the American people that the canal will be constructed with honor and credit to the nation.

Panama, January 3, 1905.

REET-RAILWAY FARES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY EDWARD DANA DURAND.

port of the United States Census Buon street and electric railways, just brings out vividly the rapidity with ricity has usurped the domain of urortation, and the wonderful extension ement in facilities which the change . In 1890, the length of all the streetcks (including, as in all other cases entioned, second tracks, sidings, and 1 the country was 8,123 miles. Nearths of this trackage was operated by er. In 1902, but a dozen years later, ailways and interurban lines had 22,f track, on 97 per cent. of which electhe motive power. The stumbling jerky cable, the smoky locomotive, all but banished by the trolley and

olutionary change meant, first and conomy. On the strictly horse rail-90, the operating expenses averaged ent. of the gross earnings, and the t of carrying a passenger was slightly and one-half cents. The operating exll the railways in 1902 were only 57.5 f their operating earnings, and the t of carrying a passenger had fallen

C TRACTION AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

ing in cost of transportation has, in easure, inured to the benefit of the has made the railway companies wille to extend their lines far into the our great cities, and to establish them s of towns of moderate size which upport horse railways. The economy advantages of electricity have made o, the modern "interurban railway," ance of which as an economic and r may be roughly judged by the fact 2, more than 7,500 miles of electric y outside the limits of incorporated ies and urban communities. The natof the increased facilities has been an rowth of the traffic of the street and es. They carried 2,023,010,202 fare in 1890 and 4,774,211,904 in 1902. fare passengers, there were in the latre than a billion transfer passengers,

as against a mere fraction of that number in 1890. The average passenger gets a longer ride for his money to-day than he did fifteen years ago, to say nothing of the greater speed and greater comfort which electricity has brought. It is, indeed, impossible to overestimate the importance of the service rendered to the people by the street railway, particularly in our great urban communities. Without cheap and quick transportation, the overcrowding of the population in our huge cities would long ago have become intolerable. The census statistics show that much the greater part of the increase in urban population during recent years has been spread over the outlying areas, the accessibility of which depends mainly on the street railways. Side by side with this dispersion of residences has come, largely through the aid of the same agency, a marked and advantageous concentration in the location of business establishments of all classes.

But, greatly as the people have benefited by the introduction of electric traction, its economies have been still more beneficial to the street-railway companies. They have not reduced their fares in any proportion to the saving in expense. Street-railway service is, indeed, worth to us more than we have to pay for it, but people are yet properly asking whether we have to pay for it more than it fairly costs. No other feature of the recent census report will draw so much public attention as the statistics bearing upon the question of the reasonableness of fares, although the report itself, as befits a census investigation, presents no direct conclusions on this subject.

FARES NOT LOWER IN LARGE THAN IN SMALL

It goes almost without saying that an increase in the population of a city should reduce the cost of carrying passengers, and that it should cost less to carry a passenger in a great city than it does in a small town. As a matter of fact, however, there has been no lowering of fares in most of our great urban communities for several decades, and the fares in the largest cities are usually as high or higher than those in small places. In none of our cities of more than five hundred thousand people is the prevailing charge of street railways other than five

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HARVESTING SUGAR CANE NEAR CARÁCAS.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK IN VENEZUELA.

BY G. M. L. BROWN.

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Others, however, regard this view as extreme. Two years ago, they admit, the country was at a very low ebb financially, but since then there has been a marked improvement, and they point to the fact that the crops are being harvested; that trade is, at least, steady and unrestricted, and that the government, with all its faults, is meeting its current obligations. As to another revolution, when, they ask, was there not talk of a revolution? The indications are that there will be, at least, several years of peace, and peace in Venezuela means prosperity, no matter how bad the government may be.

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ban). Both systems have about the same proportion of the expensive underground-trolley construction. The Washington lines have securities amounting to \$186,416 per mile of track. Heavy stock-watering accompanied the railway consolidations in Washington, yet this capitalization is only a little more than one-third as great as that of the New York company and its subsidiary lines (excluding the Third Avenue system), which amounts to \$494,399 per mile. Many other equally marked differences in capitalization could be pointed out. Without careful study of local conditions, it is impossible to draw precise conclusions regarding the comparative cost of railways, but there is no doubt that many of the differences in capitalization bear no relation to cost.

FAMILIAR INSTANCES OF STOCK-WATERING.

It would require a volume to present the mass of facts which have been brought to light during recent years with regard to the overcapitalization of scores of individual street-railway companies. It is well known that many such companies have openly offered large bonuses of stock to purchasers of their bonds: often, indeed, railways have professedly been constructed wholly from the proceeds of bonds. The history of the consolidations and reorganizations by which the railway systems of most of our great cities have been welded together is replete with evidence of stock-watering. The new companies which have taken over existing lines have often added large amounts of securities without in any proportionate measure adding to the actual investment. Sometimes, as in New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, the process of combination and reorganization has been repeated again and again, the stocks and bonds becoming more inflated at each turn.

ENGINEERS' ESTIMATES OF COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

The most common method of criticising the capitalization of street railways is by comparison with estimates of engineers regarding cost of construction, or with known figures of cost for individual roads. Many erroneous conclusions have been drawn from such comparisons. The wide differences in the character of track, and in the quantity and quality of equipment. as well as the differences in cost at different periods of time, have often been overlooked or underestimated. A careful study of the most trustworthy of the many published estimates of cost, however, will show that in every case they are far below the capitalization of a large majority of the railways of the character to which the estimates apply.

This is true, for instance, of the estimates made in 1902 by Mr. Bion J. Arnold, one of the leading electrical engineers of the country, regarding the value of the street railways of Chicago and the cost of reconstructing them. These estimates, submitted in a report to the Chicago City Council, were beyond question liberal. The general level of wages and prices of materials at the time was decidedly higher than the average since 1890.

One of Mr. Arnold's estimates is for track laid with six-inch rails, weighing 78 pounds per yard and resting on wooden ties with earth foundstions—a common construction such as prevails in many medium-sized cities. The cost of the rails is put at \$5,025, and the total cost for ordinary track at \$10,182. For the "special work" at street intersections and crossings, Mr. Arnold allowed an amount equal to an average of \$4,000 per mile for all the track. This is liberal even for large cities, and is much in excess of the cost of special work in places of moderate size, where the systems are less complicated. Adding 10 per cent. to the other items for engineering and administration of construction, the total cost of the track alone was brought to \$15,600 per mile (single track). The most common style of track in Chicago, according to Mr. Arnold, would cost slightly more than this. The cost of overhead trolley construction was estimated at \$4,050 per mile for each track where the construction spans a double track. To the costs thus far mentioned must, in cities, be added that of paving the track between the rails. Asphalt pavement eight feet wide, at \$2.80 per square yard, requires \$12,880 per mile. This would give, for the style of track under consideration, an aggregate cost of \$32,530 per mile, exclusive of equipment.

Many railways in the larger cities have heavier rails and stronger foundations than were covered by this estimate. Another calculation of Mr. Arnold was based on the very best modern construction, with 9-inch 120-pound rails, laid of concrete beams. The style of construction here provided for is decidedly superior to that of the greater part of the trackage in cities of the first class. Such track, with asphalt paving and overhead trolley construction, was estimated to construction, was estimated to construction.

To each of these estimates must be added the cost of power plant, barns, cars, and other equipment. The ratio of the cost of these element to that of roadbed is much higher in the greatities than in small towns or on interurban raways. From Mr. Arnold's figures we may rought estimate that the cost of reproducing the element tric stations, buildings, machinery, rolling stock



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Others, however, regard this view as extreme. Two years ago, they admit, the country was at a very low ebb financially, but since then there has been a marked improvement, and they point to the fact that the crops are being harvested; that trade is, at least, steady and unrestricted, and that the government, with all its faults, is meeting its current obligations. As to another revolution, when, they ask, was there not talk of a revolution? The indications are that there will be, at least, several years of peace, and peace in Venezuela means prosperity, no matter how bad the government may be.

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ture. It is highly improbable, however, that for the future there should be such revolutionary changes as the substitution of the cable for the horse, or of electricity for the cable and for steam. The idea, recently advanced, that automobiles will replace ordinary street cars, hardly seems well founded in view of the decidedly greater cost of operating and maintaining automobiles, and in view of the advantage, where streets are of sufficient width, in confining part of the traffic to fixed tracks in the center. It seems, therefore, that a very moderate percentage of the value of property would represent a sufficient allowance for the depreciation due to future progress of the art of urban transportation.

The argument of depreciation has been often used in a most juggling fashion with reference to the charges of public-service corporations. The fundamental point is that, if street-railway fares are to be fixed with a view to providing for depreciation, capitalization should also be adjusted to depreciation. A depreciation fund is properly intended to prevent the necessity of capitalizing outlived property. Railway companies should set aside adequate depreciation funds from their net earnings, instead of hastening to pay the earnings all out as dividends. and they should make those improvements which depreciation necessitates out of such funds, instead of issuing more securities on which the people are expected to furnish a return.

It must be admitted that for some time during the later '80's and the earlier '90's, that form of depreciation which is due to the progress of the art was taking place so rapidly that it would have been impossible for most street-railway companies to set aside a sufficient amount from their earnings to cover it. They were justified in increasing their capitalization more rapidly than the value of their property increased. For such companies, however, the proper policy would have been to begin at once the accumulation of post-mortem depreciation funds, as it were, in order gradually to reduce their capitalization. And it may be noted that precisely those companies which had lost most heavily through the abandonment of outlived properties were, in most instances, those whose heavy traffic and earnings would best have enabled them to pursue this policy.

It would require a very extended discussion to attempt to arrive at a conclusion as to what

would constitute a reasonable street-railway fare in cities of different population and different conditions. A rough estimate may, perhaps, be hazarded with regard to the average railway in cities of the first rank, though, of course, a fare which would be proper under average conditions would be too low on some lines and too high on others.

WHAT IS A REASONABLE FARE?

It has been estimated that \$60,000 per mile of track would cover the cost of constructing and equipping the average surface railway in cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants. A return of 5 per cent. on this investment should be adequate in view of the fact that there is almost no risk in the street-railway business in a great city. A further allowance of 5 per cent. yearly on the investment should be ample to cover depreciation in all its forms. Interest and depreciation would thus amount to \$6,000 per year for each mile of track. The number of fare passengers carried by surface lines in cities of the first class averages about four hundred and fifty thousand annually per mile, so that 11 cents per passer ger would suffice for interest and depreciation charges. Adding to this amount the 3 cents required for operating expenses and payments to the public treasury, we have 41 cents as a reasonable fare under average conditions. If, instead of 5 per cent., the allowance for depreciation be fixed at 3 per cent.,—at which rate, by compounding, a fund would be accumulated sufficient to replace the entire plant in about twenty years,—a quarter of a cent could be taken off the fare. It is practically certain, in view of the increase of traffic which would follow a lessening of the charge for transportation, that the rate of six tickets for twenty-five cents would, in most large cities, return a fair profit on the capital actually invested. In those cities which, like New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, now demand from the street railways considerable payments for franchise privileges is addition to ordinary taxes, the abandonment of such requirements in favor of lower fares, in accordance with a principle now very generally approved, would render a straight four-cent fare reasonable. A still lower charge would be just in some individual cases, even at the present time; and it is highly probable that, in most great cities, future growth of traffic will make furthe reductions in fare possible from time to time.





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SIZE AND RESOURCES REPUBLIC.

some or he whole the more rational one to largest republic in South America, and the control of the statistics cannot be leastly to rank next to Brazil and Argenti species of a section is some years gap in the impopulation and in importance. Yet green many secrets in second almost smoons, that Poru, Columbia, and Chile exceed so were to suppose the inspecse should not have population, and Chile and Uruguay P marker of the Control the second of the second of the blocks in The transition with the transition and the second of the second of the blocks in the second of the s

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of the continent, the accessibility of the interior through the lake of Maracaibo, and the magnificent river system of the Orinoco.

Comparing Venezuela with our own country, we find that it is equal to all of our Atlantic and Gulf States combined, without Texas, for which we may substitute Wisconsin. And, while only a third of the vast territory is supposed to be capable of cultivation, this would make a farm nearly five times the size of Ohio. Yet the population, including nearly a hundred thousand savages, is considerably less than that of Massachusetts.

In climate and resources, Venezuela is peculiarly favored. Owing to the altitude of her mountain valleys, there is a large temperate area, principally given up

to coffee and sugar cultivation, but producing as well a great variety of fruits and vegetables, maize, yams, beans, and peas, mostly for local consumption. On the lowland slopes and along the coasts and rivers are found the famous cacão estates. Tobacco also is grown in this region, and every kind of tropical fruit. Here, too, are to be found such natural forest products as copaibá, caoutchouc, the tonca bean, and vanilla.

Of the wealth and extent of the forests, no estimate can be made. At the World's Columbian Exposition (I have not been able to get the particulars of her exhibit at St. Louis), Venezuela displayed no less than one hundred and sixty-five kinds of wood, most of which are, as yet, unknown to commerce. Twenty of these were dye and tanning woods, and more than half were reported to be "serviceable for construction, as they are hard, close-grained, and almost imperishable." Yet the annual export of timber from all Venezuelan ports would hardly make one respectable cargo, and is no more than a few days' output from the average Michigan sawmill.

Many of these forests, of course, are almost inaccessible, and despite the government's glowing reports, it is not to be supposed that all the woods they exhibit will be marketable,—at least, not in this generation. Some samples of mahogany, for example, that were shown me were of a very poor grade, coarse and porous, and the



THE UNIVERSITY OF CARACAS.

(This institution dates back over three hundred years, and has long been famous throughout Spanish-America.)

price asked in Carácas was higher than the price of the finest quality in Hamburg. The Venezuelan forests will some day yield a valuable output, but at present there is no skill shown in selecting the wood, the facilities for getting it shipped are of the poorest, and the wages of the Venezuelan peon make the price prohibitive.

CATTLE-RAISING AND LAND VALUES,

The vast llanos of the Orinoco, which comprise almost half the total area of the country, unless the term be restricted to the plains upon the left bank of the river, are devoted almost exclusively to cattle-raising, an industry that has languished in recent years, owing to unsetled conditions and the practical monopoly of export. The llanos, in fact, are in much the same condition of development as were the Argentine pampas half a century ago, and while larger in area than Texas, they support, probably, less than a sixth the number of cattle, although Texas now produces enormous crops of cotton and corn and other cereals. No other region in the world, healthful, fertile, and accessible as is the Orinoco basin, is in such a backward state, and none could be settled more rapidly were there a stable government and unrestricted commerce.

No better illustration could be given of the stagnant condition of trade and agriculture on the Orinoco than the attempted sale of the Crespo



A COFFEE TRAIN COMING INTO CARÁCAS.

estate, to the west of the Caura River. This property belonged to the late President Crespo, who shrewdly appropriated the finest lands that he could lay his hands upon. It contains more than a million and a half acres, and is situated about one hundred miles above Ciudad Bolivar. being readily accessible to steamers of light draught. The estate produces sugar, tobacco, rice, rubber, tonca beans, and all the food that is consumed on the place. It is well watered, and every stream literally teems with edible fish. It supports large herds of cattle and horses, and these could be greatly increased without ex-hausting the pasture. Furthermore, there has been quite an outlay in houses, sugar mills, wells, corrals for the cattle, etc. Yet this estate has been offered by the Crespo heirs, who have to sell for political reasons, at a price as low as two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is still upon the market, I believe, at that price. On the Paraná, such a property would readily bring ten times as much, and could be sold and resold, mortgaged at a low interest, or divided into small farms on the "colony" system and leased to European immigrants. But therein lies the difference between the Argentine Republic and Venezuela.

It must not be supposed that cattle-raising in Venezuela is confined to the llanos. Excellent grazing lands are found in the whole region bordering upon the Caribbean Sea, and all the northern ports carry on an active trade both in live stock and hides. Here, as on the Orinoco,

unfortunately, local monopolies exist. A few influential men, with the connivance of the government, form a "ring" and force the stock-breeders to sell to them at their own price. If the latter refuse, they find themselves obliged to pay such excessive taxes and shipping fees, with, probably, a few additional fines, that profits are out of the question. Whereupon they wisely come to terms with the "ring." Live-stock raising in the north, however, important as it is becoming. will always remain secondary to agriculture; but whether coffee will continue to be the chief crop, or will be superseded by a more staple product, it would be impossible to predict. Cacão

culture will undoubtedly increase, though the limited area suited to the plant will prevent any overproduction, as has occurred with coffee.

CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Venezuelan cacão, the chocolate of commerce, as is well known, is the best in the world. It has long been the most staple crop in the country, and though the output compared with coffee is insignificant, it yields a handsome profit to the planter,—or rather it would, if the government were not so assiduous in taxing the industry.

Sugar, which, like cacao, is indigenous, yields abundantly; but, fortunately perhaps, very little



INTERIOR OF A CARÁCAS WAREHOUSE.

ed for export. The home market, howwing to a prohibitive tariff, is entirely in ads of the producer, and the housewife, sequence, has to content herself with a ste grade (properly refined sugar cannot at any price), for which she pays, at recents a pound. The crude brown sugar pressed into conical loaves called "papawhich retail for five cents a pound, and used exclusively by the poorer classes, gain an apparently highly lucrative inis so well taxed that the planter gets but rate return on his capital, and frequently hatever.

HE PLIGHT OF THE COFFEE-PLANTER.

position of the coffee-planter, however, is surably worse. The price of coffee has llen so low that his only hope is to clear es; but with a majority, even this has spossible, and some of the finest estates, a decade ago, brought their owners an income of from fifty thousand to a hundred id dollars, are now being worked at a heavy By an unfortunate coincidence, the fall in ccurred about the time of the first Herrevolution, so that the cost of production p when the planters were least able to e increased outlay. Even at the present bor is scarce and expensive, the wages of on varying from forty to eighty cents a rhile the government, evidently willing he whole industry ruined, has rigorously the export duty.

d an interesting conversation with the of an hacienda, or estate, situated almost and a half's journey (reckoned by pack



TENERMAN MAKING NETS, NEAR PUERTO CABELLO.



WOMEN SORTING TOBACCO IN A CARÁCAS FACTORY.

donkey) from the capital. The cost of raising coffee on his estate and transporting it to Carácas, he informed me, is eleven dollars per hundredweight. The current price in Carácas for coffee of that grade is just ten dollars, so that he loses a dollar on each hundred pounds.

"Are you marketing it, then?" I asked.

"Not at present. I am storing it in the hope of better prices next year. In the meantime, we are giving all our attention to maize. We are making a good profit on this, and are planning to double the crop next season. We are also experimenting, on some lowlands, with cacao, with encouraging results."

"Is your land not suitable for tobacco also?" I asked.

"Yes, we can grow an excellent tobacco, but the government taxes it so heavily that there is no profit in it."

"Venezuela used to export considerable indigo," I continued. "Is none being grown now?"

"No," he replied, with a smile; "I think it must be fifty years since indigo has been raised in Venezuela."

"Would it not pay to try it again?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "We are not an enterprising people, señor, and one never knows

what attitude the government will take toward a new industry."

This is only too true. Instead of fostering its agricultural resources, the government incessantly preys upon them, never, apparently, having heard the story of the goose that laid the golden eggs. When this suicidal policy is changed, whether it be during this century or the next, and the people are encouraged to take up land with the assurance that taxes will be moderate and for legitimate purposes only, Venezuela will astonish the world by the extent and variety of her natural resources.

Whether indigo will be cultivated again or not, cotton will certainly be raised extensively, and tobacco, a very fine grade of which is now produced, will become one of the most important exports. Sugar, also, if the foreign markets are favorable, tropical fruits, cocoanuts, rubber, and, possibly, maize and rice will be largely exported. Olive orchards and vineyards will be planted to supply the home market with oil and wine, and many cereals and fruits of the north will sooner or later be introduced into the temperate upland valleys. Dairy industries, also, will spring up in time, and the large importation of Danish butter and Dutch cheese may even be followed, as was the case in Argentina, by the export to Europe of her own products.

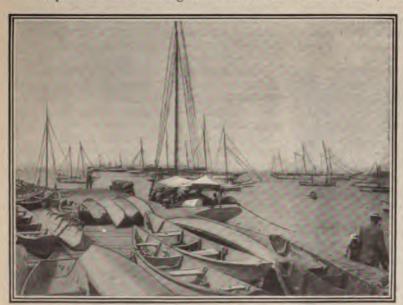
MINERAL RESOURCES AND THE SALT MONOPOLY.

The mineral resources of the republic, with the exception of the famous gold mines of the Yuruari district and the copper mines lying south of Puerto Cabello, are almost untouched. Nearly all the precious metals are known to exist, and lead, coal, and iron have been found in large and valuable deposits. Yet so exorbitant have the authorities become in their demands that few investors, either foreign or native, could be persuaded to advance a dollar for a mining concession, no matter how glowing the assayer's report might be. On certain ores, for example, on which a tax of one-half per cent. had heretofore been charged, 3 per cent. is now collected by the Castro government, and upon alluvial gold, which was formerly free, 10 per cent. is demanded. Furthermore, new mining codes are issued at uncertain intervals, often containing the most ill-advised regulations, some of which the mining companies find, to their dismay, are retroactive in effect.

Though containing inexhaustible beds of salt which can be dug out and worked at a moderate expense, the Venezuelans pay more for this necessary article, perhaps, than any other civilized nation. It is coarse and unrefined, yet the retail price is from five to ten cents a pound, and even at the mines it costs almost three dollars a hundredweight. At Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco ports, where salt is in great demand for the jerked-beef industry, the wholesale price is about four cents a pound. Is it any wonder that the meat is improperly cured, and that smuggling is constantly carried on with Trinidad, where salt can be had for a

shilling a hundredweight? The industry, of course, forms a monopoly, and is under the most ruthless and exacting monopolist in the country,—the government itself.

It is a marvel how the people have been able to exist under the conditions that have prevailed during the past few years. Clothing, shoes, and all manufactured goods sell at exorbitant prices ; flour is sixteen dollars a barrel (in Caracas); wines, which are imported mostly from France. cost about five times as much as in Paris; butter is fifty cents a pound; kerosene, fifty cents a gallon; rents are very high, and postage rates are double what they are in the rest of



A SCENE ON THE WHARVES AT LA GUAYRA. (Showing native Indian dugouts.)

d. Even country produce, vegetables and sem dear when compared with the prices ig in the neighboring islands of the West and meat, owing to a special monopoly, out the federal district, granted to Viomez, the vice-president of the nation, famine prices shortly after my arrival. nopoly was so unpopular, however, that nee been canceled.

PERENNIAL "HARD TIMES."

esult of such high prices, of course, is people live badly. They wear inferior, they eat inferior food, they regard as what the average American workman emand as a necessity. The houses are re kept in good repair, the interior furare shabby; everything bears testimony dimes." "It seems like a different since the days of Guzman Blanco," is a one hears constantly repeated.

traveled considerably in Spanish-Ameriever have I beheld such a shortsighted force as that of the present administratenezuela. General Castro's watchword e first assumed the presidency was with monopoly," yet never since the w of Spain have such ruinous monopon created. Taxation, also, has probably I anything before known on the contit the funds are applied to few useful



ARIB INDIANS OF THE ORINOCO REGION.



A STREET SCENE IN LA GUAYRA.
(Showing the steam tram that runs to Macuto.)

purposes. The many government salaries are paid,—promptly I am told. A small allowance is made to education, the claims awarded by the Hague court to the three European powers are being steadily reduced, the army consumes a large share of the revenue, and vast sums, of course, are misappropriated. Were even a fraction applied to the roads, which are in a deplorable condition, to the construction of railroads, bridges, and wharves, to the maintenance of the public buildings, which are rapidly falling into decay, and to experiments in agriculture, one would be less inclined to condemn the administration.

Yet it must be remembered that a country generally gets the kind of government it deserves. General Castro has, at least, succeeded in preserving order and making himself feared. Moreover, he has promised a speedy reduction of taxes, and maintains that they were necessary to defray the cost of putting down the last revolution. He is, of course, a military man, not an administrator; but it must be admitted that he has surrounded himself with some able men, one of whom, General Velutini, is now in Europe endeavoring to arrange for the consolidation of the entire national debt.

CARÁCAS, VENEZUELA.



A VIEW OF THE CENTER OF THE BURNED DISTRICT, SHOWING ONE OF THE NEWLY WIDENED STREETS, NEW OFFICE AND STORE BUILDINGS, AND FIREPROOF BUILDING BEING REPAIRED.*

BALTIMORE, ONE YEAR AFTER THE FIRE.

BY DAY ALLEN WILLEY.

"FROM what we hear, there is not much left of Baltimore," was the way the editor of one of the metropolitan magazines put it, in declining an article of a local character he had requested the writer to prepare just before the disaster of February, 1904.

Where the whirlwind of heat and flame had reached, little was left. In one hundred and forty acres of the heart of the city stood a few skeletons of office-buildings and tottering fragments of walls. For block after block, only heaps of brick and piles of broken and twisted metal covered the sites of stores and warehouses, and the streets on which they stood, to such an extent that even the highways could not be distinguished. Out of thirteen hundred and fortythree structures of all kinds, actually less than a half-dozen were so little damaged as to be fit for occupancy. Over a thousand were literally razed to the ground; the walls of most that remained were so weakened as to be unfit for further use. The huge metal-framed "fireproof" office-buildings were mere shells, so completely fire-swept that practically everything inflammable was consumed. The exact proportion of their injury, as determined by the insurance appraisers, ranged from 54 to 74 per cent. of their value. In other words, over half of the material each contained was a total loss.

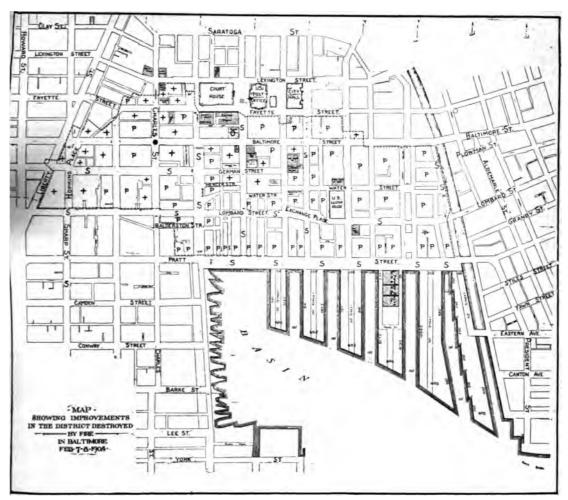
As in other large cities, the tendency in Balti-

more has been to center a certain kind of business in a particular locality. Thus, most of the wholesale shoe-dealers were so concentrated. The dry-goods jobbers could be found in the same neighborhood. The wholesale millinery establishments were side by side. The extensive dealers in men's clothing, with one or two exceptions, were also "colonized," and several of the largest clothing manufacturers in the United States were within a stone's-throw of one another. Baltimore had its financial district, centering about German Street-the Wall Street of the South. The principal office-buildings stood within an area of two squares. Naturally, the greater number of banking institutions were situated in or near the financial section. When the flames of the conflagration had died away to smoking embers, and the people had become calm enough to form a partial estimate of the extent of the disaster, they realized that the jobbing trade had suffered most severely,stores and stocks of the great majority of the wholesale merchants had been destroyed, or damaged so as to be worthless. The financial district was simply obliterated, with the exception of two or three banking-houses. Nothing of value was left on the mercantile streets leading to the wharf front. But two office-buildings. and those of small size, were untouched. The main portion of Baltimore Street-the Broad-

way of the city—was in ruins.

Few amid the thousands who saw the have which had been wrought ventured to predict

^{*} The pictures accompanying this article are from photographs, copyrighted 1904, by D. A. Willey, Baltimore.



MAP OF THE BURNED DISTRICT, PREPARED BY THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF BALTIMORE CITY.

[[•] Corner of Charles and Baltimore streets, the business center of the city. [----] Boundaries of burned district. [+] Blocks where all sites have been rebuilt or contracts let for buildings. [P] Blocks partly rebuilt. [S] Streets widened. Scale 300 feet to inch.)

that the city would ever recover from it. After s partial estimate had been made of the loss from a monetary standpoint, the figures were of such proportions that the pessimists had ground for their statements that Baltimore would drop out of the list of greater American communities and take its place among those of minor imporance,—that its diminished resources would lead to a decline both in business and in population. As is usually the case at such a time, the hurriedly compiled accounts of the disaster in many instances grossly exaggerated its extent. But the statistics of such authorities as the insurance adjusters, agents of large estates, and other experts in realty were formidable enough. They proved beyond question that not less than \$25,-000,000 worth of buildings were totally or partially destroyed, allowing \$1,500,000 for salvage. The goods, machinery, furniture, and other material they contained were destroyed or damaged to the extent of \$55,000,000, allowing for the small quantity rescued. On this property, insurance to the amount of \$35,000,000 had been placed, leaving a balance of \$45,000. 000 not covered by premiums. To it, however, must be added the income from rental of the burned structures. While a precise estimate cannot be made, an idea of its extent is shown by the fact that a single corporation acted as agent for property which rented for \$200,000 annually. As none of the new buildings on it was ready for occupation until a year later, the amount mentioned has been lost by its clients, besides the sum not covered by insurance. In fact, the decrease in revenue from this cause is believed by real-estate agents to have aggregated fully \$20,000,000, making a total net loss of \$65,000,000. But the most serious question of all was the business outlook for the merchants whose establishments were in ruins. What could be done to serve their customers? What could they do to keep their patronage from being distributed elsewhere? It may be said here that the money represented by orders which could not be filled ran into millions of dollars; but as will be noted hereafter, the falling off in business was merely temporary.

TEMPORARY BUSINESS QUARTERS.

Thus crippled, the people were left to work out their own future, for after the fire companies, who had responded from neighboring cities in answer to the call for help, had departed, no other aid was requested. Long before the flames had shot up for the last time, the streets adjacent to the burned area had been invaded by the store and office hunter. Mansions, historic in their associations, were turned into counting-rooms and banking-houses. Even their attics, where the old colored caretakers had lived since the Civil War, were renovated and rented to the homeless business and professional folk. Such was the demand for accommodations that anything with a roof was eagerly secured. A colored high school was converted into quarters for one of the principal trust companies; another was turned into a temporary office-building, its recitation rooms occupied by attorneys, insurance men, real-estate agents, and stock brokers. So few warehouses remained that a wholesale grocery firm leased a church edifice and took the minister's study for its office. One of the armories was turned into a dry-goods store. The largest savings-bank in the city moved into the courthouse. Thus, the fire proved an unexpected blessing to real-estate owners in the vicinity, who expended their means liberally in repairing and enlarging their buildings.

STREET AND WHARF BETTERMENTS.

With a place where one could at least hang out his sign and receive his mail, the next step was to set about rebuilding. Then the opportunity for making civic improvements presented itself. Some of the principal thoroughfares were narrow and crooked—why not widen and straighten them? It was recognized that the spread of the fire in one direction had been checked by the fireproof courthouse and the spacious square or plaza which adjoined it on the east. If another plaza were created on the west side, it would form an additional safeguard

against possible conflagrations in future and an ornamental setting to the courthouse itself, which is one of the most artistic public edifices in America. The streets adjacent to the docks could be broadened to relieve the congestion of traffic, and the suggestion was also made that a series of wharves and warehouses could now be afforded which would greatly increase the commercial facilities of the port. It speaks well for the spirit of optimism which prevailed, that the people decided in favor of these and other plans for public betterment, although they mean the expenditure of a large amount of money in addition to the outlay incurred for merely replacing the buildings in the burned area. Baltimore will have paid out fully \$10,000,000 for the improvements referred to, as well as new school buildings, street-paving, and other public utilities, when the plans which its citizens are now executing are completed.

AN IMPROVED ARCEITECTURE.

In the work of restoration, the people have made haste slowly, and it is, perhaps, as well. They have given careful consideration to the future, and if any error has been made, it is on the side of conservatism, but they have had expert counsel of the greatest value in their efforts. Naturally, when the extent of the disaster became known outside, here centered the interest of the architect, the builder, and the material dealer, and in a few weeks the city's population received a notable addition. The property-owners had their attention drawn to the latest ideas in the construction and equipment of the store or warehouse. The designs of the country's noted architects were submitted for their decision. The merits of various forms of fire protection were placed before them. In short, if they had been behind the times in knowledge of modern building, they were soon made familiar with it by the energetic agents who invaded the city by the score. While week after week passed, in which the débris was being removed and the State and city authorities were dallying over legislation necessary to carry out the public improvements, the real-estate owners were studying the best methods of again utilizing their vacant sites. Consequently, the architecture of the district being rebuilt represents the most recent conception of structures for commercial, financial, and industrial purposes.

It is but just at this point to refer briefly to the faith in the future Baltimore displayed by the newspaper publishers, who were among the first to plan business homes which would not only be suitable for their purposes, but form examples of the city's progress. The News, for instance, is

ovided with an artistic building composed is known as ferro-concrete, the walls iterally molded in one piece. The ene is devoted to the offices and plant, and d, ventilated, cleaned, and all the other ism operated by the electric current,rticle of steam being generated on the s. For the American, was planned a sixry structure, its massive steel framework rith stone and ornamental brick. Its ons make it one of the most imposing of up of "sky-scrapers." The publishers un also decided on an elaborate building rely for the newspaper, placing it upon a , but erecting attractive apartments for it its former location. Vying with the owever, were bankers, managers of esid tradesmen, and while, as already in-, the weeks became months before the f masons, carpenters, iron-workers, and tisans began the creation of the newer en the work was fairly under way, the ide of the operations was such as to disdoubt as to the confidence of the capitale future importance of Baltimore. True, d there can be seen designs which are and discreditable to the neighborhood h they are situated, but in nearly every , from the ruins have arisen or are risctures equal if not superior in size and to those which they replace, for many we availed themselves of the emergency de room for expansion in business, and instances, occupy double the amount of nbraced in their former quarters.

smely interesting from a technical standsve been the methods of repairing the sildings which passed through the baptism and flame.

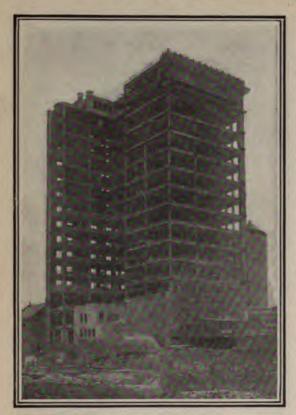
e instance, the entire interior-with the on of a single brick partition wall and a al girders—had to be replaced, the metal at being worthless except as scrap iron. at of restoring this building was 60 per its original value. The Continentalliest of the series-was stripped of nearly article of material in its walls, leaving steel skeleton, to be given a new coverhe classic marble front of the home of company was so damaged by the heat was necessary to remove every piece of he directors did not hesitate to pay for marble exterior equally as ornate. Such ne example of the broad, far-seeing spirit been shown in making the "newer" city is another city in size that is taking the ! the blackened stretches of brick and



THE RUINS OF THE NEW BANKING-HOUSE OF HAMBLETON & CO.

THE PROGRESS OF REBUILDING.

Thus far, we have referred only in general terms to what has been accomplished in the restoration of Baltimore. Fortunately, testimony to verify the statements made is found in the statistics compiled by the insurance adjusters and by the city authorities, while the camera also furnishes reliable evidence which cannot be contradicted. A significant fact is that until July 1, 1904, permission had been given to erect but one hundred and sixty-five new buildings in the vacant district, and in nearly five months from the date of the fire, only thirty in all had been completed. This was largely due to the delay in enacting legislation and the dilatory attitude of public officials. On December 1, 1904, however, permits had been issued for work representing a total value of nearly fifteen million dollars, actually 75 per cent. of the total value



THE SKELETON OF A FIRE-SWEPT BUILDING, FROM WHICH THE EXTERIOR WALLS WERE TORN AWAY.

of the real estate destroyed, although the number of buildings was several hundred less than the number burned. This indicates that the average value of the new ones is considerably greater than that of the old. When it is stated that nearly two hundred contracts had been let up to December 1 for buildings four stories high and upward, a further conception of the scale of operations may be gained. Included in the series of illustrations which accompany this article, however, are several which show the actual condition of various portions of the devastated area immediately after the fire and on November 15 last. Each set of views was taken from the same position, except where it was necessary to move the camera a few feet to prevent the vista from being cut off by the wall of a new building. Since November 15, much of the work shown in a partly finished state has been completed. These photographs indicate that the building operations are of such magnitude that in some instances the more important thoroughfares have been almost entirely restored for commercial purposes.

The activity we have noted means more than

merely the city's recuperation from the fire. Before it culminates, the facilities for business generally will be far greater than were enjoyed before the disaster, despite the fact that a considerable area has been required for the broader thoroughfares and the new wharves, which must be taken from property formerly occupied by buildings. Sites not only for warehouses and stores, but for hotels, are being purchased outside of the burned district itself. In brief, the entire city is being affected and is undergoing a beneficial change. One indication of this fact is shown by the increased value of real estate of all kinds, which has made a notable advance since the work of restoration was begun. Among the illustrations of individual promotion may be cited the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Before the fire had been extinguished, business bodies in other cities began offering inducements to the company to move its headquarters elsewhere, the inducements including generous tenders of assistance. It is understood that one community pledged itself to furnish free a site for a building, but all proposals were declined, and as this article is being written, the president of the corporation has made public the statement that it will expend two million dollars in erecting a new home on a site it has purchased in the very center of the city at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars. This means that the two thousand employees constituting the general office force of the railroad in question will remain in Baltimore, and that their yearly wages will continue to be disbursed here. It may be added, that no important firms or companies have removed to other cities by reason of their misfortune.

NEW HARBOR FACILITIES.

What the public improvements signify in the future commercial expansion of the city can be realized by a brief description of the changes on the water front. At present, steamships carrying five thousand tons of cargo cannot come within a mile of the upper or city end of the harbor, owing to the depth of water and the limited dock space. When the present system is completed, it is expected that the largest transatlantic liners entering this port can moor at the new piers if necessary, so that vessels of ten thousand tons' capacity may be docked within three squares of the business center of the city. In fact, the wharves will be as conveniently and centrally situated as those of any American seaport, and far more accessible than those of some Atlantic ports. They range in length from 550 to 1,450 feet, and in width from 150 to 210 feet, each slip being 150 feet





ASTWARD, ON FATETTE STREET, TOWARD CHARLES STREET, SHOWING WHAT WAS LEFT AFTER THE DISASTER, E CHANGES WHICH HAVE SINCE BEEN MADE. THE NEW STRUCTURES WHICH APPEAR, IN THE PICTURE ON THE WILL GIVE THE STREET A FAR MORE SUBSTANTIAL APPEARANCE THAN IT HAD BEFORE THE FIRE.





RANCE OF BALTIMORE STREET, THE MAIN BUSINESS STREET OF THE CITY, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FIRE, AND NIME MONTHS LATER, SHOWING THE RAPID RESTORATION OF THIS BUSY THOROUGHFARE.

Consequently, at the larger piers four strams'my can be easily accommodated at once - two on either side. The streets bordering on the mater front are to become commercial avewas 124 feet in width, but the plan of street marriement provides for widths varying from to the feet, where in some instances the Talvay was barely the width of three wagons \$ 1 Teast.

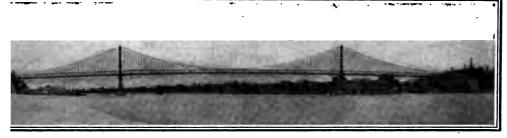
THE NEW BALTIMORE AS A BUSINESS CENTER.

The the effect of the Baltimore disaster i i - lunity at large, the position which his to as recupied in commerce, industry, and the times of activity, as well as in populaand hast be taken into consideration. In the - III-at 1 Its Lanufacturing interests, Baltimore man to a magnetic with the cities of St. Louis and the line I start to the fire, the total amount The state of the s zrozate, teatir \$17 (000,000, with a yearly 17 . 1. 7 72 10. st hearly \$200,000,000, slightly -z - its try The total amount of cap-The restrict in injustries in St. Louis is : ... +. . . . * ... with a product of nearly Fr. m an in instrial standpoint, 8._ butter to the second in the list of cities. 11 That it is sine what smaller than Boston, the Life of the states showing that it contains teat to the the hundred and sixty thousain a think in this a clearing house city, it Similar - million the list but its importance as a war in the terminal facilities. For a period There is to be a last been experted from it had been experted. States, and in the first of the end to be occupied. that we cutting some of such experting more thanks can approximate to the exception er on the entrephasis the unity of a note is not ourge they include in the control of systems in the was -- the least sometime. Balti-Contract Link

 \sim 1 max. 1 : t e iz munestil

which are many—as a place for one The great insurance companies of the lis. already heavily interested here, we the first to come with offers to loan the burned area, and a part of the re has been accomplished with their aid. of the number of business concerns de it has been increased by the entrance and corporations from outside,-men served advantages which the citizens haps overlooked. But the infusion and capital has been principally due to that the city is to expand, not contract. its progress is assured by the transi which it is undergoing.

But those who are laboring for a co of greater magnitude and progress that timore of the past have a substantial fo for their efforts. Considering the amount city's wealth which was absolutely lost the calamity, it seems marvelous that has been so well sustained. In the thirty-six hours, its assets had been de the extent of sixty-five million dollars Yet the resources of the local banking were such and the feeling of confidenc eral that no interruption to business wa except by the fire itself. In the perihas elapsed not a single failure has bee it where the liabilities exceeded twentysand dollars, and the total liabilities who have become insolvent on accou disaster have not aggregated one hund sand dollars. In a general way, Balti always had the reputation of leing a ! munity. The manner in which it has a this blow shows that the reputation is merited. And another remarkable facits volume of trade is rapidly assuming proportions. Not discouraged by the in their relations with their cutside rat mer hants have made far more earne than ever betore to reach not only the s the Southern States, but in other par contry and such has been the result enterp so that at present the business on conty as unitrated by the transm to the buse of the cleaning house, is but reset unique some to the five . Even d the months of the with Nevertee, ursum is referred to amounted to (illiam fri 🥞 per (d'a su e pembi et 1948 de Service of the control of the contro $(48.36)\,(960)\,(408) \leftarrow (1.360)\,(1.36)\,(2.3)\,(287)\,(287)\,(288)$



E NEW MANHATTAN BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, CONNECTING THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

IATTAN BRIDGE: A LESSON IN MUNICIPAL ÆSTHETICS.

BY G. W. HARRIS.

mmunities are slow to recognize the s of beauty, to realize their own eds. Most American cities are so ave grown so fast that they have time for other than utilitarian con-

But better days are dawning. In centers of Europe it has long been on that beauty and utility must go and in public works, and that princibuilding is beginning to be applied e of the world. A conspicuous and proof of the awakening is to be found uous and persistent effort exerted to anhattan Bridge over the East River, rk, an imposing monument,—effort nally met with at least partial success. In physical need of the immense and wing American metropolis is better lities,—especially between its largest the Manhattan and Brooklyn. Sev.

eral years before the twin cities were united under one municipal government, the old slow-going ferries had been found inadequate and the Brooklyn Bridge had been built. But it was not long before that, too, proved insufficient to carry the increasing traffic. It became evident that several bridges would be needed. The second bridge over the East River, known as the Williamsburgh Bridge, was opened in December, 1903. The third, or Manhattan Bridge, it is now promised by the city's Bridge Department, will be built as speedily as possible.

EVOLUTION OF THE DESIGN.

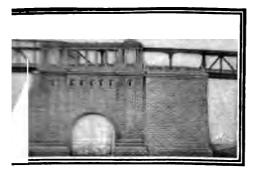
Concerning this bridge,—whether it should be built at all, and if so, how it should be built,—there has been more discussion than over any other bridge ever projected to span any of the waterways of New York City. It was originally decided upon in 1898, when the Board of Pub-



iess with this article from drawings by Jules Guerin.

THE TOP OF THE ANCHORAGE, SHOWING COLONNADE TREATMENT.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



THE ANCHORAGE ELEVATION.

an rements authorized the preparation of 1 to cost \$5,732,000. Plans v - mile were prepared and apand with in the piers was begun under 7: & simmistration. Then the im-I became general that the capacity of the ser structure would be inadequate, and in this art lean appropriated for more the trans the landge commissioner under w since strature discarded the original analysismed a design for a structure of raper ty salistituting evebar chains for - all a many other changes, sains a theasing architectural embellish-This lies on was approved by the Mu-Art Johnnission, and if carried out, have given New York a bridge that would w tar rathr with the most artistic bridges in word and the that would form a rehe put that with the existing East River s. But the Beard of Alliermen withheld seem some pression, and charges of unon an is were openly made on the many Hall again returned to power.

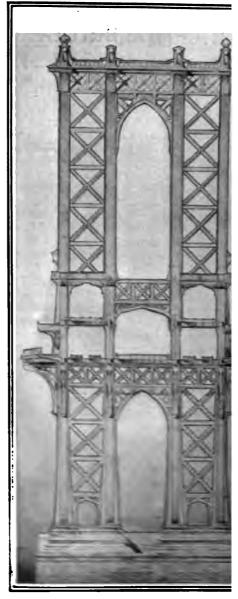
or The create Hall again returned to power, that the power that the power that the low administration of the Low administration, and the country the criganal plans revising the second country but respect to a second country but respect to a second country. The country but the country b

New York of the A. Miller Str. CTTRES

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igen (1908) kom er ett staden (1908) egitteler. 1908 - Herrich Holles, som er ett staden (1908) er ett staden (1908) er ett staden (1908) er ett staden (1908) 1909 - Gregoria Colonia, staden (1908) er ett staden (1908) er ett staden (1908) er ett staden (1908) er ett s mental. There was no existing patter by. Yet by the combination of its storand its iron structure in felicitous proppresents a pleasing and a beautiful apwhether viewed from the river or from roadway.

But when the Brooklyn Bridge had use a few years, and had demonstrated pacity for the growing traffic needs engineers began to realize that it is a mistake to build the main towers of such



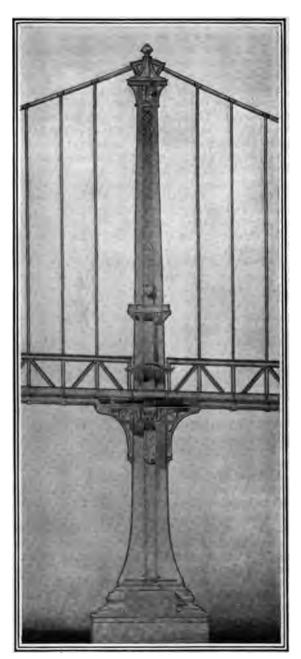
THE PRINT BLANDOW OF THE TOWNS

ause the openings in the towers built must necessarily be so small as to rially the volume of traffic over the cordingly, when the Williamsburgh built, its towers were made of steel one. This bridge was designed by ngineers purely for utilitarian purut any thought of æsthetic needs. hideous. This is not to disparage as or their work. The bridge will ad required of it. As a piece of and from the utilitarian point of iccessful. But it is just about the ture in New York,—a great, towening mass of iron, unrelieved by ent. Viewed from the river, it is from its own approaches, an ugly

ecognition of the ugliness of this the resultant feeling, crystallizing tion in certain public-spirited organe done more than anything else in s to arouse the city government to its "business may sometimes best be muty." It has been brought to unat the city can afford to pay someandsome appearance. The demand es of the new Manhattan Bridge nade as beautiful as possible, constrength, efficiency, economy, and struction, has been so insistent that Tammany commissioner has dared it. When his engineers had comfiguring and planning, the design ted to Messrs. Carrère & Hastings tural treatment. The result, it is s been eminently successful. The ceived the approval of the Municipal mion.

VE PRATURES OF THE NEW BRIDGE.

n Bridge, which will cross the East point a short distance above Brookwill complete the extension of Flatie, Brooklyn, joining that highway to et, Manhattan, at a point near the d will thus form part of a fine wide re from the North River to Prospect , indeed, to Coney Island,—really the first such thoroughfare from the the ocean. It will have a total luding approaches, of 6,500 feet, a a 1,470 feet long, and two end spans feet long (Brooklyn Bridge is 6,000 with a central span of 1,595 feet; orgh Bridge, 7,200 feet long, with a 600 feet). The new bridge ide (the width of the Brook-



THE SIDE ELEVATION OF THE TOWERS.

lyn Bridge is 84 feet), and it will carry a vehicular roadway 34 feet wide, two footwalks, and eight railway tracks,—four for trolley cars, and four, on a second deck, for elevated trains. It will be like the old Brooklyn Bridge in that the shore spans of its cables will be "loaded,"—that is, they will carry the roadway. This is not so in the Williamsburgh Bridge, in which

the slightly lessened cost of the structure does not compensate for its hideousness.

The steel towers, although containing about 33 per cent. more material than the Williamsburgh towers, will be much lighter in general appearance. This effect will be secured by treating the central part of the tower as a great open arch. Cutting down through this central arch, it would be possible to take either half of the complete bridge away and leave the other half intact, which would still form a perfect and practicable bridge in itself. Thus, if it should become necessary at some future time to rebuild the bridge, one half of it could be rebuilt at once without impairing the usefulness of the other half. The towers will be constructed on the masonry foundations which are now in place just inside the pierhead line. These are about 70 feet high, and sink 92 feet below high water. The towers will rise 330 feet above the mean high water level.

The cables are to be made of straight wires laid parallel, and will measure 21 inches in diameter. The anchorages will be built of granite, with brownstone and concrete backing. Each will contain more than 60,000 cubic yards of masonry. The structure between the anchorages, including cables, will require about 40,000 tons of steel. The bridge is calculated to sustain a regular load of 8,000 pounds to the running foot, and an emergency load of 16,000 pounds.

BEAUTIFICATION OF ANCHORAGES AND TOWERS.

When the plans incorporating the above provisions were submitted to the architects they found that while the needs of traffic precluded the use of stone towers, and made it impossible by that means to obtain any effect of masonry above the roadbed, it was yet necessary, for the sake of harmony, that there should be some expression in stone above the roadbed of the immense amount of masonry required under the roadbed for the construction of the anchorage. The lines of the towers they considered beautiful in themselves as the expression of an economic and mathematical construction, and the main lines of the cables and suspended truss as given by the engineers were pronounced beautiful because expressing the rational and simple solution of the problem from the engineering point of view.

Therefore the architects made the stonework over the anchorages the most important feature of their design. Their endeavor was to utilize the necessary masonry supports for the anchorage saddles in making them a part of the architectural scheme of a colonnade on each side on

top of the anchorage. One of the pavilithe colonnade on either side is devoted to cases connecting with the interior of the a age, and which will be finally connected the street. The anchorage is about 22 long and 175 feet wide, and the court ment. 120 feet above the water level. w doubtedly be impressive. This treatme the anchorage also makes it possible to extra width at that part of the bridge, provide places aside from the stream of where people may stop to rest and get a v the city and the river. As seen from the the anchorage itself will be handsome simplicity. Only structural decoration ha used. All of the enrichment has been c trated on that part of the anchorage comes under the colonnade and which ex an interior void. That part which carr real load has been kept simple and mass contrast with the other.

Such decoration as has been given towers has been concentrated to accentu lines of construction. Covered resting have been designed here, and their irc copper hoods will enrich the lines and shadow at that point. The towers are cr with a simple cornice effect, which is kept the lines of the cable, like the cap of a cunder an architrave. This cornice has made of heavy iron, with a large projectic all the decorative features have been concer in a gallery effect the whole width of the

Thus Manhattan Bridge will be built. its approaches it will cost the city, it mated, about \$20,000,000. The Departn Bridges hopes to have it completed by t of 1907. While it may be doubted whetl bridge will be the "epoch-making" str that would have resulted if the plans of th administration could have been carrie there is ample assurance in the design adopted that it will be a work of consid beauty. It has already been said that th be a great gain to the city,—for aside from value as a factor for culture and education stimulating and ennobling influence on the inhabitants, civic beauty pays directly in tary return. But the gain is not alone York's. This metropolis is the gateway new world. Every beautiful and imposing lic monument erected here is an example it pride to all the other cities in the land. and more, as New York is improved and t fied, it must become the pride and glo America, as Paris is the crown of France. gain of a beautiful structure here is the m gain also.

ERAL STOESSEL, RUSSIAN DEFENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.

PS the only Russian reputation which stood the test of the war with the Japthe estimation of the outside world, is eneral Stoessel, the heroic defender of ur. Now that the defense of the faress has passed into history, the comf the gallant garrison has become a

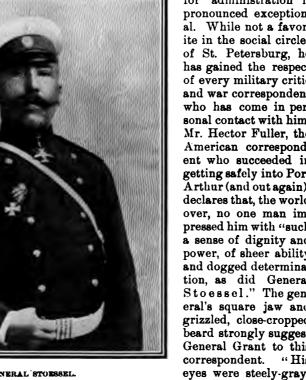
hero, whose be handed song and uture gener-

Mikhailossel is the f conflicting hies. Heis Russian, a 3wiss, a Gerw. There is to be said of n, July 10, . Petersburg, y of Swedish much may f be known, educated in , Military the Russian ι the same h General n, and enrmy in 1864. d with disthe Russoar, 1877-78. ade a colonel nd a major-1899. The he became

or of the Ninth East Siberian Sharp-Brigade. For his service in the camnst the Boxers, in 1900, he was made at-general. In February, 1904, when vith Japan broke out, Stoessel was commander at Port Arthur, and ward was made commander of the 1y corps ordered to the defense of ss. General Stoessel is really a militist. He knows thoroughly the enork, as well as chemistry, fortification and sanitary improvements. Russia find any better defender for a besieged city. In recognition of his gallant dedefense, Emperor Nicholas has conferred upon him the title of aide-de-camp to the Czar, and the German Emperor has given him the German order of "Pour le Mérite.

General Stoessel owes his success to his personal qualifications of untiring energy, of thor-

oughness, and of devotion to duty. His talent for administration is pronounced exceptional. While not a favorite in the social circles of St. Petersburg, he has gained the respect of every military critic and war correspondent who has come in personal contact with him. Mr. Hector Fuller, the American correspondent who succeeded in getting safely into Port Arthur (and out again), declares that, the world over, no one man impressed him with "such a sense of dignity and power, of sheer ability and dogged determination, as did General Stoessel." The general's square jaw and grizzled, close-cropped beard strongly suggest General Grant to this correspondent. "His eyes were steely-gray, but they could twinkle



GENERAL STOESSEL

merrily. He stood firmly on his feet, and his voice, like that of most of the big men of earth, was gentle and kindly—but he wasted it in no unnecessary words."

Stoessel himself, despite his origin, is a thorough Russian. According to a statement made by the general's sister, his grandfather came to Russia from Sweden during the reign of the Emperor Paul. His two sons, Ivan and Michael, became Russian subjects, and were brought up in the orthodox faith, although their father always remained Lutheran. The present Stoesse is the son of Michael.

THEODORE THINGS AND THE DEVELOPM AMERICAN MUSIC.

FELTERS N

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a great better that in A dim tiere with the same of the same of the

- Tail A Tad, and he wa . _-_are a series in the skill as a pi

of a made his first concert to: - Tr. an Timestra of forty n reset the number to se vo 1 order, norman Francisco. The ners a New York, discontinued ver retret in 1872, at Steinway Thomas left 1 in main, viere he had been the new school of music The season the Table was conin any my Selety of New Yor . The This reelected to the s at something back to the m in leane conductor of the the section and retained the so you in interruption till he ! which time he gave white Sign is the New York

"I'S W TE TO CHICAGO.

attitus against odds. in the benefits of . ast ir good musi come in the scene, and Finally the - a egan its visits to v samiant of finish was 's 'st money, and a miemen associate mise of founding a the face of cond estern city, and ma s chiard in the face of · joeumary discours by liftal to him, howe a ligrested for the o a mose chall.

stat when Mr. Thomas chesins as a musical entity. The " the estra was the forerunner of the The wine a conductive Crehestra, the Chicago Orchestra, and the



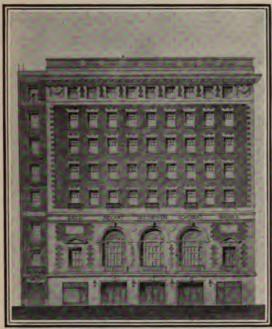
ght, 1909, by C. W. Longdon, Chicago.

THE LATE THEODORE THOMAS.

chestras which are now part and parcel musical life of the United States. As tor of his orchestra he set up a high of of refinement, finish, and tonal beauty ormance. In earlier days, it was regarded icient for an orchestra to present the If it was played with spirit and plenty od, that was enough. Mr. Thomas offered polish in his concerts, and with it he ed individuality of interpretation. He was st concert conductor in this country to

specialize the personal reading of the works in hand. Others had given readings, of course, but Mr. Thomas invited attention to his, challenged criticism, and sometimes provoked controversy.

There is an erroneous belief that he was the first advocate of Wagner in this country. Whatever credit belongs to that place must be awarded to Carl Bergmann, for it was he who played Wagner in season and out of season, and who, when some one complained that people did not



From the architect's drawing

THE NEW HALL OF THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

(Built for Theodore Thomas, out of an endowment of \$750;-000, subscribed in small amounts by the citizens of Chicago. It is now proposed to call it the Theodore Thomas Hall.)

like Wagner, answered, "Then they must hear him till they do." Mr. Thomas' greatest claim as a conductor is to catholicity of taste. He was a conservator of all that was best in the older schools, and a warm friend of all that was great among the new. He saw Wagner, but not Wagner alone.

He was a persistent performer of the music of Bach, which was far less likely to appeal to general audiences than the music of Wagner. It took courage to put Bach fugues on programmes thirty-five years ago, but Mr. Thomas gave the old master a prominent place. He also made a specialty of his performances of Beethoven's symphonies, and his readings came to be accepted by the concert-going public as authoritative. He was vigorously criticised for some of his interpretations, however, and was bitterly censured for having on one occasion transposed the last movement of the ninth symphony. But it is beyond question that Mr. Thomas did much to establish the public standard of taste in the

works of Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, and Schumann. He also made known the symphonies of Brahms, and, so far as America was concerned, he discovered Tschaikowsky and the Russian school. Twenty-five years ago, he was giving Tschaikowsky's works frequently in his Steinway Hall concerts. Furthermore, he produced many new compositions every year, for his reputation was so great in Europe that composers were glad to send him their scores for introduction in America. He never conducted in Europe, but his name was synonymous there with the advance of musical intelligence in this land. The confidence of European composers did not blind Mr. Thomas to the claims of American musicians, and he produced a number of works written on this side of the Atlantic.

SPREADING THE WAGNER GOSPEL.

Although Mr. Bergmann was the first educator of the public in the Wagnerian idea, Mr. Thomas was an active agent in the further spread of the Baireuth gospel. In 1882, he conducted a music festival in the Seventh Regiment Armory, and gave, for the first time here (in concert form, of course), parts of "Das Rheingold" and "Siegfried." He brought over for that festival the famous original Brunnhilde, Amalia Materna. In 1884, he brought her here again. together with Hermann Winkelmann, the tenor. and Emil Scaria, the bass, and gave a great series of Wagner concerts. Christine Nilsson, Emma Juch, Emily Winant, and other prominent singers were also engaged in the festival. The programmes embraced selections from all the music-dramas of Wagner, including "Parsifal."

Furthermore, Mr. Thomas played Wagner's music at his concerts very frequently. His work in making Americans acquainted with the later music of the Baireuth master was of great value, and he contributed largely to the spread of comprehension of the purposes and methods of the composer. When Mr. Thomas left New York for Chicago he had done his work here. He repeated in the metropolis of the middle West the educational achievements of his career in the East. He has left behind him in Chicago an orchestra second only, and a close second at that, to the Boston organization, which is conceded to be one of the two or three best in the world. Some other conductor will carry forward his work in the West, as other conductors did here but the value of his life will not be forgotten.



IAT JUSTIFIES INTERVENTION IN WAR?

BY AMOS S. HERSHEY.

(Of the faculty of Indiana University.)

of the present struggle in the far East, rhaps of general interest at this time to he grounds upon which intervention y be justified or defended. This war ch involves not only the interests of Russia, but its ultimate outcome is affect the material and moral welfare ire world. The far-Eastern question, of the nearer East, is made up of a problems which cannot be solved in This is due to the growing internalarity of modern economic and political o the fact that the great powers (ine United States) have developed interther Asia and have adopted a policy to these interests which cannot be without the loss of enormous present s as well as the sacrifice of well-nigh possibilities of future growth.

through the foresight and activity of statesman and diplomatist, Secretary eading powers of the world are comhe policy of the "open door" and the ce of the neutrality and integrity of ny serious attempt on the part either or of Japan to violate these principles s call for intervention, if the governhe powers concerned desire to "save hina or preserve a proper sense of d self-respect at home. In any case, bable, because of numerous precedents nagnitude of the interests involved. solution or adjustment of the political rising from this war shall take place ne intervention of a congress of the ch as has been held at the close of ry important war or series of wars aiddle of the seventeenth century.

N OF THE MODERN EUROPEAN STATE.

r to make this clear, it will be necese a brief historical survey of the evohe modern European states-system and le instances of intervention in modern

er the periods of the Renaissance and nation, the idea of a common superior al sovereign and arbiter, which had the minds and imagination of men lays of the Roman Empire, gradually

gave way to the modern conception of equal and sovereign states. This important change in the history of international relations was due to the rise and growth of the young and vigorous European states and nationalities of that period and to the profound and widespread influence of two great and original political thinkers,-the Florentine scholar and diplomatist, Machiavelli, and the Dutch jurist and publicist, Grotius. The former, who was at once a profound student of Roman history and contemporary Italian politics, discarded the worn-out idea of a common superior, and, in 1513, he presented the world with a portrait of the ideal modern prince,—a sovereign whose conduct was to be controlled exclusively by motives of national self-interest and considerations of political expediency. Machiavelli taught. that self-preservation and self-development, in the sense of material prosperity and territorial expansion, were the most important objects of national policy, and he seemed ready to justify any means, however immoral, which really contributed toward the attainment of these ends. He justified, and even recommended, intervention in war on the ground of self-interest alone. and characteristically advised his prince never to remain neutral in any war in which his neighbors were involved, inasmuch as "it is always more advantageous to take part in the struggle."

Grotius, whose great work, entitled "De Jure Belli ac Pacis," appeared in 1625, also discarded the Roman and medieval theory of a common superior, but he dealt with the problems which confronted him by a different method and in an entirely different spirit. He formulated a new system of international law adapted to the ideal needs of humanity as well as to the actual conditions of the modern world and capable of almost indefinite expansion. For this system he claimed the sanction of the law of nature (the principles of which were then regarded as selfevident) and based his whole view of the rights and duties of states upon the theory of their absolute independence and legal equality. In opposition to Machiavelli, he set up the principle that the mere "possibility of being attacked" does not justify war and intervention, although he admitted that the aggrandizement of another state might be a legitimate casus belli in a war which was otherwise just.

INSTANCES OF INTERVENTION IN MODERN TIMES.

The great majority of interventions in war during modern times have been due to an effort on the part of European statesmen to maintain a balance of power or equilibrium of forces between the leading states of Europe. This system, which originated among the free city-republics of Italy at the close of the fifteenth century, was definitely established by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Threatened by the aggressive policy of Louis XIV., it was reëstablished, and indeed received its first formal recognition, by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The history of the international relations of the eighteenth century may be broadly described as an attempt on the part of the leading statesmen of Europe to maintain this balance or equilibrium of forces. This balance of power, once more threatened by the aggressions of France during the Napoleonic era, was a second time restored at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

During the nineteenth century, the idea of maintaining a balance of power in Europe gradually gave rise to the conception of the so-called "Concert of Europe,"—a sort of loose confederacy of five or six of the leading European powers, whose members now intervene jointly or collectively as a result of diplomatic negotiations among themselves or of deliberations at a European congress. Originally formed for the purpose of maintaining the treaty arrangements of the Congress of Vienna and of putting down revolutionary movements, this European Concert of Powers extended the scope of its activity. first, to the affairs of the Ottoman Empire; and then to the far East, which is now the principal field of its labors. Thus, England, France, and Russia interposed against Turkey in favor of the "autonomy" of Greece in 1827 in order to put an end to Turkish oppression and "effusion of blood." In 1833, Russia, having aided the Sultan against Mehemet Ali of Egypt, acquired the right, by the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, of armed intervention in Turkish affairs. In 1840, the Quadruple Alliance intervened in a second war between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan for the purpose of maintaining the "integrity of the Ottoman Empire in the interests of the peace of Europe." In 1854, France and England felt called upon to come to the rescue of Turkey against the aggressions of Russia. This intervention led to the Crimean War. In December, 1855, Austria intervened in this struggle with an ultimatum to Russia which resulted in a congress of the powers and the Treaty of 1856. which declared that "the existence of Turkey within the limits preserved by the treaties has

become one of the conditions necessary to the European equilibrium." Again, when Russia attempted to impose her own terms upon the Sultan, after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, in the Treaty of San Stefano, England and Austria threatened war against Russia and secured an important reduction of the terms of this treaty at the Congress of Berlin. In 1886, and again in 1897, the powers intervened, in the one case to prevent, and in the other to put an end to, a war between Greece and Turkey.

The latest instance of intervention in a war between two important states occurred in the far East at the close of the Chino-Japanese War in 1895. The terms of peace between China and Japan provided for the cession to Japan of the Liao-Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur; but Russia, Germany, and France interfered with a "friendly representation," and advised Japan not to acquire a permanent title to this territory, inasmuch as "such a permanent possession would be prejudicial to the maintenance of the peace of the Orient."

It will thus be seen that intervention in war has been very frequent in modern times, and particularly so in the nineteenth century. Indeed, in the case of the affairs of one country at least -in those of the Ottoman Empire—they have been so frequent and constant as to create, in the opinion of some publicists, a body of jurisprudence which is part of the customary law of Europe. These interventions, however, would seem to belong to the domain of international politics rather than to that of law, and the state which interferes with the rights of others in this manner performs a political rather than a legal act. But it should be noted that the whole fabbric of European supremacy in Asia, as well as in portions of Europe and Africa, rests upon this power or policy of political intervention which the powers now exercise jointly or collectively instead of severally.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AS A POLICY.

A political supremacy similar in kind, if not equal in degree, is wielded by the United States on the American continent. Though the extent and method of control is different from that exercised by the European concert of powers in Europe, Africa, and Asia, the kind of control or influence is virtually the same. It is a primacy essentially political in its nature and has no legal basis whatever, but rests upon certain well-known maxims of national policy, originally enunciated by the Fathers of the Republic and frequently applied in international politics by our leading statesmen. Based originally upon the principle of non-interference in the affairs of Europe, the

oe Doctrine is, in its essence, a system or r of intervention adapted to the needs and ests of the states of America.

th the exception of the conspicuous part we played in the collective interference of owers in the internal affairs of China in ection with the Boxer uprising of 1900, the ed States has confined its interventions to merican continent. The two most famous aces of intervention in our history have that against the unjustifiable interference poleon III. in the affairs of Mexico, in 1861id that in behalf of Cuba against Spain, on rounds of humanity and our national ins, in 1898. But the fact should not be ooked that our government has also threatintervention in several other instances,n 1881, in the war between Chile and Peru, ert the threatened destruction by Chile of vian nationality (not to prevent the cession eruvian territory to Chile, as is often as-1), and, in 1895, in the territorial dispute een England and Venezuela, when Presi-Cleveland insisted upon arbitration. The recent instance is that of President Rooseinterference in the internal affairs of the ed States of Colombia by a premature recogof the independence of Panama, -an act may be justified on the grounds that it irs to have been necessary in order to adand safeguard the essential and permanent ests of the "collective civilization" of the as well as our own "national interests afety."

IONS OF WRITERS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

blicists have always differed widely as to are legal or justifiable grounds for interon in international law, or whether, indeed, be any such at all. The present tendency tainly toward the acceptance of the princiof non-intervention as the correct rule, but lmit intervention in rare and exceptional on high moral and political rather than on grounds. Nearly all authorities concede gitimacy of intervention on the ground of reservation, -i.e., to prevent hostile acts or ard off imminent danger, but at this point approach to unanimity ceases. Perhaps the majority of publicists justify it if necesto prevent or to terminate an unjustifiable vention or to enforce treaty rights and obons, more especially in the execution of ies of guarantee. Some authorities favor others condemn intervention on the followrounds: to preserve the balance of power; it an end to violent oppression, religious

persecution, or to great crimes and slaughter when these constitute an international nuisance or a grave public scandal; to protect the rights, financial or otherwise, of the citizens or subjects of a state while in foreign lands; to prevent or terminate a war which menaces the security of other states, or which, by its undue prolongation, or for other reasons, threatens to become an international nuisance or public scandal; to enforce respect for fundamental principles of international law; and interference in a civil war at the request of either or both of the parties involved, more particularly when the rules of warfare are being seriously violated or ignored. Some writers are disposed to look upon joint intervention, or intervention by the powers acting in their collective capacity, with more favor than in other cases, and there appears to be a growing tendency in this direction.

It is becoming the generally accepted opinion that the correct rule of international law is that of non-interference in the external or internal affairs of other nations. Although history teems with instances of intervention on various grounds and under divers pretexts, the principle of nonintervention is a necessary corollary of the modern Grotian doctrine of the independence and equality of sovereign states. Intervention, whether in war or in peace (and there is no difference in principle between the two cases), should be regarded as an altogether abnormal and exceptional procedure which can only be justified on high moral or political grounds. It should never be resorted to except in those rare and exceptional cases where, -e.g., great crimes against humanity are being perpetrated (as was the case in Greece, Armenia, and Cuba), or where essential and permanent national or international interests of far-reaching importance are at stake (as in the case of the Ottoman Empire, Mexico, and Panama). It is on the latter ground that intervention in the present war in the far East must be justified, if at all justifiable. If Japan is victorious, and uses her victory with moderation, there may be no occasion for intervention, although it is probable that the powers (including the United States) will in any case insist upon being kept informed of the progress of negotiations, in the meantime offering suggestions and advice. If, on the other hand, Japan fails to observe the moderation which is expected of her in the event of victory, or if Russia is ultimately victorious and makes exorbitant or insidious demands, it will in all probability lead to a joint or collective intervention of those powers whose interests are threatened by such aggression. The United States is one of these.

THE JAPANESE ART OF JIU-JITSU.*

BY H. IRVING HANCOCK.

(Author of "Japanese Physical Training," "Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks," etc.)

I would be difficult indeed to convey to an American any adequate notion of how essential a part of Japanese life and character jujitsu is. Many students of Dai Nippon would feel inclined to state the case conversely,—that the Japanese people, with their habits of thought and action, could hardly be expected to avoid discovering this strange and bewildering art of personal combat.

The question most commonly asked by the uninitiated is, "What is jiu-jitsu?" The reply is that it is the perfect art of self-defense in personal encounter. Boxing and wrestling, as we know them to-day, are vanquished by jiu-jitsu as easily as the wind sends the chaff on about its unimportant business. It is difficult for the Anglo-Saxon, proud of his strength and of his skill in boxing or wrestling, to believe that he is the most insignificant sort of an opponent as against what he regards as an "undersized" Japanese.

Much wonder was excited, recently, by the swift and utter defeat that my friend Higashi administered to "Ajax." the champion strong man of the New York Police Department. Higashi is twenty-three years of age, and weighs one hundred and ten pounds. "Ajax" is of powerful build, and can lift a piano without assistance. Higashi, on the other hand, makes no pretension to such strength as this. Each of the three bouts was won in an instant by the Japanese, and the metropolis marveled for a day or two before it forgot the incident. The joke of it was that Higashi did not regard the herculean policeman as a capable opponent, and used against him only the simplest feats known to adepts.

Your jiu-jitsu man does not train for an encounter. He does not go through any form of practice that he may better fit himself for the meeting. When the event comes on, he is ready for it—that is all. After he has won his victory, he goes calmly about his other business. And herein one sees something of the vast influence that jiu-jitsu exerts upon the Japanese national character. Jiu-jitsu teaches the little brown man to be brave, because it convinces him that there is nothing of which to be afraid. He knows in advance that his opponent, no matter

how strong, or how skillful in other methods of fighting, will be defeated. Hence, your Japanese is calmly confident in advance of the meeting with his opponent.

Jiu-jitsu is not taught to bullies; hence, your adept has learned to be patient and to bide his time. Many times, while he is learning the art he is "killed" and is brought back to life by his teacher. Hence, it is schooled into him to be indifferent about such a petty detail as death. If a big fellow blusters at a little Japanese adept, the adept knows that he will be victor as soon as trouble really starts. It is amusing to him to hear the big fellow vaunt about what he is going to do. Hence the inscrutable "Japanese smile." When the Japanese finds himself racked with pain under the torments necessarily inflicted by his teacher, he knows only



A simple feat. Higashi's opponent has struck out with his left fist. Higashi, with his right hand, has struck assailant's left arm upward; at the same instant, Higashi has thrown his left arm around his assailant's neck. Higashi now darts behind his opponent, hoists him over his back, and so throws him.

^{*} The illustrations in this article are from photographs posed and taken especially for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



ilant has seized Higashi's lapel with right winkling Higashi has taken off the assault-the thumb-breaking trick. Holding the asmed hand with both hands, Higashi forcibly nt's metacarpal bones over on wrist. Assail-npossible to "reach" with his left. Higashi ctory by planting his heel in his opponent's itoe landing where it will give heart "knock-t with which to kill an opponent.)

an hope to become really expert in this makes for stoicism, and the ldier marvels when he hears the big tussian prisoner groan under the serciful implements. In a jiu-jitsu ther it be patience that is called for, indurance of agony, or the meeting death, the Japanese is taught unobedience to his teacher. This is ing for unwavering loyalty to and megation before the Emperor, whom is taught to regard as being of

ificance of the introduction of juifs country cannot be overestimated. If with favor everywhere that it has hap by young men of grit. There have a women, already, who are puts—quite capable of defeating any han. There is every indication that have a year or two more, will be as and as popular in this country as it is it of its birth. And the importance have American nation cannot be stated hat will be excessive. Apart from n self-defense, it is worth much to a ours to learn the thing that will bring with it the acme of discipline and self-restraint, and the spirit of courtesy even to a deadly enemy.

Jiu-jitsu has its most distinguished American exponent in the President. And he has expressed his opinion that the art is worth more, in every way, than all of our athletic sports combined. He has emphasized his opinion by securing Yamashita as instructor in the art for the Naval Academy. After a while, the same work is to be taught at the Military Academy. The heads of several municipal police departments stand ready to introduce the work among the policemen under them. The present difficulty is the scarcity of qualified instructors in this country.

If Americans are to reap the utmost benefit from the introduction of jiu-jitsu here, the start must be made in the right way. In Japan, there are many methods of jiu-jitsu. There is only



Assailant has led with his left for Higashi's jaw. Higashi catches the wrist with his right hand and darts around sideways at assailant's left. Assailant follows with his right hand, but Higashi guards by striking assailant's captured left wrist under assailant's right wrist as it arrives. Now, seizing both fists, and with a dextrous twist of his body, Higashi throws his opponent over his shoulder. (It is at the jiu-jitsu man's option to break his opponent's neck in this feat.)

one, however, that is recognized as official. That is the eclectic system devised in recent years by Prof. Jiguro Kano, principal of the High Normal School of Tokio. Jiu-jitsu, in Japan, is the art of the gentleman; it is not intrusted to the class of subjects who would correspond to our prizefighters. Hence, it is appropriate that the recognized authority on jiu-jitsu is also one of the leading educators of his country.

It is the Kano system that the President has mastered; it is this system which is to be taught at Annapolis and at West Point. The Kano is the official system of Japan, which is taught to every officer and enlisted man of the Japanese army, navy, and police departments. All of the other schools of jiu-jitsu, while providing methods that seem clever to the uninitiated American, are helplessly inferior before the Kano methods. Some of these inferior systems contain as many as three hundred feats each; the Kano has but one hundred and sixty feats, yet the Kano provides a wholly adequate defense, not only against the Anglo-Saxon boxer or wrestler, but against the adept of any one of the inferior, old-style Japanese schools.

Included in the one hundred and sixty feats of the Kano system are the "serious tricks," by which death may be caused at the will of the adept. Included also in these one hundred and sixty feats are the processes of kuatsu, or revivification, by which an opponent who has been apparently killed is brought back to the full possession of his functional powers. It would be out of the question to attempt a description of knatsu in this paper. It can be said only that resuscitation is effected by means of prods, blows, or other shocks applied to various portions of the body, notably against certain vertebræ of the spine, and by a species of massage at the abdomen. It would be a revelation in anatomy to the American surgeon if he were initiated in knatsn. This art of restoration is not widely taught, even in Japan, for the reason that the student must first of all become wholly proficient in the preliminary feats of the system.

Kuatsu is potent to restore many a victim of sunstroke who would be given up by our physicians. A Japanese policeman, who must be a master of the Kano methods, does not summon an ambulance surgeon when he has a drowning man to restore to life. He employs knatsu, which is far more effective than the battery and other methods known to the medical fraternity.

The question has often been asked, "To what extent is jiu-jitsu understood in Japan?" It would be far from the truth to claim that every adult Japanese male is an adept. Nearly every Japanese understands more or less of just as most American boys pick up so of boxing. There are undoubtedly n adepts at jiu-jitsu in Japan than there oughly expert boxers in this country: portion of Japanese males who are re proficient in jiu-jitsu is much higher proportion of American males who a well versed in boxing. Some of the feats of knotsu are almost common pre Japan. These statements, of course, ref industrial population, every man in th



Assailant strikes with left fist and follows with r jiu-jitsu man catches assailant's left and right they are sent at him, and twists around the : right, at the same time twisting assailant's right arm back of assailant, and easily throws him be

forces of the government being requir an adept in the Kano, or official, jiu-jitsi

In our press, lately, much reference 1 made to the fact that the Annapolis ca to be taught jiudo-something vastly . to jiu jitsu. It would be a trifle more : to refer to jindo as highly scientific, or 1 vanced, jiu-jitsu. Professor Kano ca new system jiudo before its adoption by ernment as the official system.



side with left for jaw and follows with right for "Fin-fitsu man guards by throwing his right plat his exposent's left in such position that assume is exposed to attack. Then assailant's right his heath of Higashi's hands and twisted up over preliminary to a throw backward.

is the Kano jiu-jitsu, or jiudo. One its, who taught the l'resident; who gave instruction to a limited class at Haiversity, and who is now instructor plis. The second is Higashi, of New o is the peer of the first named. Isogai, as much of his time in Washington, is

illustrations which accompany this pa-Higashi has posed, at the writer's refeats which provide for the discomthe boxer. Each defensive movement: is performed with the utmost speed. npt is made to overcome the boxer's; he is allowed to use his full muscular Jiu-jitsu has been defined as the art sring by yielding. It would be more may that the jiu-jitsian on the defensive dates himself to the movements of his. It is sought to divert a boxer's speed, and momentum so that he will employ them for his own defeat. Once the idea is grasped, this is such a simple thing to do that the jiu-jitsu defense seems almost elemental.

Never once does the boxer's blow land. Its direction is always diverted; the seizure of an assailant's wrist or arm is not made until the boxer's fist has all but landed. Often the boxer's momentum has been so great that when its direction is diverted he is easily sent off his balance. It is admitted, even among American boxers, that a defensive move can be made more



When assailant leads with left, his wrist is caught by Higashi's left hand, and in the swift body-swing that follows, Higashi's right hand lands in a grip on assailant's left shoulder, and Higashi's right knee is pressing the back of assailant's left arm. (The arm may be broken in an instant with this feat.)

rapidly than an assaulting one. With this initial advantage on his side, and with his wonderful art at command, the jiu-jitsian finds it child'splay to defeat the boxer signally and invariably. It is not always possible to stop a clever and hard-hitting boxer without knocking him out,—"killing him," the Japanese say,—yet it is much easier to defeat the boxer with jiu-jitsu than it is to overcome the clever wrestler. But the exponent of either boxing or wrestling meets with speedy defeat at the hands of his Japanese opponent.

a crime against the fatherland, which has the need for men to live and to succeed. It is good and honorable, says the Nichiyo Noshi, to fight even until death, but it is criminal to take away one's life and thus deprive the state of services which are its due. The courage to live under

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THE CLEVER, UNFORTUNATE EMPEROR OF KOREA

A VIVID pen picture of the present ruler of the Hermit Empire has been published by an anonymous writer in the latest issue of the Taiyo (Tokio). The author refers to the Korean sovereign as "our Emperor," and to the Korean Empire as "my country," but it is hard-



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A CREATION OF ANOMALOUS POLITICAL CON

In spite of such apparently admiral ties, the writer believes the Emperor creation of unfortunate circumstances. so inconsistently that at one time he s extraordinary power of judgment and fe while at another he seems as though ut void of wisdom and intelligence. He tially secretive, and schemes and cont the dark. Like a detective, he conc suspicious nature under a mask of pol ners and amiable appearance. He is eve to entangle in his toils not only foreign rea tives at Seoul, but his own ministers as w cording to this writer, the reason for happy moods and conducts of the Emp be sought for in the fact that his in thoroughly absorbed in the effort to 1 the safety and welfare of the present dy

To him, every means is justifiable that wou to the strength and stability of his court. In ion, the safety of his royal throne should he dence even over the welfare of his subjects an independence of his country. When Japan war against China for the avowed purpose of ing the independence of the Hermit Empire peror was an indifferent onlooker, because it the safety of his royal family was more prec his country itself. To him, the formal indepe his country is valueless unless it guarantee the of the reigning dynasty. He would not mind ference of the powers, provided such an int would tend to strengthen his royal family as aggressive cliques and nepotists into which has been divided, causing unceasing disturbe strife within the walls of the royal palace. these factions stand by Japan, some favor R1 fluence, while some cherish the old idea of a Korean union, each with the view to utilizing sistance of outside powers in its efforts to en puppet prince under its influence. Why shoul joice over the declaration of independence of his when his throne is not made a straw safer by hanomalous political conditions all conspired to the character of the Emperor, who has been e most secretive, and even deceitful, of rulers.

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To win the confidence and fidelity of the Emperor, Japan must demonstrate enough strength and power to convince him. As the means of accomplishing this, the writer recommends these four measures: (1) abolition of the privileges of nobility, which will lead to the termination of cliques and nepotism; (2) Korean representatives at foreign governments should be recalled; (3) the Korean army and navy should be replaced by the Japanese army and navy; (4) Japan should assume the police power throughout Korea.

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SOME OF THE BEST-KNOWN SWEDISH JOURNALS.

terous. The extensive mining and lumustries have been the means of creatterature devoted to metallurgy and the the forests. So, too, the fishery industry imber of journals looking to its interests. mand (Seafarer) is the trade journal de the business men of the country. The a (Circle) is an entertaining semi-monthcation. The Samtiden (Present Age) is ctively gotten up monthly magazine.

THE SWEDISH PRESS.

reading of the Swedes is a trifle more c than is the case with either Norway or k. Nevertheless, the newspapers of Swevery numerous, and are universally prolitically proposed in the Swedish papers, and the war in the East has brought to the fore use anti-Russian sentiment that has re-

partly dormant for many years. Interbolader (Evening Journal), of Stocks a circulation of several hundred thou-American affairs is a favorite depart this paper, and its liberal tendencies welcome in the United States, where so minunities have been settled entirely by immigrants. In direct contrast to the iews of Aftonbladet, the Nya Dagligt Alle-New Daily All-Sorts-of-Things) is very ative, notwithstanding its elaborate title, the organ of the aristocracy, is edited

by Dr. J. A. Björklund, and is the most expensive newspaper published in Sweden. On the other hand, the cheapest paper is the Stockholms-Tidningen (Stockholm Times), published by Anders Jeurling, who is also the publisher of the Hvad Nytt I Day (News To-Day). As an advertising medium, the Dagens Nyheter (Daily News) stands in the forefront of its contemporaries, and it voices the sentiments of the Liberal party. The Sranska Daghladet (Swedish Daily) has illustrations, after the manner of its American colleagues. It is the champion of woman. As in Denmark, the Socialist party carries considerable weight in Sweden. The organ is the Social-Demokraten (Social Democrat).

Among the other Swedish newspapers whose influence is far-reaching, the Stockholms-Bladet (Stockholm Journal), the Vart Land (Our Country), the Aftonbladet (Evening Journal), and the Post-och Inrikes Tidningar (Post and Interior Times) are all established firmly in the estimation of the nation. The last-named publication is undoubtedly one of the oldest newspapers in the world. The first number made its appearance in 1645. Under the direct control of the government, it voices the sentiment prevailing at court and in the official departments.

A number of weekly publications are issued in Stockholm. The serious reviews are well edited, and appealing to a popular reading class is the *Varia* (Varied), which prints many translations.

JULIUS MORITZEN.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE OPEN VERSUS THE CLOSED SHOP.

TEMPERATE and helpful discussion of the "open-shop" question, from the point of view of an enlightened unionism, is contained in an article contributed to the North American Review for January by Mr. Henry White, the founder and for many years secretary of the United Garment Workers of America. Mr. White resigned his office in the union last year because of his opposition to the strikes begun in New York against the open-shop attitude of the employers' association in his trade. In his North American article, Mr. White shows clearly that he understands, and to a certain extent sympathizes with the position taken by many representative unionists in favor of the closed shop. He believes, in fact, that the workmen's right to organize and to refuse to work with non-unionists does not, in a broad sense, conflict with the employer's right to engage non-union workmen if he chooses. "Conflict occurs only where one side, in pursuing its own rights, encroaches upon the rights of the other."-for Mr. White denies that the mere possession of a right justifies the fullest exercise of it under all conditions. Indeed, he draws a sharp distinction between being forced to give up a right and deciding to suspend its exercise for practical reasons. Applying this principle to the matter at issue, Mr. White argues :

Many an employer will readily accommodate himself to a situation and employ only union men, but he will strongly protest against being bound by contract to do so. Even should be employ union men exclugively, he may reserve the right to employ others if he st armes. And so with the union workmen. When unable to bely themselves they will work with nonmen bes but they will resist an attempt to make then, weree to do so at all times. The method by which the open or closed shop is upheld is the real question. There is no difficulty as to principle, if the acknowledged rights of either side are respected. The one condition that the union can justly insist upon is that there bus experienced the temperature of the members and that the employees shall be treated with through their representatives. The natural disadvantage of the la borer crititles him to that consideration, and public opinion sustains him to that extent. Because, how ever, the closed shop would strengthen the union and enable the members to seeme fair terms, it does not follow that it rests with the employer to uphold it. It in manifestly abound to expect the employer to force the organization of his employees against himself



MR. HENRY WHITE.

Even if he were to do so it would prove dest the spirit of unionism. The ability of works ganize independently is what gives unionis cance, and it is the resistance offered to the uchecks arbitrary tendencies. Unions like inseek to gain the benefits of struggle without thence the demunciations of employers for not what can come only through sustained effort.

The strongest argument urged against shop is that if the employer were permitte non-union workmen the union workmen w be displaced and the union standards brol Undoubtedly, the employer would be inclin criminate, but that is a situation the union z by better organization. The employer con also, on the same grounds that by employ men he would lose control of his shop and ship would deteriorate. The task of each prevent the other from making unfair use of not to seek to protect itself from oppression ! and the laborty of the other. The existence of tensive and efficient unions as the railroad hoods, which deal with a most powerful set of and never case the question of the closed al conclusively that the recognition of the closnot vital to the union's existence. There i

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Four hundred and sixty years have elapsed since the inauguration of the present Korean dynasty. During this period, only two or three of the sovereigns assumed the real reins of state, the rest being mere figureheads behind the powerful cliques of nobility; consequently, the royal family has been always on the verge of poverty.

Prior to his ascension to the throne, the present Emperor had been leading a miserably lowly life among the lower classes of people. His father, though a royal personage, had been obliged to support his family by dealing in curios. Thus, the Emperor had thoroughly experienced the woe and weal of the common life.

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ELECTRICITY IN SEACOAST DEFENSE.

SINCE the defensive powers of modern seacoast fortifications have been made possible almost exclusively by the application of electricity, the present and future position of the military electrical engineer may be said to be as important as that of his brother engineer in industrial life. With this as his text, Mr. M. C. Sullivan contributes an article under the above title to the Electrical Age.

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from the New York Herald.

FIRE CONTROL OF A MODERN FORTRESS.

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ten from the negro. The negro is upon t he resedire between the sections. The feder neut may be solicitous as to his vote, but was ne iaily and neighborly solicitude of der porrunities of labor-possibilities of bi with specially the negro of the North, mi series at the Southern negro nac ie must live with the Southern white me sees no cowardice in the confession that a pr ocied countarily by the South is worth i as conceivable privilege that might be impo say over ne North. The latter may be but at and exotic bauble. The former is a fact t Vhacit is Because its basis lies roo ommon consent of the whole people, it is a: mitteni reality. It is of a piece with nature. icinevement of democracy.

"he beeper mind of the South," a " Mr. Murphy, appeals from the per the Courteenth Amendment "to its 1 and its anticipations."

AGAINST DIVORCE.

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100 000 000 The second services the service of the Marie S. title example that is the course for the example toward against divorce, but one command officing good on or od to better conditions. We find constitual appeal to us to being forth the fruits of the spirit . I over my power long suffering, gentleness, governoss, faith, meckness, temperance." Would not this fruitage in heart and home be a certain way to prevent divorce

Christ's teaching,-from the Sermon on the when he said. "Blessed are the peacemaker that leath upon the cross, when he said, "Fi they know not what they do,"-is · instinct protest against divorce.

SELF DEVELOPMENT AND UNCONGENIAL M

in answer to the argument based on as: not self development as the righte spotor ityoree, in cases of uncongen age. Mrs. Trask continues:

Can any man or woman, with strong, a who weager for evolution and developm to als the spiritual ideal by which even th manty upon a situation-dare sever a rel . to me's nearest neighbor, and run away esponsibility of helping that neighbor, and mantly changing that situation? Above her his when the situation, however bad sea brought about by the mistake of that woman, acting either in haste, passion, igno acte for benefits which have been proved t or the price?

is a not too tremendous a responsibility and of seeking a divorce, when one thereby voices the soul from its supreme opportunity soccurity to bring light out of darkness?

No suc can deny that self-development ushest obligation.

" she law of God for man; but how is s parent best obtained? Is it not best obtained discipline and endeavor? In the name of all phy, practical and spiritual, what self-develo comparable to that gained in the work of conditions, making order out of chaos, harmo discord, light out of darkness?

MARK TWAIN ON COPYRIGHT.

FION. How many new American books are yrighted annually in the United States?

nswcr. Five or six thousand.

r many have been copyrighted in the last e years?

e than one hundred thousand.

r many altogether in the past one hundred 'ears?

tbtless two hundred and fifty thousand.

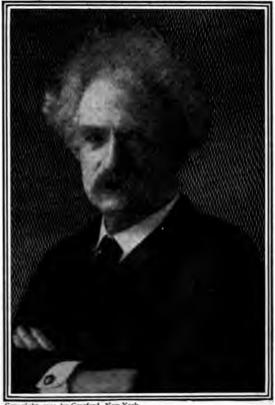
F many of them have survived or will survive wo-year limit?

average of five per year. Make it ten, to be

is unconventional way, Mark Twain discussion of the American copyright the form of an open letter to the regisopyrights, in the North American Re-January. The object of these questions wers is to show that the forty-two-year our present copyright law accomplishes l purpose, but, on the contrary, as rain succinctly puts it, "takes the bread ne mouths of ten authors every year." pryright system be compared with our or dealing with patents and inventions, e seen that the seventeen-year limit on s of much greater importance and value overnment than the forty-two-year limit rights. Out of the one hundred thouw inventions a year, it may be fairly that at least one thousand are worth it the end of the seventeen-year limit. ly great and valuable inventions, howthe telegraph and the telephone, the airid the Pullman car, are quite beyond

This, of course, is because of the s capital required to carry them on, scomes their real protection from comafter the patents have perished. The still goes on, and the proprietors of the continue to reap their profits. Not so use of the author of a meritorious book. end of the forty-two years, the Governces all of the book's profits away from æ of the author and gives them practithe publishers. As Mark Twain shows, nd of the forty-two-year term they can ublishing and take all of the profits, author's and their own. Mr. Clemens : case of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's the profits on which continue to-day. body but the publishers gets them. we's share ceased seven years before ; her daughters receive nothing from ; and Washington Irving's estate fared me way.

lemens has a remedy to suggest for what



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A LATE PORTRAIT OF MARK TWAIN.

he considers a "strange and dishonorable" condition of things. He assumes that in making a forty-two-year limit it was the Government's intention that all authors should enjoy the profit of their labors for a fair and reasonable time, and that then, after the extinguishment of the copyright, cheap editions should be secured for the public. It is hardly necessary to say that this intention has been repeatedly defeated, for in some instances the publishers have not lowered the price, and in other cases publishers have issued so many editions of the unprotected book that they have clogged the market and really killed the book. Mr. Clemens suggests, therefore, that during the forty-two years of the copyright limitation the owner of the copyright shall be obliged to issue an edition of the book at the rate of twenty-five cents for each one hundred thousand words or less of its contents, and that the owner of the copyright shall be required to keep such an edition on sale thereafter, year after year, indefinitely. If in any year he shall fail to keep such an edition on sale during a space

three months, the copyright shall perish. Such provision would meet the Government's sole purpose to secure a cheap edition for the public.

As to the question of how the proposed rate would apply in the case of well-known books of the present day, Mr. Clemens cites his own books as illustrations. "Huckleberry Finn," for instance, contains 70,000 words; its present price is \$1.50. An edition of it would have to be kept permanently on sale at 25 cents. The same would be true in regard to "Tom Sawyer." Several of Mr. Clemens' two-volume books contain a trifle more than 100,000 words per volume, and the present price is \$1.75 per volume.

The cheap-edition price would be 75 cents per volume. All his works together, being twenty-three volumes, are now selling for \$36.50. They might be comprised in ten volumes of something more than 200,000 words each. Mr. Clemens estimates that the printer and binder would get their usual percentage of profit, the middleman would get his usual commission on sales, while the profit to the author and publisher would be very small. Still, it would be to the advantage of the holder of the copyright to print his cheap editions first, because the books would remain in the hands of the author's estate, and, second, because the cheap edition would advertise the higher-priced editions.

THE NEGLECTED AUTHOR OF "DIXIE."

A REMARKABLY checkered career, with little or nothing to show for a life of genius, with an obscure death to crown it,—such was the life of Daniel Decatur Emmett, always known as Dan Emmett, author of the famous song, "Dixie." In an article in the Lamp, under the title "Does It Pay to Be Famous?" Mr. William D. Hall sketches the life of Dan Emmett, and tells how one of the most famous songs in American history was written. In Emmett's own words:

The original title of my "Dixie" song was "I Wish I Was in Dixie's Land." It was written, or, rather, finished, when I was a member of Dan Bryant's minstrels, then located at Mechanics' Hall, 470 Broadway, New York City. I went with Bryant in '59, and "Dixie"

was written a year later, but not on a rainy Sunday, as is generally supposed and certain Boswells have seen fit to put it. The idea for "Dixie" was conceived long before my joining Bryant. "I wish I was in Dixie" was a circus expression that I had heard up North while traveling with canvas shows. In those days, all below the Mason and Dixon line was considered South, and it was a common occurrence, of a cold day, when traveling through the North, to hear a shivering circus man remark, "I wish I was in Dixie's land." "Dixie" never impressed me as being as good a song as "Old Dan Tucker," which was one of my first compositions, but "Dixie" caught on from the first, and before I knew it, it had taken the country by storm. We kept "Dixie" on for six seasons. I always look upon the song as an accident. One Saturday night, Dan Bryant requested me to write a walk-around for the following week. The time allotted me was unreasonably short, but, not-



PACSIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL SCORE OF "DIXIE."

I went to my hotel and tried to think; suitable, but my thinking apparatus then, rather than disappoint Bryant, I igh my trunk and resurrected the man-Wish I Was in Dixie's Land," which I had before. I changed the tempo and rewrote reses, and in all likelihood, if Dan Bryant; that hurry-up request "Dixie" never an brought out.

The song never brought any income or fame to Mr. Emmett while he lived, and yet, says Mr. Hall, in these few words we have the true history of a song that is as sacred to a Southerner as the Holy Bible. "It is the history of a composition that holds the same footing in the musical firmament that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' does in that of literature."

'HE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP REALLY BEEN RELAXED?

efined and uncertain position of the n press is made the subject of two recent numbers of the Russkiya (Moscow). The writer notes the e that has taken place within the ks in the subject-matter as well as f the newspaper articles. More reil is the comparative freedom with n national problems are now disems that the periodical press dared lude to in the very recent past. loubt that with the assumption of the new minister of the interior of the Russian press was changed r. This will not be denied. Prince Mirski has loosened the vise that ssian periodicals under pressure for

stionably an important service rendered ninister of the interior; nevertheless, the the press has undergone no change. As ything is governed by the personal atticials, with this difference, that formerly as hostile, while now it is friendly. Yet e have we that the latter may not again be former? Our press legislation has eninistration with great arbitrary power. olerated only so far as it is convenient who at any given time happen to be at sirs. Even the best-intentioned minister cannot secure for the Russian press a under the existing laws. He is unable alone because of his ignorance of his suchis successor's views on the subject, but the administrative punitive mechanism m-censorship regulations is not confined ction of the ministry of the interior. m alone is charged with the execution of her ministry or department may decide ation of certain articles would be inconover, any minister may propose the susriodical which in his opinion may prove the interests of the administration. pension is usually discussed at the coun-, instances may occur where the suspenupon contrary to the wishes of the minwior. While the latter has the power to eriodical, or even to suppress completely

the publication of all periodicals, he has not the power to resist the pressure brought to bear by the other ministries.

The writer concludes, therefore, that it is not possible to establish for the Russian press a position of permanence and authority as based merely on the good-will of one or another of the ministers. Security from the changing tendencies may be secured only by guaranties founded on basic law.

In another editorial, the writer refers to the necessity of replacing administrative punishment by the responsibility of the press before



MAXIM GORKY READING THE MANUSCRIPT OF HIS LATEST WORK (WHICH HAS BEEN BANNED BY THE CEMBOE) TO THE RUSSIAN ART CRITIC, W. STABOFF.

the courts alone. This has been pointed out repeatedly by various periodicals, among them the Russkiya Vyedomosti. "A new occasion for the emphasis of this thought is offered by two recent incidents, wherein two periodical publications were meted out administrative punishment. Even

here there is no clear statement as to will constitutes a dangerous tendency, what and opinions are considered deserving islument or warning." The Vyedomosti one of the strongest advocates of morpress laws.

KATHERINE BERESHKOVSKA,—A RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

A N embodiment of the entire Russian revolutionary movement, in one heroic figure, is offered by the life and work of Katherine Bereshkovska, who recently arrived in this country to lecture on the present internal condition of Russia and the socialistic revolutionary movement there. In an interview and character sketch by Mr. Ernest Poole which appears in the Outlook, her personality is summed up thus:

Daughter of a nobleman and earnest philanthropist; then revolutionist, hard-labor convict, and exile for twenty-three years in Siberia; and now an heroic old



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MADAME KATHERINE BERESHKOVSKA AS SHE IS TO-DAY.

woman of sixty-one, she has plunged again into the dangerous struggle for freedom. The Russian revolutionary movement is embodied in this one heroic figure

"Babushka"—little grandmother—as she is known among her fellow-workers, believes that in a few months Russia's oppressed subjects will rise by millions. The time has almost come, she told Mr. Poole.

"We shall sweep away the System of the and

Russia shall be free. See"—she showed me that had followed her to New York. "Day they work. In place of sleep, a dream of fr place of warmth and food and drink, the sa This dream is old in American breasts."

Few women have suffered and expected the horrors, the anguish, and the leads the leads to the Russian peasant, gaing life of devotion, which included years a Siberia, shows him to be a most abject. After liberation from serfdom, he was dered, and, unable to meet the new and almost begged to be put back into decension upon a master. Madame Bereshkovs spared herself in her campaign of educ organization. She dressed as a peasant her organizing by night. She assiste birth of the Russian People's party. It this picture of a meeting in a peasant's

"A low room, with mud floor and walk just over your head, and still higher, thatch. was packed with men, women, and children. fellows sat up on the high brick stove, with gling feet knocking occasional applause. Th had been gathered by my host—a brave peas I picked out-and he in turn had chosen whom Siberia could not terrify. When I rec floggings; when I pointed to those who wer for life; to women whose husbands died lash,-then men would cry out so fiercely three or four cattle in the next room would I have to be quieted. Then I told them they were to blame. They had only the most strips of land. To be free and live, the pe own the land! From my cloak I would bring fables written to teach our principles and st of freedom. And then far into the night th showed a circle of great broad faces and di staring with all the reverence every peasal that mysterious thing-a book."

HOW THE REVOLUTIONISTS WORK

The programme and prospects of the Revolutionist party, of which she is a she gives in these sentences:

"To the peasant we teach the old lesson. freedom—first, the land must be owned by t second, the System of the Czar must be sw There is not a province in Russia where our does not go. The underground mails run

now. Scores of presses work ceaselessly in Switzerland, safe from capture. Not to take useless risks, our central committee is scattered all through Russia; it rarely meets, but it constantly plans through cipher letters and directs the local committees, which in turn guide the small local committees, and so down to the little peasant and laborer groups that meet to-night by thousands in huts and city tenements. . . . Few believe in assassination. Revolution by the whole people is our one object, and for this the time is near. The Japanese war has caused the deepest bitterness ever felt in Russia; to the six hundred and sixty-four thousand lives lost in a century of useless wars, now over a hundred thousand will be added, and every hamlet will mourn its dead. Then will our four hundred thousand workers call on the millions around them to rise for freedom. Arms? There are plenty. Why in recent riots have soldiers refused to fire on the crowd? Because all through the army are soldiers, and even officers, working secretly for the cause. Arms-yes, and brains -for in the universities and in every profession are wise, resolute men to guide the wild passions of revolt. In the zemstvos are hundreds of officials straining to hasten our struggle. So in this last year the movement has suddenly swelled. Already four hundred thousand strong! Day and night they work. In place of sleep and food and drink-the dream of freedom. Freedom to think and speak! Freedom to work! Justice to all!"

The Dawn of a Brighter Day.

In an article which she contributes to the *Independent*, Madame Bereshkovska speaks of the hopeful signs of the future in Russia, and says:

Our great hopes are coming true. Twenty years passed and Russia is unrecognizable. Her entire complexion is changed. The blood shed by her best children, drop by drop, entered the veins of the Russian people, inciting them to a struggle for their rights. In Siberia, one can see the nucleus of educated men and women surrounded by hundreds, thousands, of people, laborers and peasants, of all nationalities within the boundaries of the empire. . . . In spite of the Autocrat's rule, the Russians have the opportunity, thanks to the proximity of European nations, to study, to observe, to compare their conditions with those of Europe. High was the price paid by Russia for her awakening and development. Now we Russians proudly and rejoicingly take the hand of the cultured and free, and solemnly guarantee our ability to fill an honorable place among civilized nations. The hour has struck. The thick cloud of gloom dispersed and Russia beheld the light. Through the whizz of bullets slaying our brothers in the far East, through the haze of the Orthodox incense burned before the Orthodox ikons, the people hear the call to progress and note the stages to be passed on the way to honor and freedom.

WHOLESALE DESERTIONS FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE issuance of the mobilization order in the kingdom of Poland,-or, rather, in the Warsaw military district,-has occasioned an extraordinary influx of deserters to Austrian Poland, especially to Cracow. There has, indeed, been an influx of deserters to Austrian Poland since the beginning of the war, and this influx increased considerably about four months ago, when the mobilization order was issued in the Odessa district. In the course of a short while following the issuance of that order, there came to Galicia and Bukovina about four thousand deserters. Now the desertion has assumed enormous proportions. To Cracow there come daily a hundred or more deserters. According to the Cracow police, there have been days when there traveled by the railroad through that city from six hundred to one thousand deserters. A considerable number of these fugitives are going to America. The reservists are fleeing, not only from the kingdom of Poland, but also from Volhynia, Podolia, Ukraina, New Russia (the Odessa district), and even from the governments of central Russia. Most of the fugitives are Jews; but from the kingdom of Poland there have fled many Polish reservists, a considerable percentage of whom belong to the intelligent classes. Besides these, there are fleeing Ruthenians, and even native Muscovites.

More and more frequently there appear deserters from the troops stationed near the frontier, at the rumor, generally unfounded, that the divisions to which they belong are to be sent to Manchuria.

The reservists from the kingdom of Poland flee, not only to Austrian Poland, but also to Prussian Poland. The Prussian authorities, however, seize and deliver to Russia deserters, especially those who do not have tickets for passage on the German steamers to America, or at least the sum of money needed for such passage. A recent dispatch from Thorn to a Vienna journal stated that at Gollub, in West Prussia, there were two thousand deserters from the govern-ments of Plock and Warsaw. This figure, in conjunction with those presented above, gives a notion of the dimensions of the movement. The London Times' Russian correspondents informed that journal, in the early part of November, that competent opinion puts the number of reservists that have escaped so far at not less than twenty thousand. Deserters generally steal across the frontier with the aid of smugglers, or they cross the frontier at certain points where the Russian officials treat the passing of deserters, at a fee decided on in advance, as a profitable business. The Russian Government is taking extraordinary measures against this desertion. In some places, as at Sosnowise and at Dombrowka, it has provided the frontier guards with dogs specially trained for the tracking of fugitives. According to reports, up to the present about a score of men crossing the frontier have been killed, while several hundred have been captured. This multitudinous desertion is a very significant and politically important phenomenon, observes a writer in the Cracow Przegland Wszechpolski (Pan-Polish Review).

In no state in analogical circumstances has there been heretofore the case of a considerable part of the population evading military service, fleeing abroad, and abandoning families, occupations, positions,-frequently very good ones,-renouncing the right to return to their country. It is true that the desertion prevails chiefly in the borderlands of the Russian Empire. But those borderlands,-the kingdoms of Poland, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, Ukrania, the Baltic governments, Finland, Bessarabia, New Russia,-constitute almost one-half of European Russia in point of population. Naturally, the desertion must prevail chiefly in the border provinces, since from the interior governments a multitudinous flight of reservists abroad is clearly impossible. There, however, the reservists protest, or even revolt or become tramps. A considerable number of native Muscovites flee from the regiments stationed on the frontier, however. And the desertions of officers, occurring quite frequently, are not single cases, but rather characteristic symptoms of the governmental and moral disorganization of Russia. Admitting, however, that it is only in the borderlands that the population is evading military service in the bulk, this fact indicates that the borderlands,-and these are principally the Polish districts, -have no solidarity with the Russian state in its tendencies and interests; that they are, in fact, hostilely disposed toward Russia. This hostile disposition must be very forcible, since it drives men to risk their whole future, to sacrifice their personal interests. And it must also not be forgotten that, omitting the Jews, this desertion prevails chiefly among the Polish population (in some degree, among the Ruthenian and Lithuanian populations), furnishing hitherto to the state the best soldiers, of a character rather inclined to display their valor than to avoid the hardships and perils of military service. It is certainly impossible that in such a short period of time there could have altered so radically the character of the nation which, in the conviction of Russian, Austrian, and Prussian specialists, gives to-day excellent military material. Indeed, even in the war which is at present being waged in Manchuria, the Poles have proved the best soldiers in the Russian army. Even those who fled to the Japanese from the Russian army in Manchuria became indignant at the supposition that fear could have driven them to that step, for, as it turned out, they fled to the Japanese just in the hope that under the Japanese colors they would have a chance to fight the Muscovites.

If the general desertion in Russia is a symptom of governmental disorganization and weak national feeling, says the Polish writer, in conclusion, "the multitudinous desertion of the Polish reservists proves, on the contrary, the increase of the national feeling among our peasants and such an augmentation of political intelligence that its dictates find obedience even when they stand in opposition to the national instincts, inbred or acquired by warlike tradition.

For a true Pole by blood, by instincts, by historical tradition, in whose individuality there are impressed strongly all the characteristic features of the national character and temperament,-all the characteristic features, favorable and unfavorable as well,-must be converted inwardly, must alter his nature, in order to become a deserter, and it is more difficult for him to decide on this inward alteration than on the changefrequently very radical-of the external conditions of his existence as a result of his desertion,-the forfeiture of position, the breaking off of family ties, etc. The political motives,-intellectual and sentimental as well. -which cause this inward conversion must, therefore, be immensely forcible. He must understand,-not only understand, but also believe and feel,-that in the present situation it is a crime for a Pole to fight for Russia and aid her to victory.

ORIENTAL IDEALS AS AFFECTED BY THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

WHETHER Japan be victorious or defeated in her great struggle with her mighty foe, the moral victory of the Japanese people seems already to be absolutely complete, and it is impossible to overestimate the value of it." This is the verdict of New India, the "twice-aweek journal of civilization," published in Calcutta. By proving her moral superiority to "all the color-proud civilizations of the Western world, Japan has already rendered a service to modern humanity the full value and significance of which history and human evolution in the

centuries alone can reveal." This Indian journal believes that the contact of Europe with Asia up to the present has always had a demoralizing effect on both continents.

The vulture-sweep with which Europe did suddenly come down and pounce upon Asia has had a most demoralizing effect on her. But if Europe has demoralized Asia by her very physical powers and skill, Asia, too, has no less demoralized Europe by even her very feebleness and incapacity. In God's world, every wrong inevitably rebounds on its own agent, and brings its own retribution with itself. The physical and moral emasculation that has resulted from the impact of

on Asia is shared equally by both the parties, lemonstration of the innate moral excellences of atic character and Asiatic civilization was abyneeded to save the present situation. Japan's victory over Russia will have, therefore, an eleinfluence over the entire modern world.

ope has always admitted the high physical piritual ideals of Asiatic civilizations, but ways asked. "How is it that, claiming such or moral and spiritual ideals, you Asiatics low in the councils of nations?

political weakness and servitude of the Asiatic whenever they have come in contact with Euroations, their patent inability to withstand the ghts of modern civilizations, have hitherto been ed, all over Europe and America, as an unerring f their inherent moral inferiority. For Europe tas yet lost her conceit that her physical powers pabilities are due to her moral superiority, and as Asia does not prove her equality to Europe physical strength and military prowess there is tely no chance of her higher ethical, artistic, or al ideals ever adequately influencing the charactulture of the European peoples.

present war has been of immense value, es the editor of New India, to the cause of n humanity, because of the proof it has of the physical and military capabilities of at one Asiatic people. These capabilities, riter believes, are latent in other Asiatic s, notably those of British India. The real of Japanese success, however, this editor (and quotes from European journals in rt of his contention), lies not so much in superior physical as in their superior moral ies. "Japan has proved the reality of her hysical and spiritual ideals." The old atof Europe toward the ideals of the East is ore changing, and as a result of the present oncludes New India, "modern humanity e bound to enter upon a new phase of culnd evolution which is evidently so pregnant Ilmost infinite possibilities for good.'

A Defensive Oriental Alliance.

idhism, the quarterly review published in bon, Burma, in commenting on the farm war, remarks that a defensive Oriental ie is one of the probabilities of the future, would really be a desirable consummation, as the review in question, which says:

victory of Japan might well result in a great age to the peace and prosperity and true reliess of the world. A long course of unjustifiable stons has brought China to a state of fatalistic scence in its own helplessness, a view which ithout doubt, terminate when the knowledge of se success spreads through the vast empire of It would, we think, be no great wonder if a ars after the conclusion of this war saw the comof a defensive alliance between Japan, China, and not impossibly Siam,-the formulation of a new Monroe Doctrine for the far East, guaranteeing the integrity of existing states against further aggression from the West. When we consider how much, once Occidental methods were forced by stress of circumstances upon them, Japan's forty millions have been able to accomplish in so short a time, there can be but little doubt that once the reform party get the upper hand in China the four hundred millions of that enormous empire will be able to accomplish no less, And such a new dual or triple alliance of the Buddhist powers of the East as we have suggested would be one of the surest and speediest methods of bringing about universal peace. Not only would many possible causes of war between Western nations (in quarrels over their respective "spheres of influence," etc.) be abolished, but the mere formation of an alliance of such tremendous power as this would ere long become of itself a menace so great in the eyes of Western politicians that these would at last be compelled to carry out that obvious remedy for international strife, partial disarmament and arbitration, which reason seems powerless to induce them to effect. For the Western nations,-at least the Continental powers,-have already a greater burden in their colossal armaments and compulsory military service than they can well support.

As to the "Yellow Peril," Buddhism declares the idea "arrant nonsense." Besides, it is unphilosophical.

The West has justified, -perhaps with some reason, every aggression on weaker races by the doctrine of the Survival of the Fittest; on the ground that it is best for future humanity that the unfit should be eliminated and give place to the most able race. That doctrine applies equally well to any possible struggle between Aryan and Mongolian,-whichever survives, should it ever come to a struggle between the two for worldmastery, will, on our own doctrine, be the one most fit to do so, and if the survivor be the Mongolian, then is the Mongolian no "peril" to humanity, but the better part of it. Truly, the world is wide enough for both these two great branches of the human family, and whatsoever is great and noble in these two races will survive in their respective spheres long after war and all its foolishness and weakness has ended in the Universal Brotherhood of Man.

Suicide and the New Japan.

A number of the Japanese reviews are publishing articles calling attention to the fact that the old ideal of suicide in the event of unsuccessful military operations must be replaced by a new ideal which places a higher value on life, when it could be honorably supported, than on death for a mere punctilio. Two of the reviews, the Kirisutokyo Sekai and the Nichiyo Soshi, express indignation and alarm over the recklessness with which the Japanese run to death and take their own lives. This, says a writer in the first-named magazine, is really a mental aberration,—we mean the idea which makes a Japanese commit suicide rather than fall into the hands of the Russians. Such a death is almost

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a frine against the fatherland, which has the need to them to live and to succeed. It is good an aboligation says the Nachiyo Soshi, to fight even until neutral but it is criminal to take away one of the and thus deprive the state of services which are its time. The courage to live under

certain circumstances is greatly superior which is required in committing suicid ancient samural conception, concludes the ancee magazine, was a false one. It will to hold to it in these days. It has alreso Japan too many valuable lives.

THE CLEVER, UNFORTUNATE EMPEROR OF KOREA

A like per pleture of the present ruler of the Hermit Empire has been published by at an anymous writer in the latest issue of the Topy Tokkov. The author refers to the Korean severeign as "our Emperor," and to the Korean Empire as "my country," but it is hard-



DR. HOMER B. HULBERT, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE, AT SECUL, EDITOR OF THE "KOREA REVIEW," ADVISER TO THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

ly believed that he is a subject of the peninsular empire. He opens his description by declaring the Emperor to be the cleverest of all the rulers belonging to the present dynasty of Korea, and the most sagacious in the entire court of Seoul. For Emperor is the actual leader in political activities in the Korean capital. He personally activities and attends to internal and foreign after a great or small, without asking the opin-

The Emperor possesses a certain magnetic power

that elicits the sympathy of those who come i with him. He has graceful manners, fluency a dignified yet obliging air, all of which, cou his deliberative but charming appearance, cor character that impresses one as that of an apprivate individual rather than as that of the an empire. He does not indorse the blind an spirit, but is willing to receive foreigners at many of whom have no official rank or degree

A CREATION OF ANOMALOUS POLITICAL CON

In spite of such apparently admirals ties, the writer believes the Emperor creation of unfortunate circumstances. so inconsistently that at one time he s extraordinary power of judgment and fe while at another he seems as though ut void of wisdom and intelligence. He tially secretive, and schemes and cont the dark. Like a detective, he conc suspicious nature under a mask of pol ners and amiable appearance. He is eve to entangle in his toils not only foreign rea tives at Seoul, but his own ministers as w cording to this writer, the reason for : happy moods and conducts of the Empe be sought for in the fact that his in thoroughly absorbed in the effort to 1 the safety and welfare of the present dy

To him, every means is justifiable that wou to the strength and stability of his court. In ion, the safety of his royal throne should he dence even over the welfare of his subjects an independence of his country. When Japan war against China for the avowed purpose of ing the independence of the Hermit Empire peror was an indifferent onlooker, because in the safety of his royal family was more prec his country itself. To him, the formal indepe his country is valueless unless it guarantee the of the reigning dynasty. He would not mind ference of the powers, provided such an int would tend to strengthen his royal family as aggressive cliques and nepotists into which has been divided, causing unceasing disturbed strife within the walls of the royal palace. these factions stand by Japan, some favor Rt fluence, while some cherish the old idea of Korean union, each with the view to utilizing sistance of outside powers in its efforts to en puppet prince under its influence. Why should cjoice over the declaration of independence of his r when his throne is not made a straw safer by chanomalous political conditions all conspired to the character of the Emperor, who has been he most secretive, and even deceitful, of rulers.

JAPAN SHOULD DEAL WITH THE EMPEROR.

r hundred and sixty years have elapsed the inauguration of the present Korean y. During this period, only two or three sovereigns assumed the real reins of state, it being mere figureheads behind the powliques of nobility; consequently, the royal has been always on the verge of poverty, r to his ascension to the throne, the present Emad been leading a miserably lowly life among er classes of people. His father, though a royal ge, had been obliged to support his family by in curios. Thus, the Emperor had thoroughly need the woe and weal of the common life.

That he was not by nature an ambitious intriguer is evidenced by the fact that he entreated his supporters, with tears and supplications, to let him remain a private person when one of the court factions slated him for the throne. Having entered the court, however, his natural sincerity has been overshadowed by the merciless intrigues of court officials and ladies.

To win the confidence and fidelity of the Emperor, Japan must demonstrate enough strength and power to convince him. As the means of accomplishing this, the writer recommends these four measures: (1) abolition of the privileges of nobility, which will lead to the termination of cliques and nepotism: (2) Korean representatives at foreign governments should be recalled; (3) the Korean army and navy should be replaced by the Japanese army and navy; (4) Japan should assume the police power throughout Korea.

ELECTRICITY IN SEACOAST DEFENSE.

CE the defensive powers of modern seaoast fortifications have been made possible exclusively by the application of elec-, the present and future position of the y electrical engineer may be said to be as ;ant as that of his brother engineer in inal life. With this as his text, Mr. M. C. an contributes an article under the above) the Electrical Age. The present permanent seacoast defenses of the chief ports of the United States, Mr. Sullivan tells us, on both oceans, as now equipped for repelling naval attack, are "unrivaled by any in the world in design, construction, and equipment." Mr. Sullivan quotes figures of the expense connected with the equipment and maintenance of this defense, and says, by way of comment, "Do away with electricity and you



FIRE CONTROL OF A MODERN FORTRESS.



From the New York Herald.

A TELEPHONE "CENTRAL" IN A MODERN FORTRESS.

make impossible the effective handling of the great guns and the ammunition that supplies them." It was not until 1898, however, he reminds us, that the military electrician, as such, was recognized in the United States army.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War, the United States Congress enacted a law requiring that twothirds of the Volunteer Signal Corps membership should consist of electricians or telegraph operators. In 1890, an enactment by Congress, applying to the regular army, establishing the rank of electrician-sergeant, became a law. Subsequently, in the same year, the War Department established at Fortress Monroe, Va., a school for training electricians for service in our seacoast defenses. Graduates of this school, on being assigned to regular duty, have the rank of electriciansergeant. This school, greatly enlarged, has since been transferred to Fort Totten, on the north shore of Long Island, N. Y. In 1903, further enactment by Congress relating to the regular army augmented the force of electrician-sergeants, and also provided for the establishment of a body of twenty-five electrical experts to he known as master electricians.

The disposition of the new force in the regular army, he tells us, is like this:

One or more electrician-sergeants, as the case may require, are assigned to each fort, and a master electrician is detailed to each artillery district, which in most cases includes several forts. Following the initiative of the national government, the State of New York, in 1904, by an act of the Assembly, created the

rank of electrician-sergeant in the National (and provided that four such experts shall be at to each regiment of heavy artillery in the State, it will be seen that the national and State govern have accorded the electrician a permanent place national defensive forces. There are schools a Myers, near Washington, D. C., and at Fort New York Harbor, which are officially designa the War Department as signal schools. But the reality are electrical schools, the instruction githem being almost wholly electrical.

The great guns of a fortification, say Sullivan, are to-day manipulated by elect They are raised, lowered, moved to the rileft, supplied with ammunition, sighted and all by means of this agent. Each large controlled by means of two levers. O these controls the motor which raises of presses the gun, and the other control motor which directs the gun's horizontal ments. The ammunition hoists for bringi charges of powder and shell also are op easily and quickly by means of electric n To the artillerist, the determination of velocity is of supreme importance. Wit aid of the electric anemometer he is enab know to a nicety what the velocity of the is. Following a rather technical descript the actual operation of the effective pov electricity in illuminating fortifications furnishing the power for the working of great guns, Mr. Sullivan concludes:

A seacoast fortification to-day is, then, domin almost every particular by electricity. From the readily seen that in order to operate a fort skille tricians are a necessary part of the force. Indepersonnel should be superior to that engaged in work in civil life, for, while the work is practice same, the conditions under which it is carried the army are, of necessity, more exacting and di Unfortunately for the efficiency of the service, the trical corps of the United States army is entire small for the amount of work it is called upon Earnest efforts, however, are being made to corrected.

It seems to the ordinary mind that the ever-i ing deadliness and scientific precision of war, w rapidly diminishing the value of the personal equ must make for universal peace, for the war st all time has been fostered by the hope of glor won through individual achievement and not th a superior knowledge of electrical science and tl methods of applying it. A certain imaginative has in a thrilling romance prophesied that the d not far distant when the result of a war would altogether upon the pressing of an electric l Wild as this statement may appear, it is not as moved from the present state of facts as existing ditions are from those of considerably less than eration ago. Indeed, it is not at all beyond the of probability that war may before long be place strictly and literal push-button basis.

UP VESUVIUS BY TROLLEY.

NT visitors to Mount Vesuvius speak h enthusiasm of the ease with which the summit is now taken by the aid power. A writer in the Technical Chicago, Mr. Frank C. Perkins, desexperience of the traveler in riding less to the crater of the volcano by 1 cable road.

forms of traction are employed in is journey. As far as Pugliano, the electric cars or trams used generally cities are used; from this point to Vesuvius, one portion of the track is and the electric cars carry the traveler by their own power past the Royal Observatory to the foot of the cone, where the funicular railway station is located. The scene has changed, as the mount is ascended, from beautiful gardens to a barren desert; and in the few minutes required for passing up the cable road to within a few hundred feet of the crater—which is finally reached by foot—dark-brown lava is noted on every side, frequently colored pink and green by the rays of the sun. The great cone of ashes is seen above the mountain of lava, over which rises a black column of smoke. The fields of petrified lava spread out in most curious and fantastic formations.

The highest section of the Mount Vesuvius



ELECTRIC CAR AND STATION ON ADHESION SECTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS RAILWAY.

id-pinion construction, another is of adhesion traction, while the last sech passes up the steep side of lava depoint 3,875.5 feet above sea level, is a

Ivius electric railway begins at the northern Resina, at Pugliano, and passes through a sting cultivated section, with vineyards, id gardens on every side, to the Royal Observing is 595.75 meters (1,954.5 feet) above sea the last portion of this section, where the dathe alope of Monte Cateroni, an electric is required for pushing the electric cars up Iway from the generating station at the foot lateroni. This portion of the trip is most id interesting, as deep ravines, with interested interesting, as deep ravines, with interested interesting the "Hermitage," the electric locomoved, as this is the end of the cog section,

railway is a cable road which was constructed many years ago. It was purchased in 1888 by the Cook tourist agency, and that corporation has lately completed the connecting electric road, nearly five miles in length, at a total cost of about \$250,000. Unusual provisions have been made for the safety of passengers. It is possible for the motorman on the front of each car to operate the brakes of the locomotive in the rear and to signal the engineer when necessary. Telephone communication is provided between all stations of the line and the power-house.

The electric locomotive on the rack railway is provided with emergency brakes as well as hand brakes, together with automatic brakes which are so arranged that the current is shut off when the speed of the locomotive exceeds the limit that has been decided upon.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS AND DEAR BREAD.

OMMENT on the recent Italian elections occupies all the political departments of the Italian reviews. The composition of the new Chamber, subject to some changes from the revision of returns, is given by the Italia Moderna (Rome), as follows: Ministerialists, 343; constitutional opposition, 39; Radicals, 37; Republicans, 21; Socialists, 27; Clerical Conservatives, 2; uncertain, 14. This would make a reduction of the Extreme Left from 105 seats to 85, the Socialists losing 6, the Republicans 5, and the Radicals 9. The Nuova Antologia (Rome) figures that the Extreme Left has lost 13 seats, distributed as follows: Socialists, 2; Republicans, 2; Radicals, 9. It considers this loss still more significant of defeat for the Left because it has been in cities like Florence, Turin, Genoa, Milan, and Naples, places regarded by the three parties as their special citadels, and also districts that have more to do with shaping political tendencies than the rural constituencies. This review considers that it is especially a Socialist defeat, although the seats lost to that party are so few and the total number of votes cast for Socialist candidates was increased. The fundamental cause of reaction against socialism is stated to be disgust at the general strike due to Socialist tactics, and the violence and rioting arising from it. This reaction is quite largely among the poorer classes, that had been counted on chiefly by the Socialists. Interference with the liberty of commerce and of labor had shown even the workingmen that such tactics meant diminution of wealth and the lessening of work and wages.

The constitutional victory being thus rather fortuitous, the government and the constitutional party have now the work of carrying through a successful campaign, of which only the first battle has been won. The ministry must present a definite programme, and show itself active in carrying it out. "The first duty of the majority is to initiate a serious and effective parliamentary régime in Italy, with a truly representative government." As for the Republicans, the writer considers this group of little use in Italian politics. The impression is general that both rich and poor would be worse off under a republic. The Radicals, he considers, have an important mission, having often been the means of broadening institutions for the benefit of the people, and the suspicion that they are lukewarm friends of the present form of government the writer deems unjustified.

The increase of Socialist votes in the rural districts, even where the condition of the peas-

ants is best, shows the progress made by the propaganda of discontent, and points to the necessity of a vigorous agrarian policy. Finally, all parties are recommended to work together for civic education that will raise the standards of political action and prevent the regrettable disorder at the polls that required the intervention of the military. The partial participation of the Clericals at this election, this review thinks, will mean the organization of the Clericals as a constitutional party separate from the others, a more numerous registration of Clerical voters, and, finally, Clerical candidates. In this it sees no danger.

VARIABLE TARIFF AS A REMEDY FOR DEAR BREAD.

In Italy, the price of bread is intimately connected with social rest or unrest, and every rise is considered and debated as a question of public policy, since it may result in disorder of serious nature. The bakeries of Rome, in November last, raised the price of bread three centesimi a kilogram, or about three mills a pound. Deputy Maggiorino Ferraris discusses the rise in relation to the political situation in the Nuova Antologia (Rome), as he did the same question in 1897 and 1898, when rioting came of it. Signor Ferraris finds that the price of bread varies from city to city in Italy, and, of course, even in the same city, and at the same bakery, according to quality and form of loaf. In Rome, there are two standards of prices, -one fixed by the Bakers' Association, the other by the Employees' Cooperative Society. The first runs from 33 centesimi for fourth quality to 48 centesimi for first quality. and the latter from 27 centesimi for fifth quality and 30 for fourth to 42 for the best, the latter not having, at this writing, raised its prices. The writer, and also Augusto Poggi, have urged the adoption in Italy of the Paris plan of fixing the price of bread.

There, the municipality every fortnight adjusts the price by adding to the price per quintal (220.46 pounds) of B quality flour the fixed number 18.179, which represents the cost of manufacture and sale, and the profit. The sum is divided by 128, the number of kilograms of bread supposed to be obtained from a quintal of flour, and the result is the official price per kilo of bread. Figuring the cost in Rome on this basis would give, at the maximum, 27 centesimi per kilo at current prices of flour, and actually that was the price fixed in Paris for the second half of October. Comparison is not quite fair, the Paris loaf being larger, and, on the other hand, Paris wages being higher. Part of the difference is due to the backward state of the industry and the small bakeries in Rome. . . . Taking the country as a whole, Signor Ferraris thinks there is urgest need to revise the tariff on grain and flour and adopt a

sliding scale according to price, so that the price of bread to the consumer may not fluctuate.

Italy does not produce enough grain for home consumption, but must import from 6,000,-000 to 11,000,000 quintals (2,150,000 bushels to 4,000,000 bushels), which pays a duty of 7.50 lire a quintal, while flour pays a duty of 12.30 lire a quintal. Owing to the combination of the flouring mills, the importation of flour has been reduced to about 11,000 quintals (1,212 tons), and the cost of bread depends on the price of flour, and is affected by both duties. The writer does not believe it feasible to abolish this duty, as it would cause too great an agricultural revolution to throw present grain fields into meadows and vineyards, and would complicate city and country labor problems. It would also remove a revenue of sixty million

lire from the treasury that has served to allow the abolition of various onerous duties and taxes.

In such circumstances, the ministry hesitates to reduce the duty, knowing the perturbation of commerce that will ensue, and the uncertain durability of the price of grain makes hesitation more natural. The variable duty would provide for all these difficulties, make the grain trade stable, and in the long run the treasury would lose nothing, as in the years of low prices a reserve would accumulate to compensate for the reduction of duty in times like the present. According to this system, the duty would consist in the difference between the actual market price and a fixed rate of twenty-five lire a quintal. A variable-tariff bill was introduced in the Chamber in 1901, but not passed.

THE TELEPHONE IN JAPAN.

JAPAN was not far behind this part of the world in the introduction of the telephone, but public exchanges were not opened until 1889. Prior to that time, the telephone had



AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE CALL-BOX IN A STREET OF TOKIO.

been used in auxiliary police service only. The work of establishing exchanges was finally undertaken as a government monopoly. In a paper by Saitoro Oi, read before the International Electrical Congress at St. Louis and quoted in Cassier's for January, it is stated that an executive office was opened in Tokio, and that letters and circulars were sent out to business men, to the nobility, to government officials, to manufacturers, and, in fact, to persons of prominence generally. A switchboard and telephones were installed in the building of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, and in the exchanges, and people were invited to try the instruments in order to be convinced of their utility. Popular lectures were delivered, also, to give the public an idea of the commercial and social uses of the telephone.

Notwithstanding these unusual efforts, only about seventy contracts for telephones had been obtained in Tokio, and twenty in Yokohama, when the construction of the lines was begun.

The service was started in Tokio and Yokohama in December of 1890, the number of subscribers at that time being about two hundred in Tokio and forty in Yokohama. However, the actual opening of the exchanges and establishment of communication between the subscribers spoke far more eloquently to the public than any letters, newspapers, or lectures, and before long the facilities were far behind the demand. At the present time, 46 telephone exchanges are in operation, with 36,700 sub-stations. The seven largest exchanges, worked with multiple switchboards, are in the towns of Tokio, Osaka, Kioto, Yokohama, Kobé, Nagoya, and Nagasaki, serving over 28,000 subscribers in a population of 3,920,000. The automatic telephone has come into use since 1899. In the towns named, 117 automatic call offices are in use,

THE ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH RACE.

The spinitz article in La Revue for its two Yuran er numbers is by the editor himer in La Lean First. It is entitled "The Romance the French Race," and is an impassioned with the french intellect. Next that he is a like French intellect. Next that he is a like anthropological and psychological in the spinit when a sort of epitome of the

With a century. M. Finot says, the visual been under the influence of the influence almost Every kind of stupidity is the influence of race, and philosophers, and influence in the influence of the idea. Yet influence than an abstract term. Gallic, Germanic, Aryan, with the influence and their importance in visit we choose to attribute to them.

THE ARYAN MYTH.

a. 12 ... - French nation in particular, That with the Aryan myth. That the comment are imposeded in direct line from - and has become quite an axiom. In water armer with the sociologists, historians, and server ceased to contrast the - ... v -- -- -- -- -- -- mitic and Mongol nations, has been made the E. copeans compared with But when we Aryan dogma, we soon · ... y a phantom. Quite reare and others have informed a de la compans never existed as a year in the imagination of ... Devertheless, it is strange otherwise so prudent, which nothing a such authenticity of the ... welieved in by nine e, the out of every thousand , and finest goes on to show . . ang sage idea is based on

... : 38 CALLED GAULS?

rease proud of the Galloic are proud of the Galloic and the Germans on cause of their Celtic blood. Have the and the Germans not been taught from timemorial that the Gauls and the German had virtues and customs diametrically op And have they not ended by believing facts, the authenticity of which has nevesuspected? To-day, it seems sacrilege press the smallest doubt as to the French direct descendants of the Gauls. But M proceeds forthwith to commit this act clege. He is convinced that there were other in France before the Gauls made their ance on French soil.

What was this Gaul which La Tour d'Au déscribed as the cradle of humanity, an was her language, the mother-language many other languages? M. Finot asks. ing to this scientist and his partisans. Ga responsible for all that historians and li have wrongly attributed to the mysterio atic Aryan. The Gauls gradually spread selves over the greater part of ancient I and even founded settlements in Galatic flecting, then, on the great ramificati Europe of this race, it is, to say the leas doxical to state that Gaul is France, and the Gauls were the French.

In the third century B.C., the power Gauls was attacked on all sides. The Ge race, the Romans, Greeks, Carthaginian series of invasions, sought to break the period of the Celtic era in Gaul gave place to Roman the Roman dominion had to give way the double Germanic invasion consequent great migration of peoples from the section of the Christian eraceeding centuries brought no rest to European Gauls was attacked in the section of the Christian eraceeding centuries brought no rest to European Gauls was attacked on all sides. The Germanic invasion consequent

How, again, can we speak of Gallic predominating in the French when it is a bered that about the fifteenth century th mans devastated the country and transi it into a desert, at the same time taking habitants into captivity? And besides th tons, there were other irruptions. Fra: fact, has been the grave of men of all s races, - Russian Mongols, Semitic Arab mans, Normans, Visigoths, Burgundians, F etc. M. Finot gives a few details of the invasions, and ends by giving a list of the who may be said to have contributed to t mation of the French blood-about fift counting subdivisions or certain odd race as the Tziganes, of whose origin as little is as is known of the negro race, whose ea istence has also been traced in France!

n we remember that for centuries the iic race gave shelter to numerous Gallic we are indeed tempted to say that in by to-day there is probably more Gallic han in France, while the conquests of gundians, the Visigoths, the Franks, and rmans have, perhaps, inoculated France ore German blood than there is in Gero-day. Two points are clear: France towe her dominating qualities to the and if Gallic descent must absolutely be ad to a European nation, that nation is y Germany. Thus, we have a nice imthe French have become Germanic,

THE LATIN FIGHENT.

Germanic race Gauls.

e second installment, M. Finot begins B Latin doctrine. The French, in prothemselves a Latin people, give us ocadmire their evangelical humility. At rhen so many of the small Latin repubstartling the world by the incoherence social and political life, to wish to bethe Latin family savors of the heroic. ench-Latins have been contrasted with lar Anglo-Saxons, the former having all s and the latter all the virtues. A whole pessimistic literature has come into exfull of distrust of France and discourager her future. There has been a constant tion as to the inferiority of France, and rimental it was has been shown by the prpor into which France had fallen for

ily, however, France has begun to take again. The sudden awakening of Italy ie lie to Latin decadence; the South war has shown up the serious weaknesses British; the discovery of corruption in

Germany has opened French eyes with regard to her; and the present Russo-Japanese war shows that the pretended youth of the Russian people does not mean moral and material health. France breathes more freely, and is reconsidering her rôle of a great people who, while commanding universal respect, guides humanity to noble ends. She has at last come to understand that her past, her present, and her great moral future is not to be limited to ethnic origins. In considering her destiny, she realizes that her genealogy is widely human rather than narrowly Latin.

From the intellectual point of view, however, France may be characterized as a Latin country—an important difference. As England was influenced by the Norman Conquest, but in time emancipated herself and followed her own course, while preserving the language and some ideas from the other side of the Channel, France, after having been under Latin influence, returned later to an intellectuality more in keeping with her position in the world and the aptitude of her people.

WHAT IS THE FRENCH NATION?

The psychology of the French, concludes M. Finot, is most complex, the nation being the result of a supreme comprehension and adaptation of the intellectual conquests of all civilized countries enriched by its own essential mental qualities. As in philosophy and the arts, France gradually freed herself from Latin influence, the movement of liberation has taken place in other domains of her literary, political, and moral life. Mixed up with many other factors, the Latin element has lost it preponderance, for all nations are amalgamated in her intellectual as well as in her ethnic life, and being a mixture of so many races, the French is endowed with an innate sympathy toward other races.

THE RESULTS OF MALTHUSIANISM IN FRANCE.

question of the depopulation of France as long been an anxious one, and now, in se, Charles Duffart discusses the problem, ing that the cause of the evil is due to ianism, and suggesting certain reforms rance ought to adopt to be saved.

the time of Louis XIV. to the Revoluance, says the writer, was more densely at than any other European country. wlation equaled that of England and Gergether, and notwithstanding the misery copie under Louis XV., it still counted two millions in 1789. In this fact lay the secret of the triumphs of the French against the foreign coalition in 1792, when the population of Germany numbered only fourteen millions, and England, including hostile Ireland, twelve millions. At the end of the eighteenth century, France alone contained 28 per cent. of the total population of the great European powers. In 1826,—after the wars of the Revolution, after the Empire and the Restoration,—however, Germany had twenty-eight millions of inhabitants, and England twenty-three millions, so that, united, these nations were therefore able to show against France a menacing economic and

belligerent vitality just double her own. This perilous situation continued, and after the disasters of 1872, Malthusian France, with only thirty-six millions of inhabitants remaining to her, found herself face to face with prolific England and Germany,—the former with thirty-two millions and the latter with forty-one millions.

In 1881, the population of France amounted to only thirty-seven and a half millions, while Germany had reached forty-five millions, and England thirty-five millions. By the year 1896, when the French population barely reached thirty-eight and a half millions, the German had become fifty-two millions, and the English thirty-eight and a half millions, and it was still worse after the census-takings of 1901, when the French people numbered less than thirty-nine millions, against fifty-six millions of Germans and forty-one and a half millions of English.

Unfortunately for France, Germany and England, -the latter, notwithstanding a falling off in the population of Ireland from eight millions to four and a half millions in sixty years,-are not the only countries where the population has increased at such a rapid rate. Not only has Germany quadrupled her population, and England more than tripled hers, in the course of a century, but Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and the United States, without counting the smaller states of northern Europe, are in the same position. A century ago, the population of the Russian Empire was twenty-five millions; according to the census of 1897, it was one hundred and twenty-nine millions. The population of the United States in 1789 was only three millions; in 1903, it had reached seventy-nine millions. In 1901, Italy had nearly thirty-two and a half millions of inhabitants, showing an increase of nearly four millions since 1892; while the population of Austria-Hungary showed an increase of over four millions in ten years.

Many writers proclaim that if France has not quantity, she has, at least, quality, but figures are irrefutable. In England, unproductive soil no longer exists, and it is fast decreasi Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia, wher France one-ninth of the soil is still uncultive A desert equal in size to ten departments, Brittany and Normandy together, or to He and Belgium together, remains unprodu and is thus deprived of twelve millions of to cultivate it! If the soil were rational tivated in the southwest of France alone, th climate and the rich soil would enable it to England in the production of cereals. Bu just in these departments where the greate population has been going on for the las enty-five years, and where, owing to the of the people and their indifference to th aster which threatens France, a fourth p the soil remains waste. If this region wer improved and cultivated, it would make : mirable colony for several millions.

The cause of the evil has been sought in the ent decrease in the number of marriages; but th not appear to be borne out by facts. Infant me is stated to be another cause; but, curiously eno is less in urban than in rural districts. But t cause is not the small decrease in the number or riages, or the number of illegitimate children, or mortality, or alcoholism, or tuberculosis, or the exodus, or foreign emigration.

The evil must be diagnosed and called proper name; it must be treated for what and the remedies must be applied energet Under present conditions, the miseries of working classes have increased the evil. unjust, the writer concludes, that the fat the large family should pay the most tax indirect taxation of the necessaries of life phardest on the father of a large family. taxation, or relief in various taxes for the fof large families, and a tax on the unmarr the married people who have no familie among the reforms suggested to remedy the

SOUTHERN OPINION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

UNFRIENDLY expressions regarding President Roosevelt in Southern newspapers have largely given place, since the election, to praise and commendation. Prominent Southern men have written to Northern newspapers in cordial support of the administration. One of the latest evidences of this change of sentiment in the South is afforded by an article contributed to the South Atlantic Quarterly (Durham, N. C.) by Prof. Edwin Mims, of Trinity College.

After an appreciative and sympathetic review of Mr. Roosevelt's relation to various public questions this writer proceeds to analyze his attitude toward the negro, classing him with men in the North who are doing construors in removing prejudices and in creat national spirit,—men who hold essential same position on the race question as that by the liberal Southerner.

They know the silent forces that are at work that will mean vastly significant results for the generation. Some of them would not hesitate to tain certain social relations with the very best not but they realize that for the Southern people "so tion in school, church, and society is in the interactal integrity and racial progress." They hold

a ruinous policy to bestow the right of suffrage all negroes, and they are in sympathy with the amendments, but they do not feel that it is right to the position that no negro under any circumess should be appointed to office. These Northernnose words have been quoted by Southern newsas expressing the best sentiment on the negro ion have indorsed President Roosevelt in his nomit of certain worthy negroes for political office, ave resented the criticism passed upon him for in-Booker Washington to lunch with him.

regard to the social recognition of the nend the appointment of Southern negroes to Professor Mims continues:

e shall save ourselves a great deal of excitement if e future we make up our minds to let Northern act on that question as it seems best to them, reig the inalienable right to act as we think best, hould we resent President Roosevelt's honest atto appoint, instead of an indiscriminate number croes, a select few whom he considers worthy. His policy of breaking the Republican machines in the South, of appointing good Southern men to office, and of actually cutting down the number of negro appointees is a distinct advance on the record of any Republican President since the war. He is as much opposed to negro domination as any Southerner. He has simply maintained that he cannot, as President of the whole country, take the position that "the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the ground of race or color." Is it anything but natural that a man with the training and the personality of Mr. Roosevelt should take this position?

The South has a right to insist, in turn, that he shall not repeat the Indianola incident,—provoking as the circumstances were,—that he shall use the utmost endeavor to understand the delicate situation that confronts the Southern people, that his appointments shall be made, as a rule, from the better class of whites, and only under extraordinary circumstances from "the upper fraction" of the negro population. With this mutual understanding, and better appreciation each of the other's point of view, there is no reason why Mr. Roosevelt's administration should not mean to the South all that he and his friends have prophesied.

'HE FUTURE OF "PUBLIC-HOUSE TRUSTS" IN ENGLAND.

NCE the opening of the Subway Tavern in New York City, the English movement ed by Lord Grey, and having for its object ontrol of liquor-selling by a disinterested st," has attracted a good deal of attention in country. Writing in the National Review Constructive Temperance Reform," the Earl tton sums up the "public-house trust" movethus:

the whole, the prospects of the trust companies ing a large proportion of new licenses may be ered favorable. Their policy is clearly in accordwith the spirit of section 4 of the new act, and i entitle them to favorable consideration at the of the authorities. On the other hand, their set of obtaining existing licenses is only slightly ved by the act. No machinery has been establor the extinction of the present system, and, where their number is excessive and liable to rem with compensation, existing licenses have been ished more firmly than ever.

e only help which the trust receives from the act pect of acquiring existing licenses is to be found words of sub-section 4 of section 3, which allow expensation fund to be augmented from "other s" than the charges on licenses. Under this sect would be possible for a trust company to appear a licensing bench and ask on public grounds that use at present granted to the trade should be transto themselves on payment by them of the necessommensation.

the second reading of the bill in the House of Lord Grey held that by this means, if the sancf the licensing judges could be obtained, many would be transferred from the trade to the trust, is opinion was supported by Lord Salisbury and other members of the government. To carry out this process on any considerable scale would require much larger funds than are at present at the disposal of the trust, and as its surplus profits will in future be allocated to the relief of the rates, it seems hardly possible that any extensive use will be made of this method. At the same time, it may be found extremely useful in certain cases, where, for instance, the possession of the few existing trade houses would give the trust a monopoly in a particular village or town.

It has often been asserted that a trust house can do no good so long as it is in competition with the trade. This is not true, for in almost every case the introduction of a single trust house into a district hitherto served only by tied houses has had the effect of raising the standard in the latter with regard to both the quality of the liquor sold and to the general conduct of the business. It is, however, undeniable that the trust experiment could be carried out with greater thoroughness and effect in a district in which all the houses were under trust management.

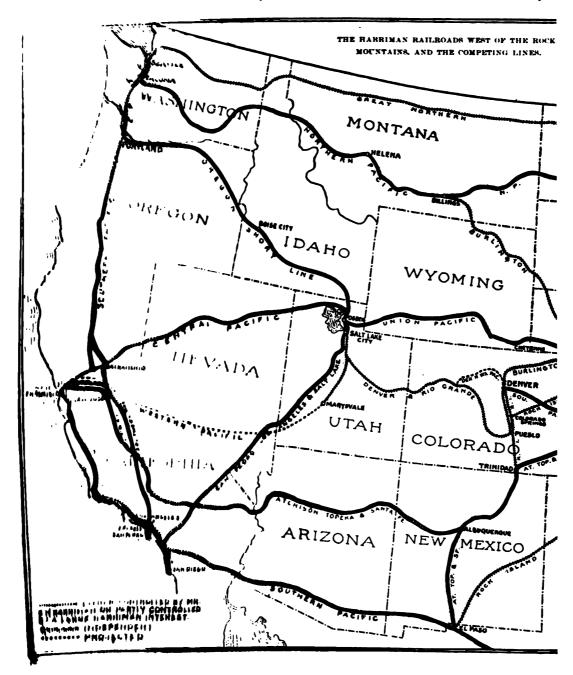
In the same review, Col. H. J. Crawford thus sums up the trust experiment:

It must be admitted that the experiment at this stage is an incomplete one; the reason being that it has not yet been possible to apply disinterested management on a large enough scale to be convincing. In the surroundings in which most of the trust houses find themselves, it is impossible fully to test their system of management in its effect on drinking, because when a man is refused drink at a trust house he is able, in nine cases out of ten, to get what he wants by going to the tied house a few hundred yards along the road. In this way, the tied houses everywhere undo most of the good effected by trust management. Nevertheless, good is being done, and we believe any candid person who looks into the reports will admit it.

CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The state of the s

Santa Fé Railway. This action puts Mr. riman in full or partial control of all the save one between the Rocky Mountains at Pacific Ocean, and makes pertinent the artic Mr. C. M. Keys in the February World's entitled "A Corner' in Pacific Railroads. Mr. Harriman became known to the put



1897 as a member of the syndicate which purchased the Government's share in the Union Pacific Railroad. He did not become president of the reorganized Union Pacific until 1904, but from the first his was the directing mind in the plan to make the Union Pacific the center of a great system. To this end, the old Kansas Pacific and the Oregon Short Line were absorbed in the first few months of the new company's existence.

Mr. Keys describes the remarkable increase in Western railroad earnings in the later '90's. The Union Pacific prospered beyond the hopes of the syndicate. By the end of 1900, Mr. Harriman had become a financial power. He set himself to master the detail of his railroads. It is said that he imitated the methods of President Hill, of the Great Northern, in adjusting rates on Western traffic.

Quiet, persistent, aggressive, subtle, he spread his empire into the north, pushing in the outposts of the Burlington, the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern. Gradually the business of Wyoming, even the business of Montana and of Washington, paid toll more and more to the Harriman lines. Butte and Spokane, important feeders of the Hill roads, welcomed his lines and gave them business. He gathered traffic from all fields, competitive and non-competitive; made mar-

kets where no markets had been before; helped the Great Desert develop; nursed Portland and San Francisco into greater power. He made the Union Pacific; and the Union Pacific made him.

The net result of Mr. Harriman's eight years' campaign is summarized by Mr. Keys in the following table, showing in concise form the mileage of the Pacific roads operated, directly or indirectly, under his influence, and the entire capitalization, stock and bonds, of the companies that own the mileage:

Railroad.	Miles.	Capital.
Union Pacific *	6,105	\$487,639,687
Southern Pacific t	9,621	596, 393, 678
San Pedro Route	1,100	65,000,000
Atchison, T. & S. F	8,004	458,039,780
Northern Pacific	5,976	338,689,178

road & Navigation Company lines, which give the Union Pacific the Portland route. † Including the Central Pacific, which furnishes the pres-

† Including the Central Pacific, which furnishes the present overland route from Salt Lake City to San Francisco.

The list does not include any lines east of Omaha either owned or controlled by the Harriman interests. Nor does it note his ownership of more than 50 per cent. of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

AN ALTERNATIVE OF STATE SOCIALISM.

THE gradual decline of individual opportunity in this country is a favorite theme of the Socialist writer, who seeks to deduce therefrom the futility of the old reliance on the institution of private property. Taking up the Socialist argument at this point, Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, undertakes to show, in the February McClure's, that the hope of the country lies in the extension of individual participation in the proprietorship of capital and industry. In other words, instead of intrusting the ownership of the agencies of production to the Government itself, he would increase the private citizen's opportunity to become a proprietor. "The paramount problem," says Judge Grosscup, "is not how to crush, or hawk at, or hamper the corporation, merely because it is a corporation, but how to make this new form of property-ownership a workable agent toward repeopleizing the proprietorship of the country's industries.

The first step in the solution of the problem advocated by Judge Grosscup is the assumption by the national government of corporation control and regulation.

The second step, the step for which the first is taken.

is to take care upon what kind of corporate proposal the Government's great seal is set—to cut out the stock-jobbing corporation; the waterlogged corporation; the mere vision of visionaries; the labyrinthian corporation whose stock and bond issues are so purposely tangled that no mind not an expert's can follow their sinuosities. In short, to regenerate the corporation.

The third step is to open to the wage-earner of the country the road to proprietorship. The basis of every successful enterprise is the command: Go forth, increase, and multiply; and to no enterprise can rightfully be denied the fruits of that command. But capital is not the sole thing that enters into enterprise. The skill that puts the ship together, or that subsequently pilots her, is not the sole thing. The men who drive the bolts, and feed the fires, contribute; and to them, as to the capitalist, and to the captains and the lieutenants of industry, should go a part of the increment; not as gratuity, but as their proper allotment out of the combined forces that have made the enterprise successful.

Judge Grosscup directs attention to the fact that while the growth of wealth per capita during the twenty years from 1880 to 1900 was about 10 per cent., the amounts invested in bank deposits by people of small means in the same period increased over 500 per cent. A large part of this great savings fund undoubtedly represents money withheld or withdrawn from active business.

RUSSIA'S "GREATEST, MOST PROGRESSIVE SCHOLAR."

N December 9, 1904, there died in St. Petersburg one of Russia's foremost scholars and writers, A. N. Pypin, whose name was known beyond the limits of his fatherland. In a literary career extending over a period of fifty years, Pypin has shown a remarkable versatility and thoroughness as an historian of Russian and other Slavonic literatures. He was one of the few great Russian scholars and writers who stood consistently for progressive development of Russian life along the lines of European civilization. Apart from his historical researches and special studies, he devoted much time to the translation into Russian of valuable foreign works, and to the writing and editing of journalistic articles.

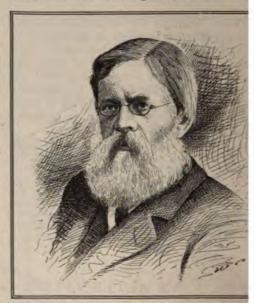
Born at Taratov, in 1833, Pypin obtained his academic education at the University of St. Petersburg, where he was appointed to a professorship in 1860. Two years later he found himself obliged to tender his resignation, on account of the student disturbances which had occurred at that time. Pypin then turned to the literary field, and became a contributor to the Sovremennik (Contemporary). With the suspension of the latter, in 1866, he joined the circle of able collaborators on the Vyestnik Yevropy (European Messenger). From that time until the end of his life, Pypin had one or more articles in almost

every number of the Vyestnik.

In 1859, he published his first work, a comparative study of Russian, Byzantine, and Roman folk-lore, the comparative texts of the two last named appearing in 1862. Following this there appeared his "History of Slavonic Literatures," which was published in St. Petersburg in 1865. The portion of this work dealing with Polish literature was written by W. Spasowicz. This fine work was very favorably received by foreign scholars, and was translated into German, French, and Bohemian. Subsequent to this, Pypin published "The Intellectual Movements in Russia in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century," the first volume of which, treating of Russian society under Alexander I., has been translated into German.

Mention should also be made here of his valuable four-volume work, "The History of Russian Ethnography" (1892-94), as well as of his "History of Russian Literature," also in four volumes (1898-99). Pypin points out in his memoirs that he owed all his intellectual development to his cousin, the famous critic, M. G. Chernyshevski, who for nineteen years (1864-83) was an exile in Siberia. Thanks to Chernyshevski, Pypin became intimate with the mem-

bers of the circle that collaborated on the viewennik. The policy of this publication still guided by the literary traditions of the nowned critic, Byelinski, a masterly biog of whom Pypin published, in two volum 1876. This circle of littérateurs included talented men as Turgeney, Gondranov



THE LATE A. N. PYPIN, RUSSIAN SCHOLAR, HISTOI

Tolstoi, and Nekrasov. A biography of latter was published by Pypin shortly before death.

Notwithstanding his advanced age; say Russkiya Vycdomosti, "Pypin was distingted for his prodigious industry. He was even distinguished for his warm interest in so and his intense conviction." "The mains of his endeavors was his desire to propregress and enlightenment." "For all tempts to popularize historical knowleds was yet careful to maintain in his writing high standard of scholarship." Professor who wrote a warm eulogy on Pypin's lif works, says:

I know of no other man who could have grae Pypin did the main features of Russian intel life, who could have given it a critical illumin and directed the life thus illumined in harmon the needs of mental progress. In all his research studies on literary history he retained a clear of tion of the bond between literature and the national life. He emphasized the significance literature which reflects the real interests and tions of the Russian people. mya points out, Pypin began ne thunder of the Crimean under the thunder of the the far East. Since 1897, wer of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. He was elected a member of that institution as early as 1871, but his election was not sanctioned by the government, because of his liberal views. He published, for the academy, the works of Catherine II.

A BUDDHIST PRIEST ON THE WAR.

naku Soyen, Lord Abbot of kura, one of the most promlates of Japan, the Buddhist liament of Religions at Chieen with the Japanese army as present at the battle of has just published his immorable struggle. His opinsting, as that of a representct, one of the strictest and span. The Open Court (Chimslation of his opinion, from following:

l a great one, indeed. But war anfinchingly prosecuted till we



SOYEN, A LEADER OF JAPANESE DHIST THOUGHT.

Japanese army before Port Arthur.)

a the present hostilities in which h great reluctance, she pursues at seeks the subjugation of evils peace, and enlightenment. She she took up arms, as she was attude and gravity of the undertaking. But the firm conviction of the justice of her cause has endowed her with an indomitable courage, and she is determined to carry the struggle to the bitter end. Here is the price we must pay for our ideals—a price paid in streams of blood and by the sacrifice of many thousands of living bodies. However determined may be our resolution to crush evils, our hearts tremble at the sight of this appalling scene.

"How much dearer is the price still going to be?" he asks.

What enormous losses are we going to suffer through the evil thoughts of our enemy, not to speak of the many injuries which our poor enemy himself will have to endure! All these miserable soldiers, individually harmless and innocent of the present war, are doomed to a death not only unnatural, but even inhuman! Indeed, were it not for the doctrine of love taught by the Buddha, which should elevate every individual creature to the realm of a pure spirituality, we would, in the face of the terrible calamities that now befall us, be left to utter destruction and without any consolation whatever. Were it not for the belief that the bloom of truly spiritual light will, out of these mutilated, disfigured, and decomposing corpses, return with renewed splendor, we would not be able to stand these heartrending tribulations even for a moment. Were it not for the consolation that these sacrifices are not brought for an egotistic purpose, but are an inevitable step toward the final realization of enlightenment, how could I, poor mortal, bear these experiences of a hell let loose on earth? The body is but a vessel for something greater than itself. Individuality is but a husk containing something more permanent. Let us, then, though not without losing tenderness of heart, bravely confront

As to his purpose in going through the campaign at the front, the Rt. Rev. Shaku Soyen says:

I came here with a double purpose. I wished to have my faith tested by going through the greatest horrors of my life, but I also wished to inspire, if I could, our valiant soldiers with the ennobling thoughts of the Buddha, so as to enable them to die on the battle-field with the confidence that the task in which they are engaged is great and noble. I wished to convince them of the truths that this war is not a mere slaughter of their fellow-beings, but that they are combating an evil, and that at the same time, corporeal annihilation rarely means a rebirth of soul, not in heaven, indeed, but here among ourselves. I believe I did my best to impress these ideas upon the soldiers' hearts.

As to the actual fighting, the prelate says: "It beggars description! Verily, it is the acme of brutality and recklessness conceived in this world."

THE CHANGE IN GERMAN MILITARY TACTICS.

NE of the high-rank officers of the Norwegian army who attended the annual maneuvers of the German army last autumn contributes to the illustrated review, Kringsjaa (Christiania), an article describing and analyzing German war tactics. War tactics in general, he begins by saying, are no abstract thing; they rest upon the character of the people and the territory occupied by that people. The present German war tactics were created in Lorraine during the first battles of 1870, and "are written in the blood of twenty-five thousand men." Following on a detailed description of the maneuvers of 1904, this officer says, by way of comment: "The Germans have won all their battles by their artillery. The A, B, C of German military science has been, Attack; and the strategy of the German army can be summed up in the one word, Drill. "Keep your troops in hand, and make good use of your cartridges,- the rest does not matter."

The German tactics, developed during the Franco-Prussian War, continues this writer, prevailed in Europe for thirty years. They were also adopted by the Americans, the Japanese, and the Turks.

Then came the Boer war, and the English tried these tactics upon a people who lived by the chase. The British placed their artillery well, and fired long and with accuracy. Then they sent their infantry forward in large masses; and yet at from seven hundred to eight hundred yards everything stopped. They did not dare to go forward, and they could not retreat. It developed that the Boers were using another method. They lined up in groups, and came slowly upon their enemy, steadily firing all the while. This method seriously crippled the English infantry, and large numbers of them were taken prisoners. Here was something new,—no sudden blow, no terrific artillery fire. As a result, the English now discard their old ideas, and

have actually taken up new tactics. In the l of the war they mastered the new idea. Im the Americans followed.

In Germany, continues this writer, idea also made a great impression. In must stand in the front rank of military so she must change her tactics to suit to the frontal attack must be abolished a possible, and the Body Guard in Berliby practising the Boer attack more than they did their own. Some nations, hesitated to adopt this new method. In it had advocates and opponents. The were more radical, and introduced new tions. The Danes and other nations I Then came the Russo-Japanese war.

The Japanese fought in the German way, & rope soon came reports that their artillers annihilating the Russians; moreover, the made the most beautiful German "norma with drums and music. They stormed and heights. With amazement, the rest of the we that the first tactical principle of the Japa "Happy the man who dies with his fame him." Yet the Japanese did not seem to heavy losses expected. In Germany, the said: "What foolishness these Englishmen ha us! It was all simply because they could no attack. Their soldiers were not schooled 1 their soldiers were actually cowardly. They small losses compared with the number of See how well the Japanese are doing it. The have taught them everything." The Germ convinced that the Boer attack does not su tional popular temper.

In conclusion, this writer emphasicommends the German idea of drill. drilling and discipline mean more to the land, he says, than the rest of the wrealized.

ENGLAND'S PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

THAT the problem of the unemployed is recognized as a pressing one in England is made evident in the pages of the London reviews. The Nineteenth Century for January contains a remarkable suggestion for the solution of the problem from the pen of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P.

THE COMPULSORY PROVISION OF WORK.

"A Hint from the Past" is Mr. Hardie's subtitle. More than one old act of Parliament, he shows, is still in force which make local authorities responsible, under penalty of a fine, for the

finding of employment for all genuin ployed within the limits of their juri An act of 1601 compels "the church-wa every parish and four, three, or two su householders" to meet regularly for the of "setting to work all such persons, ma unmarried, having no means to mainta and use no ordinary and daily trade o get their living by; and also to raise w otherwise (by taxation of every inhabit son, vicar, and other, and of every occ lands, houses, tithes impropriate, proprise

mal mines, or saleable underwoods in the ish, in such competent sum and sums of a they shall think fit) a convenient stock hemp, wool, thread, iron, and other ware f to set the poor on work."

t of 1819 orders churchwardens and overseers or of such parish, . . . to purchase or to hire on lease, for and on account of the parish, any sortion or portions of land within or near to sh, not exceeding twenty acres in the whole, nploy and set to work in the cultivation of i, on account of the parish, any such persons they are directed to set to work, and to pay f the poor persons so employed as shall not be i by the parish reasonable wages for their at the poor persons so employed shall have i the like remedies for the recovery of their dishall be subject to such and the like punlor misbehavior in their employment, as other nhusbandry are by law entitled and subject to.

31, the twenty-acre limit was increased acres. All authorities agree that these still in force.

"COUNCILS OF LABOR" NEEDED.

lardie argues, therefore, that the law of I recognizes the obligation of each disprovide employment for all its out-of-his obligation being quite distinct from ich compels them to support paupers. asks for the creation of new authorities 7 out the work, and suggests specially "councils of labor."

AFFORESTATION PROFITABLE.

work would these councils provide? ation Mr. Hardie thinks the most profithe German forests maintain a population 00, and yield the national exchequer no 1890,000,000 annually.

ew councils of industry, then, would be emto acquire land, compulsorily when necessary, fair market price, to be used for any purpose for setting the poor to work. Existing adminanthorities already have certain powers to act of for allotments, small holdings, cottages, ey may also build, and also powers to give instruction.

A "Labor Reservoir."

. F. G. Masterman has an important and we article in the Independent Review upon ject. It is more hopeful than most of hich deal with this pressing topic. He is that the perpetual recurrence of peunemployment is a problem which is not, but can be remedied if the civilization country is taken in hand as a matter degree the attention of the government and the of the citizen. He recognizes that

for many decades to come a competitive system will advance in rhythmical expansions and contractions. At intervals of some nine years, men will be thrown out of work whose services society will need when trade improves. He advocates, therefore, the construction of some kind of labor reservoir for the preservation in times of scarcity of the labor value of those normally engaged in remunerative work.

MINISTER OF LABOR NEEDED-

After describing what has been done in the past, and explaining the experiment that is to be tried this winter, he points out that there is great danger arising from the heterogeneous nature of the local central committees and the absence of any strong controlling executive committee. Never was more manifest the need of a minister and department of labor, whose creation should be the first work of the government having at heart the welfare of the common people. He thinks there must be a national attempt to cure a national disease, and he would link on the problem of unemployment with the even more insistent problem of repatriation.

-AND LABOR COLONIES.

The method he would follow would be that adopted by the Dutch labor colonies, especially in Frederiksoord. The initial expense of founding such colonies would be a rate combined with the treasury grant. Land would be purchased suitable for small holdings at a reasonable price. On this land the colonists would be placed, who would break it up, make roads, sink wells, build homesteads, etc., with the object of supplying a variety of work for skilled and unskilled labor. It would be expanded in times of scarcity, and reduced to a minimum in times when trade was promising. This work, Mr. Masterman thinks. might ultimately become almost self-supporting. It would be negotiated in one session of Parliament, begun on a small scale or a large, and would represent a deliberate step forward toward the creation of a civilization in England.

The second part of his paper deals with what he describes as the draining of the abyss, or the abolition of the more degrading and degraded forms of poverty. He maintains that if the new energy of reform will but advance fearlessly through the hazardous days we shall reach a time when to-day's accumulation of ugliness and pain will appear but some fantastic and disordered dream.

The English poor law has been found wanting and should be reorganized on the lines of German and Belgian experience in respect to labor colonies.

75.5 NO a DEAD LOSS.

at a light is the amount of deand a series of the series for £100 of cap-An Sel of ing consider Mr Sel oling considers The result of the second of the second secon na la la la la la la la la la most moderate - mais the minimal manningal accounts by this and it was some arrives at the following

Lanca . avested 222.170, and . 5 per cent, on this for war suremation s an Ge. 300 vearly allowance for action is \$198,274; extra for de--manda vaica snound be set aside yearly is £5,8%; 🛥 😑 et irofit stated by corporation, which now 🚐 🥽 🚉 naking the net loss yearly upon 🌬 -oracictive indertakings" £5,486,945.

- iii is-ead I a nomina, profit of £378,281 •. ve have a net yearly loss of ## The entertainment on these 1,029 re-... - rakings in England and Wales, Mr. Schooling combats the in the stating-rund principle will pro the menation. He says that it provides the saying if it is particular liability mates, but that it does not provide for 🖙 🐭 / - prestation of plants. Asked whi - - - :-:v. Mr. Schooling frankly replies, "

Ergand's Local Indebtedness.

Assertey Record, Sir Robert Giff.te i varning against the vast i a. expenditure which has taken place - ast forty years, and must now, I ss s say-i. Imperial expenditure has i = \$7 (0.000,000), and this, Sir Robe and seems and all great. But the local e the sixties was only £36 whole Unite gar, in all grown in 1901-02 to £144,000,00 s. In the same year, the total t ... while tedness had risen to £407,000,00 or wor, 100, equal to half the national deb we have admits that local expenditure is to Charles went an index of civilization, and not, rea hattonal expenditure, an index of waste has that the time has come to put a telesale borrowings.

as ing the question as a whole, England's & can imperial and local, has increased t

Forty Years Ago.

Present Time. £140.000.000 144,000,000 £284,000,000

.• • The state of the seculiaries of the sinearies wherein off or represented that Mr. Someoning this the telmes been dimunicipal tracing. He exclaims

Total £108,000,000

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Sir Robert Giffen points out two special evils in the British system of taxation,—(1) the excessive strain upon the real property which is the main source of the income of local authorities, and is also part of the source from which the imperial income tax is derived, and (2) the collection of revenue by imperial authorities on account of local authorities.

LONDON, OLD AND NEW.

the title of a strong, fresh article by hn Burns, in the Pall Mall Magazine, dealing with the changes constantly, chiefly in the name of improvemetropolis. Speaking of the Strand Burns says:

he unfolding of its work will prove that the il has tried to give artistic expression and harmony to a district which, through past nal greed, civic niggardliness, and state nad become an area of squalid tenements, boosy taverns, shabby playhouses, and in slatternly streets.

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"MY YOUTHFUL DREAM."

he Gaiety, near by where Nell Gwynne in switched the ancient Cavaliers, close by farren charmed the modern gallants, grim swell's body lay in somber state at Somer-lose by, Inigo Jones died, the illustrious gentle Chaucer, the wise Wycliffe, wrote les, corrected their sermons, or penned and obeyed the muse.

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HE STRAND IMPROVEMENTS.

of the modern Strand improvements, egrets the disappearance of Clifford's I for that the County Council have

no responsibility; the new Savoy, he thinks, would have been handsomer if built entirely of natural stone, and the same may be said of the Cecil. But, he regretfully says, "over these buildings the London County Council have no power or control whatever."

Taking the whole scheme of the Strand improvement, it is going to be artistically as good a scheme as physically it will be a benefit to vehicular and pedestrian traffic and subterranean tramway traction.

But there is a danger ahead,—serious, ugly, deforming, monstrous. It has been suggested, fortunately by journals that have little influence and less soul, that an elevated railway should be erected in the center of Kingsway or over the two pavements on either side—some vagrant, sprawling, iron Behemoth, dragging in red-oxide color its tawdry and ugly length along.

But London will never tolerate this, the most recent but least decent of transatlantic innovations.

HOW BEST TO BEAUTIFY LONDON.

The architectural beauty and harmony of London, he remarks, depend at present almost entirely on individual taste, the vagaries of ground landlords, and the capacity of architects, and of these three Mr. Burns thinks the architects deserve least blame. And one of the greatest safeguards for the beautifying of London would be, he thinks, more power to the County Council's elbow.

The council, for historical, artistic, and educational reasons, should be vested with power, not only to determine line and height, but to select or suggest material for its buildings, and above all to deal with contumacious Philistines who, disregarding what time, spirit, and tradition have evolved, should violate the artistic milieu and outrage neighborly amenities.

No one is likely to dispute his statement that "what London badly needs is more power to put down or regulate street advertisements." Add to this unrestricted power to the County Council to improve and substitute electrical for horse traction and Mr. Burns would be satisfied—for the time.

"MUNICIPAL TRADING" A DEAD LOSS.

HE vexed question of municipal ownership, -municipal trading, as they call it in England,—continues to be vigorously discussed in the English magazines and reviews. Gruesome reading for the British taxpayer is provided by Mr. John Holt Schooling in his Windsor article on "Local Rates and Taxes." The paper is rather difficult to read, owing to the way in which tables of formidable statistics are interspersed amid the author's own remarks. Certain totals may be reproduced. The total municipal expenditure for the year 1900-01 is over £110, 000,000 sterling (\$550,000,000). Seventeen milions were spent on loans repaid and interest on loans. The percentage of expenditure paid out of the loans to total expenditure has risen from 18 per cent. in 1884-85 to 24 per cent. in 1899-1900. The outstanding debt of local spending authorities has risen in twenty-five years, 1874-1900, from £92,000,000 (\$460,000,000) to £293,-000,000 (\$1,465,000,000); or from £389 (\\$1,945) per hundred of population to £917 (\$4,585); or from £80 (\$400) per £100 (\$500) of the ratable value of property to £167 (\$835). The local debt is now nearly half the national debt.

"REPRODUCTIVE UNDERTAKINGS."

Two hundred and ninety-nine corporations out of 317 are responsible for reproductive undertakings. The total capital invested was £121,000,000 (\$605,000,000), of which £117,000,000 (\$585,000,000) were borrowed; and only £16,000,000 (\$80,000,000) had been paid off in 1902.

The excess of yearly income over yearly working expenses was 4.8 millions, Of this "balance," 4.2 millions were paid away in respect of borrowed capital, and 0.2 of a million was set apart for depreciation. This leaves a net profit of 0.4 of a million, or, more exactly, of £378,000 per annum upon a capital of £121,200,000.

Descending to detail, baths and washhouses are worked at a loss of £6 5s. 9d. per £100 of capital. The gas works showed the highest profit,—namely, £1 12s. 10d. per cent. Tramways owned and worked by corporations yielded a yearly profit of 19 shillings per cent., while those owned by corporations but not worked by corporations yielded a yearly profit of £1 10s. 6d. per cent., a fact which Mr. Schooling thinks points to other people understanding business better than the local spending authorities. All the reproductive undertakings were worked at a yearly alleged profit of 6s. 3d. per £100 of capital invested in them.

It is in the smallness of the amount written off for distributions of the Schooling finds the exclaims

upon the fact that "3s. 2½d. is the ampreciation annually put aside per £1 ital, in respect of plant, machinery, cost £121,170,000." Mr. Schooling that a yearly allowance for depreciation cent. on the capital invested is a most estimate. Rectifying municipal account standard, Mr. Schooling arrives at the totals:

Capital invested, £121,170,000; 5 per cent yearly depreciation is £6,058,500; yearly al depreciation by corporation is £193,274; e preciation which should be set aside yearl 226; deduct net profit stated by corporation vanishes, £378,281, making the net loss yea: 1,029 "reproductive undertakings" £5,486,9

So that, instead of a nominal profit of (\$1,891,405), we have a net yearly 1 10s. 7d. per cent. per annum on thes productive undertakings in England a excluding London. Mr. Schooling of notion that the sinking-fund principle vide for depreciation. He says that i for the paying off of the particular which it relates, but that it does not put the loss by depreciation of plants. A is the remedy, Mr. Schooling frankly do not know."

England's Local Indebtednes

In the Contemporary Review, Sir Rol sounds a note of warning against th crease of local expenditure which has t during the last forty years, and mu thinks, be stayed. Imperial expendit creased from £70,000,000 (\$350,00 £140,000,000 (\$700,000,000), and this, thinks, is not unduly great. But the penditure, which in the sixties was 000,000 (\$180,000,000) for the who Kingdom, had grown in 1901-02 to £14 (\$720,000,000). In the same year, t local indebtedness had risen to £41 (\$2,035,000,000), equal to half the nat Sir Robert admits that local expendit great extent an index of civilization, is often national expenditure, an index but he thinks that the time has come stop to wholesale borrowings.

Taking the question as a whole, Enpenditure, imperial and local, has infollows:

Forty Years Ago.		PT
Imperial	. <i>£</i> 70,000,000	£
Local	. 86,000,000	
		-
Total	. £106,000,000	4

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THE STRAND IMPROVEMENTS.

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"MUNICIPAL TRADING" A DEAD LOSS.

HE vexed question of municipal ownership, -municipal trading, as they call it in England,—continues to be vigorously discussed in the English magazines and reviews. Gruesome reading for the British taxpayer is provided by Mr. John Holt Schooling in his Windsor article on "Local Rates and Taxes." The paper is rather difficult to read, owing to the way in which tables of formidable statistics are interspersed amid the author's own remarks. Certain totals may be reproduced. The total municipal expenditure for the year 1900-01 is over £110,-000,000 sterling (\$550,000,000). Seventeen milions were spent on loans repaid and interest on loans. The percentage of expenditure paid out of the loans to total expenditure has risen from 18 per cent. in 1884-85 to 24 per cent. in 1899-1900. The outstanding debt of local spending authorities has risen in twenty-five years, 1874-1900, from £92,000,000 (\$460,000,000) to £293,-000,000 (\$1,465,000,000); or from £389 (\\$1,945) per hundred of population to £917 (\$4,585); or from £80 (\$400) per £100 (\$500) of the ratable value of property to £167 (\$835). The local debt is now nearly half the national debt.

"REPRODUCTIVE UNDERTAKINGS."

Two hundred and ninety-nine corporations out of 317 are responsible for reproductive undertakings. The total capital invested was £121,000,000 (\$605,000,000), of which £117,000,000 (\$585,000,000) were borrowed; and only £16,000,000 (\$80,000,000) had been paid off in 1902.

The excess of yearly income over yearly working expenses was 4.8 millions, Of this "balance," 4.2 millions were paid away in respect of borrowed capital, and 0.2 of a million was set apart for depreciation. This leaves a net profit of 0.4 of a million, or, more exactly, of £378,000 per annum upon a capital of £121,200,000.

Descending to detail, baths and washhouses are worked at a loss of £6 5s. 9d. per £100 of capital. The gas works showed the highest profit,—namely, £1 12s. 10d. per cent. Tramways owned and worked by corporations yielded a yearly profit of 19 shillings per cent., while those owned by corporations but not worked by corporations yielded a yearly profit of £1 10s. 6d. per cent., a fact which Mr. Schooling thinks points to other people understanding business better than the local spending authorities. All the reproductive undertakings were worked at a yearly alleged profit of 6s. 3d. per £100 of capital invested in them.

It is in the smallness of the amount written off for depreciation that Mr. Schooling finds the Achilles' heel of municipal trading. He exclaims

upon the fact that "3s. 2½d. is the amor preciation annually put aside per £10 ital, in respect of plant, machinery, et cost £121,170,000." Mr. Schooling that a yearly allowance for depreciation cent. on the capital invested is a most estimate. Rectifying municipal accounstandard, Mr. Schooling arrives at the totals:

Capital invested, £121,170,000; 5 per cent. yearly depreciation is £6,058,500; yearly allo depreciation by corporation is £193,274; ext preciation which should be set aside yearly 226; deduct net profit stated by corporation, vanishes, £378,281, making the net loss yearly 1,029 "reproductive undertakings" £5,486,945

So that, instead of a nominal profit of (\$1,891,405), we have a net yearly lo 10s. 7d. per cent. per annum on these productive undertakings in England an excluding London. Mr. Schooling cor notion that the sinking-fund principle vide for depreciation. He says that it for the paying off of the particular li which it relates, but that it does not pr the loss by depreciation of plants. As is the remedy, Mr. Schooling frankly re do not know."

England's Local Indebtedness

In the Contemporary Review, Sir Robe sounds a note of warning against the crease of local expenditure which has ta during the last forty years, and must thinks, be staved. Imperial expenditu: creased from £70,000,000 (\$350,000 £140,900,000 (\$700,000,000), and this, S thinks, is not unduly great. But the penditure, which in the sixties was or 000,000 (\$180,000,000) for the whole Kingdom, had grown in 1901-02 to £144 (\$720,000,000). In the same year, th local indebtedness had risen to £40; (\$2,035,000,000), equal to half the natic Sir Robert admits that local expenditu great extent an index of civilization. as is often national expenditure, an index but he thinks that the time has come stop to wholesale borrowings.

Taking the question as a whole, Engineenditure, imperial and local, has incifollows:

Fo	rty Years Ago.	Pres
Imperial	. £70,000,000	£ 14
Local	. 86,000,000	14
Total	. £106,000,000	£s

however, the figures of local revenue only ten, which Sir Robert Giffen regards as a guide for the present purpose, it appears here has been an aggregate growth of £145,-00, or £45,000,000 more than double the nt of forty years ago. Sir Robert Giffen ies, therefore, that the English people are ing at the present time on imperial and local is together about £45,000,000 more than should be spending if they were keeping the exact proportion to their resources of the expenditure of forty years ago.

Sir Robert Giffen points out two special evils in the British system of taxation,—(1) the excessive strain upon the real property which is the main source of the income of local authorities, and is also part of the source from which the imperial income tax is derived, and (2) the collection of revenue by imperial authorities on account of local authorities.

LONDON, OLD AND NEW.

CH is the title of a strong, fresh article by Mr. John Burns, in the Pall Mall Magazine muary, dealing with the changes constantly place, chiefly in the name of improve, in the metropolis. Speaking of the Strand et, Mr. Burns says:

he and the unfolding of its work will prove that the y Council has tried to give artistic expression and ectural harmony to a district which, through past t, personal greed, civic niggardliness, and state rence, had become an area of squalid tenements, alums, boozy taverns, shabby playhouses, and shops in slatternly streets.

Strand has alternately possessed the prison of the palaces of dukes, the promenade for poets, ndezvous of wits, players, rebels, and beauties, he great, the glorious, and the good have lodged, d, or played their part, had their entrances and xits, fascinated, instructed, and amused the genies that began by adoring their favorites and ended rying or beheading them.

"MY YOUTHFUL DREAM."

cosite the Gaiety, near by where Nell Gwynne in days bewitched the ancient Cavaliers, close by Nellie Farren charmed the modern gallants, grim in Cromwell's body lay in somber state at Someruse. Close by, Inigo Jones died, the illustrious art, the gentle Chaucer, the wise Wycliffe, wrote chronicles, corrected their sermons, or penned nissals and obeyed the muse.

vas my youthful dream as a London apprentice, ter as one of its ædiles, to try to revert to the ideal i, and from Northumberland Avenue to Somerset have a one-hundred-and-fifty-foot Strand, with its between the north side and the Embankment; e gardens in three tiers dropping to the river, with set House and Waterloo Bridge on the eastern ind on its west the eastern side of Northumbertyenue. But it was only a dream, that fifty years all have been realized for no greater cost than is ging expended on the Holborn-to-Strand improve-

THE STRAND IMPROVEMENTS.

eaking of the modern Strand improvements, turns regrets the disappearance of Clifford's though for that the County Council have no responsibility; the new Savoy, he thinks, would have been handsomer if built entirely of natural stone, and the same may be said of the Cecil. But, he regretfully says, "over these buildings the London County Council have no power or control whatever."

Taking the whole scheme of the Strand improvement, it is going to be artistically as good a scheme as physically it will be a benefit to vehicular and pedestrian traffic and subterranean tramway traction.

But there is a danger ahead,—serious, ugly, deforming, monstrous. It has been suggested, fortunately by journals that have little influence and less soul, that an elevated railway should be erected in the center of Kingsway or over the two pavements on either side—some vagrant, sprawling, iron Behemoth, dragging in red-oxide color its tawdry and ugly length along.

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IS GERMANY ENGLAND'S ENEMY?

VIDENCES are not wanting of a widespread and deep-laid anti-German propaganda in the British press. A writer who signs himself "Julius" has been contributing a series of articles of this sort to the Contemporary Review. In the issue for January, he declares that he is very anxious to be on the best of terms with the Fatherland. All the blame for the present lack of cordiality in Anglo-German relations he puts on the head of the Berlin government. Germany, he persists, is bent on making mischief between Great Britain and other powers. "Bismarck might have said, 'The empire is calumny." The Germans, says "Julius," are still carrying out a campaign of calumny against Englishmen.

One of the symptoms by which we must judge the German Government's sentiments toward us is the attitude it assumes on the various contentious questions involving England and some other country which arise from time to time,-between England and Russia, between England and the Boers, between England and Turkey, between England and Italy, between England and France. And we know as an absolute fact that in the case of every one of these misunderstandings Germany has invariably taken the side of our adversary. German editors and newspaper men, of course, are swayed by feelings common to all humanity. Hence, some of them took the side of England at the beginning of the North Sea incident, but shortly afterward even they veered round and supported Russia. In view of those and many other irrefragable facts, am I or am I not right in drawing the conclusion that the policy of the German Government, as it stands revealed at present, is directed to the advantage of the retrograde Eastern powers, nay, to the most retrograde part of them, and to the disadvantage of the liberal Western powers?

This is coupled with a policy of subserviency to Russia, of which "Julius" gives the following instance:

The Kaiser's government passed with difficulty a bill in the Reichstag the result of which was to raise the price of the necessaries of life. It was violently opposed by the Socialists and the Liberal friends of the people, but the chancellor was adroit, persevering, and victorious. The minimum tariff became law. The next step was to conclude treaties of commerce with foreign states upon the basis of that minimal tariff. Much,everything, in fact,-depended upon the assent of Russia. But M. Witte absolutely refused it. Consequently, the German chancellor was at his wits' end. For if he failed to talk over the Czardom, the whole fabric so carefully constructed fell to the ground, and he would fall with it; and of Russia's consent there seemed no reasonable hope. A commercial war would be less harmful than the minimum tariff, M. Witte's press organ said. Yet all at once Russia gave her consent, and M. Witte himself went humbly to Germany to announce it. Thus again the chancellor triumphed, and the party of dear food and strong government triumphed with him. How? This time he won through the direct intervention of a foreign sovereign acting against the advice of his principal adviser, and in defiance of the interests of his suffering people. What did that foreign sovereign receive as a quid pro quo! Almost at the same time a trial took place at Königsberg. I think I need not recall the circumstances of that trial. The whole civilized world remembers them. They will form a special chapter in the history of human culture.

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF OUR POLICY OF "STRENUOSITY."

AN anonymous writer, reviewing world-politics under the title "Elements of Peace and War," in the Nuova Antologia (Rome), devotes some interesting paragraphs to the United States. He says that President Roosevelt's majority in the recent election would give him the right to consider himself a dictator if the Constitution did not already give him personal power greater than that granted to any constitutional sovereign of Europe.

It has demonstrated more than ever how really Theodore Roosevelt is the exponent of present-day North American spirit. All his moral and physical figure, all his ideal programme, all his effective policy, can be resumed in the title of his volume "The Strenuous Life," which may be considered the evangel of a union as different from that of Washington as the embryo of the great state founded and saved by Washington was different from the virgin land discovered and conquered by Columbus. What is the Monroe Doctrine, that al-

ready seemed excessive to old Europe, compared with this new evangel? To-day, it is no longer a question of "America for the Americans;" the question is whether the whole civilized world must become in the end tributary to North America as to politics no less than as to international economics.

After commenting on the policies for which President Roosevelt stands, this writer continues, referring to surprises that the President's own supporters may receive:

Roosevelt,—eminent, practical statesman though he be,—is, however, a man who understands the great importance of the ideal in the life of a people as in the life of an individual. He feels that the ideal of greatness proposed by him to his country would have no solid base if public honesty and public virtue did not contribute to constitute and sustain it. Sufficient to show this is his campaign in favor of the negroes, at the risk of losing all public favor, both the great parties being in all their elements hostile to the colored race, even to injustice, and to cruelty.

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BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE AMERICAN MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES.

American Politics .- Mr. Edward Stanwood, writing in the Atlantic Monthly for February on "The Democratic Predicament," takes the ground that the logical consequence of the existing situation is that those members of the Democratic party who form the "Bryan wing," so called, should take permanent control of the organization, and should compel the withdrawal from the party of those "who call themselves Democrats, and who have no sympathy with their forward policy." These independent Democrats, it is predicted, would not become Republicans, but their situation would be akin to that of the supporters of Bell and Everett in the canvass of 1860. Most of them would probably be, and remain to the end, Independents and Mugwumps.—"Rhode Island: A State for Sale," is the title of Mr. Lincoln Steffens' arraignment of the Republican State machine in McClure's for February.-In Success for February, Mr. David Graham Phillips continues his "Confessions of a Politician."-"The Strong Man of Canada," Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is the subject of a character sketch by William Carman Roberts in the February number of Munsey's.-Canada's attitude toward us is set forth in the World's Work for February by W. S. Harwood, who has collected the opinions of three hundred representative Canadians, no one of which reveals any sentiment in favor of a political union. The laws, morals, and institutions of the people of the United States are sharply criticised by these Canadians, who are enthusiastic over the future of

National Financial Problems, - Several articles on present-day financial conditions appear in the February number of the World's Work. Mr. Charles M. Harvey describes "Our Growth in Wealth," indicating the immense expansion in the value of the country's property in the past half-century. Mr. S. A. Nelson contributes an article on "Wall Street as It Is," showing how the United States has become a nation of investors. "How Insurance Laws Work" is the subject of an important paper by Mr. Henry W. Lanier. This is the fifth of Mr. Lanier's papers on life insurance, and makes clear the need of federal control as a substitute for the present inconsistent and chaotic system of State regulations. Mr. Lanier shows that the enactments of no two States are alike on the subject of life insurance; that there have been cases in which decisions of the State and federal courts were exactly opposite; and that heavy taxation and inequitable laws formed the chief obstacles to the spreading of the benefits of life insurance. A promoter's account, from his own experience, of operations in his peculiar field forms one of the most interesting articles of the number.-Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's articles on "Frenzied Finance" in Everybody's Magazine continue to attract no small share of public attention.

American Industries .- In the Cosmopolito ries on "Great Industries of the United State manufacture of boots and shoes is described in a trated article contributed to the February num William R. Stewart.-The American automobile try is the subject of an article contributed to Monthly for February by Arthur N. Jervis .- In th magazine, an engine designed by William Hoffn Buffalo, N. Y., to double the speed of railroad to described by Wallace Armstrong.—The ramificat the beef trust form the theme of an article contr to Everybody's Magazine for February by Char ward Russell.-In Success for February, the lif of Robert Hoe, the famous inventor and manufa of printing presses, is related by Earl Mayo .- " vance of 'Wireless'" is the subject of an art Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., in the World's Work for Fel In this paper, Mr. Lyle brings up to date the s the latest improvements in the development of telegraphy.-Canada's second transcontinental r is described in Success by Lawrence J. Burpee.-Development of Nome" is the subject of an art the February Cosmopolitan by Alfred H. Dunh

Economics and Political Science.-Perh general public is not yet fully aware that the sc journals issued from the departments of econom political science in several of our universities ha cussions of live topics of the day, which are free quite as interesting as similar discussions in th popular periodicals, and as a general rule more itative. As an instance of this, the article Journal of Political Economy, of the Univer Chicago, for the current quarter, on "Conditions Cattle Industry," by William Hill, contains the clearest statement yet made anywhere rela the facts revealed by recent investigations in operations of the beef trust.-The same journ tains an illuminating article on foreign markets Carl C. Plehn .- There is also a timely article on Present Financial and Monetary Condition of . by F. Schroeder.-The subject of insurance is ver discussed in the last number of the Annals of the can Academy of Political and Social Science delphia). There are papers on insurance invest fire insurance expenses, profits, and problems; t basis of fire insurance, and life insurance by nal orders.-American commercial organization other topic discussed in this journal, while by comparison the British system of improving ministering ports and terminal facilities is de by J. Russell Smith, and an article on the of the government in Germany to the promo commerce is contributed by Solomon Huebn great deal of material which has an importan ing on legislation and legislative procedure

successive issues of the Political Science y, of Columbia University. In the current re is a valuable paper on present problems tutional law, by Prof. J. W. Burgess.—Dr. ager reviews the recent decisions of the courts ctive labor laws, and a paper on municipal in is contributed by Mr. Henry Jones Ford. org Jellinek, of the University of Heidelrites on parliamentary obstruction. - The ty of Chicago convocation address by Miss idams, of Hull House, on "Immigration: Neglected by the Scholar," is printed in full in ary number of the Commons, the little magaed by Dr. Graham Taylor, of Chicago.-Aneresting paper in this month's Commons is tributed by Paul U. Kellogg under the title enver Stands by Judge Lindsey." This article the remarkable success of the Juvenile Court, r, to which Judge Lindsey's personality has fully contributed.-The January number of crvice (New York) is almost wholly devoted as proposed solutions of the drink problem, rly the public-house trust movement in Eng-Subway Tavern in New York, the South dispensary system, and the work of the Antieague in many States .- In the International y for January there is a paper on "The Housity Masses," by Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and a of the famous Subway Tavern in New York, seph Johnson, Jr.-In the Arena for January, ker Heaton, M. P., writes on "The Postal Savks of Great Britain; or, How the Government nd Fosters Saving Among the Poor."

ssions of Social Questions.-The wonderess of socialism in Europe is well described by ak A. Vanderlip in the February number of s. Mr. Vanderlip shows that even the most tive of European governments have been forced nize, though reluctantly, the strength of the movement. Germany, for example, has acd-age pensions, which is nothing more or less art of the Socialist programme.-In his second lynching, in McClure's Magazine for Febru-Ray Stannard Baker deals with the manifesf the lynching spirit in the Northern States, in Ohio and Illinois. He cites two recent lynchings, one in Springfield, Ohio, and the Danville, Ill., which illustrate diametrically conceptions of public duty on the part of the cials. The courage of the Danville sheriff in he mob is brought out in sharp contrast with rdly actions of the Ohio officials under similar ances.-The important question of the loss of ccidents on American railroads is succinctly a brief article contributed by Ellery Sedgwick 's Monthly for February.-Several articles in ent magazines offer encouragement to those ities which are endeavoring to beautify their d park systems. Chicago's new park service ably described in the Century Magazine for by Mr. Henry G. Foreman. Mary Bronson riting in the February number of the World's akes many suggestions for the æsthetic imnt of such workaday utilities as shops, launbles, and the back doors of dwellings.-In the imber of World's Work the successful dent of Fresno, Cal., is described by Mr. French Strother. Mr. Strother tells how a sandy waste has become, within a few years, a prosperous agricultural region; how the farmers of the vicinity have learned and applied scientific agricultural methods and coöperation in business; and now novel advertising methods have been employed to bring settlers into the community.—The first of Mr. Cleveland Moffett's series of articles on "The Shameful Misuse of Wealth," in Success, is devoted to Newport and the doings of the millionaire set there.

Travel and Adventure.-In the Booklovers Magazinc for February there is an illustrated description of winter sports in the upper Engadine, by P. Henry .-There is also a bright paper in this number by Zaida Ben Yusuf, entitled "A Kyoto Memory."-The February Outing is more crowded than usual with entertaining accounts of travel and adventure far and near. "East End London at Play" is the title of a sketch by Mr. Ralph D. Paine. There is an illustrated article on boating on the Nile, by Alonzo Clark Robinson, while Edwyn Sandys describes the marshes of Manitoba; and Clifton Johnson, by means of text and photographs combined, gives us glimpses into the out-of-the-way life in the Louisiana swamps. This last-mentioned paper should be read in connection with the description of the Everglades of Florida by Edwin Asa Dix and John N. Maconigle, in the Century .- McClure's for February has one of A.W. Rolker's well-written stories about wild-animal trapping.-In the Metropolitan Magazine, Mr. Arthur Heming has a story and drawings to illustrate the method still employed by the Indian trappers and hunters in the wilderness of northern Canada,-a region which the Mctropolitan Magazine commissioned Mr. Heming to explore last summer.—"Making a Treaty with Menelik" is the title of an article contributed by Consul-General Skinner to the World's Work for February. It will be remembered that Mr. Skinner served as head of the expedition to Abyssinia which resulted in a treaty between the United States and King Menelik. The whole story of this mission is told by Mr. Skinner in his article.-In the February number of Leslie's Monthly, Miss Agnes C. Laut narrates the adventures of Vitus Bering, the discoverer of Alaska. This paper is the first of a series by Miss Laut which will deal with all the great discoveries of our western coast.-Prof. Henry Loomis Nelson writes in Harper's for February on the work of the great La Salle, the pioneer of our middle West.

Notes from the Seat of War .- Mr. John Fox. Jr., the American author and correspondent, who for obvious reasons is unable to tell very much about the actual fighting in the far East, gives in the February Scribner's an amusing account of the war correspondent's daily life in Manchuria. Mr. Thomas F. Millard, writing in the same magazine, discusses the future of the war correspondent, expressing the hope that, instead of being abolished, he will be formally recognized by the governments. - The only American magazine which seems to have any fresh material from the seat of war in the far East is Leslie's Monthly, which publishes in its February number two papers containing the personal narratives of officers in the Japanese army who participated in the siege of Port Arthur. The principal one of these narratives is that of a lieutenant of engineers, who describes the struggle which attended the taking of each one of the prominent forts. A sayper's story, on the other hand, describes the underground fighting and the tunneling.

Literary Papers .- The Atlantic, as usual, leads off among the popular magazines this month in distinctively literary articles. These include "Hans Breitmann as Romany Rye," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell; "George Herbert as a Religious Poet," by George H. Palmer; "Six Cleopatras," by William Everett; "Matthew Ar nold Intime," by Peter A. Sillard; and the second installment of Thoreau's Journal.-In the Booklovers Magazine for February, Mr. T. M. Parrott outlines "The Beginnings of American Fiction," covering the "era of imitation."—An interesting paper by William Archer, in the Cosmopolitan for February, is entitled "Hendrik Ibsen, Philosopher or Poet?"-Lippincott's Magazine has an editorial appreciation of the late John Foster Kirk, who was for many years the editor of Lippincott's.-In Munsey's for February, Richard Le Gallienne discourses on "American Authors of To-Day."-Henry T. Fink writes characteristically, in Harper's, on "Love-Affairs of Heroines."

Religion, Theology, and Ethics in the Periodicals.-The American reading public is quite prone to pass by the "heavy" quarterlies, bimonthlies, and monthlies whose special province is the field of philosophy, and yet these special journals frequently contain much material of general interest. For example, the current number of the Bibliotheca Sacra, the Oberlin quarterly edited by Prof. G. F. Wright, has articles on "The Religious Life of Modern Japan," by George E. Albrecht; on "The Authority of the Hebrew Prophet," by Francis B. Denio; on "The Ecclesiastical Situation in Scotland," by James Lindsay; and on "What Is It to Be Educated?" by Charles W. Super. Dr. Edward M. Merrins contributes, from the medical point of view, the first of a series of papers discussing the question "Did Jesus Die of a Broken Heart?"-In the Princeton Theological Review for the current quarter, "The Multitude of Denominations" is the title of an informing paper by Dr. Meade C. Williams, while Dr. James S. Dennis writes authoritatively on "The Educational Campaign of Missions in India." Of a more abstract

character is Dr. James Lindsay's essay on "Gree losophy of Religion."-Among the titles appearing table of contents of the Methodist Review (New for January-February are "The Religious Life o and Switzerland-a Contrast," by L. Oscar K "Notes on the Book of Mormon," by E. B. T. Sp "Present-Day Methodist Preaching," by James M "Dante's Message to the Preacher," by R. J. Wy "Saint Paul as a Poet," by David Keppel; and "Se and Science Falsely So Called," by William Love .-Biblical World (University of Chicago) there are s in Old Testament prophecy, by President Willi Harper, and several interesting, brief articles on ration and discovery in ancient ruins. - In the Hon Review (January), Dr. Charles E. Jefferson dis "The Influence of Great Cities on the Sense of Pe Responsibility."-The Missionary Review of the (January) gives a review of the past year by Rob Speer, and "The World's Outlook in 1905," by I thur T. Pierson. Association Men, the magaz the International Young Men's Christian Assoc publishes in its January issue an editorial review association's progress during the past five years Catholic World (New York) has articles on "Am Education and the Mosely Commission," by J. C. aghan; on "The Catholic Revival in Holland," Dutchman;" and on "The Present Position of Da ism," by James J. Walsh .- In the Open Court (Chi Chauncey J. Hawkins writes on "Excavations a Bible;" the Rev. Adolf Roeder on "Parsifal; Charles Kassel on "The Fall of the Temple," "Image Worship" is discussed by Dr. Paul Carr editor.-In his other periodical, the Monist (qua Chicago), Dr. Carus writes on "The Christian De of Resurrection;" A. J. Edmunds reviews "An A Moslem Account of Christianity;" and William min Smith discusses "The Meaning of the Epith zorean (Nazarene)."-There are papers in the In tional Journal of Ethics (Philadelphia) for the c quarter on "The Ethics of Gambling," by John A son; on "The Political and Ethical Aspects of by Alfred P. Dennis; on "Carlyle's Ethic Charles J. Goodwin; and on "The Vivisection lem," by Albert Leffingwell.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

England's Policy in Tibet .- Writing in the Contemporary Review for January, Mr. Alexander Ular says: "The Manchu dynasty did not want the effective suzerainty of Tibet, which they had abandoned long ago. They highly appreciated the gracious and skillful behavior of England, which strengthened their moral situation in the eyes of the Chinese and of the world. Actual superintendence or administration of Tibet would have occasioned them expense and other disagrecable consequences; mere moral prestige without any necessity for action was far better. A splendid performance of 'saving-the-face policy' was to be accomplished. The ratification of the Anglo-Tibetan treaty was not only to oblige, mutually, China and England, and to establish a community of views that was likely to be of great consequence just at this moment, but it was also to strike a great blow against the specter of Russian supremacy in the far East. More, even,-it was to bring about a community of interests that could successfully oppose any extravagant imperialist tendencies of victorious Japan. In spite of such beautiful pects for England and the Manchu dynasty, the prise has resulted in a complete failure."

Universities in India .- The Bishop of M gives, in the Nineteenth Century for January, a pessimistic account of "Higher Education in 1 Of necessity, university education, which is European, has been divorced from religion, yet tive tradition has always held religion and educat one. Teaching in the English language is as drawback, as the effort to acquire knowledge the same time express ideas in a new language i too much for students. "It is safe to say that no than four thousand of those who matriculate eve at the five universities are bona fide universit dents, intending to study for a degree. This is not number out of a population of three hundred mi But it is too large for real efficiency. It is no exa tion, I think, to say that at least half, if not twodents at the various colleges ought not to be at a university at all. My own experience that out of every hundred students who are ther English literature or philosophy at the as, about sixty are quite unfitted to study jects as they ought to be studied at a unieither their abilities nor their previous teachway fit them for a university education."

eum of "International Peace from .'he famous Polish writer and philanthropist, loch, established in Poland, some years ago, in which was to be gathered a complete asof implements of war and relics, and reprewhich were intended to illustrate how terriat war is, and "thus further the cause of a year 1900, this museum was established formeerne, Switzerland, and in the year just past s been practically completed. In addition to is of war and all sorts of munitions of war, the contains paintings and sculpture depicting war, allegorical and realistic, particularly g the suffering brought about by the "interevelry." In the Revue Universelle (Paris), devotes several pages, with illustrations, to on of this museum.

he War Reinvenste the Orient?-An litical economist (Gino Arias), writing in the Nazionale (Florence), considers the social the Russo-Japanese war. He regards the & Western nations in the Orient as purely r, and asserts that the profits derived from ing civilization" are "often the result of ; with conscience, if not with infamy." Ruslares, is in the unique position of asking, not o much as the missing elements to enable her her latent agricultural and mineral resources mion with the population and free capital of he war he ascribes, not to personal ambition t of the Czar, but to pressure from the landed for Japan, he continues, the war is a national she must expand or die. This writer sees npetition of the rejuvenated Orient only an spur to our own civilization and the betterill conditions of labor the world over. As to esult of the war itself, he believes that "even should ultimately fall to Russia, nothing can ctorious march of the Japanese among Asiatic conded as it is by them.

kin on the Russian Revolution.-The n Russian author, social reformer, and philomarchist, Prince Peter Kropotkin, contrib-: Nincteenth Century an article on the present ondition of the empire. It is too late, he instile the question by mere petty concessions. d that they think at the Winter Palace to r measures in favor of the peasants, but to king any constitutional concessions. Howwill not help. Any improvement in the conthe peasants will be welcome. But if they t therefore they will be able to limit their s to the invitation of a few representatives winces to the Council of State, where they part in its deliberations, this is a gross misth a measure might have pacified their minds Alexander III. had honestly fulfilled the last will of his father. It might have had, perhaps, some slight effect ten years ago, if Nicholas II. had listened then to the demand of the zemstvos. But now this will do no longer. The energy of the forces set in motion is too great to be satisfied with such a trifling result. And if they do not make concessions very soon, the court party may easily learn the lesson which Louis Philippe learned in the last days of February, 1848."

What Pushkin Means to Russia.—A bright essay on the Russian poet Pushkin appears in the Dutch review De Gids (Haarlem). Pushkin, says the writer, "was a man of liberal views—too liberal for the authorities—who transferred him from the capital to a post in a minor town; but he was beloved of the people, and his memory is venerated in all parts of the Czar's dominions. Russia is poor in statues, and those which she does possess are not works of art, but the statue of Pushkin in Moscow, his native place, is a notable exception."

How Russia's Subjects Regard the War.-In Schwarzort, East Prussia, recently, the waves left on the seashore a corked bottle. It contained a sheet of paper on which there were written with pencil the following words in the Letish language: "We, too, are driven to the slaughter, like many others before us. Why does not our Emperor Nicholas think of those thousands of poor widows and orphans who after their husbands and fathers are dead become the prize of misery? He has already sacrificed innumerable masses to the war, and yet he wants more and more. Now we, too, have to go there, where men are murdering one another, men who never have seen one another and have no reason whatever to fight. When will this murdering cease? Is the Czar quite insatiable? Oh, fisher! if you find these words on the shore, remember us, destined to die, in your prayer, and pray God that he might give us peace soon." In commenting on this piece of news which it publishes in its columns, the Polish newspaper Wick Notoy (New Age, of Lemberg, Austria) says: "The Letish language of this message, entirely unknown to the Prussian fishermen who found it, gives the best proof that there is no invention. It is a real voice of despair of a Letish marine against the cruelty of the war, and at the same time a significant sign that the war with Japan does not claim the sympathy of the Baltic provinces, and that really all the people want immediate peace."

Russia's Sea and River-Borne Commerce.-The article on "The Development of Russia's Merchant Marine" which appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes recently, and portions of which were reproduced in this REVIEW for November, has been supplemented by a second article in the French review on the same general subject by the same writer, M. J. Charles-Roux. In this second article, M. Charles-Roux considers the ports which send out and receive traffic carried in the transportation lines, treated of in our article last month. Considering these sea, lake, and river ports in order, this French writer begins with the White Sea and its principal town, Archangel. The White Sea, he says has really belonged to Russia longer than any other of her waterways. It was the only border sea that belonged to Russia at the time of Peter the Great. With its extreme northern position, however, far from the great maritime routes of the world, locked by ice for several months of the year, inhospitable even during the summer, and bordering a poor country, the White Sea has had but very little part in the economic development of Russia. Despite the establishment and operation of the railroad through Perm to Siberia, Archangel as a port of entry and export scarcely takes fourth rank among Russian ports. If the number of vessels which enter the White Sea annually (462) is relatively large, the proportion of steam vessels (43) is comparatively very small. Next in order the Caspian Sea is considered, this body of water playing a much larger part in the economic development of Russia. On it there is a fleet of 800 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 230,000, of which 263 are steam vessels. Astrakhan, if ranked by the amount of tonnage arriving at and leaving its ports, is the greatest Russian port, surpassing Odessa by nearly 3,000,000 tons yearly. The largest factor in the commercial importance of Astrakhan, and indeed of the whole Caspian, has been the production and transportation of petroleum and naphtha. This dates from 1878, when the first line of petroleum transports was inaugurated between Baku and Astrakhan. The rôle of the Pacific in the maritime history of the Russian Empire was even more modest when the present war broke out. The story of Vladivostok and Dalny has been told many times. This brings us naturally to Russian shipping interests in the Black Sea. This has increased wonderfully during the past decade, since the opening and operation of the Trans-Siberian and Trans-Manchurian railways, practically connecting the Black Sea with the Pacific Ocean. Other ports on the Pacific, such as Nicolaievsk, are destined to feel still further the impetus of the volunteer fleet, which was born in the Black Sea. The two most important of Russia's bordering seas are, of course, the Black Sea and the Baltic. These two absorb 96 per cent. of the sea-borne commerce. Eightyfive per cent. of Russian exports, and 90 per cent. of the empire's imports, pass over the Baltic. Now Odessa has actually become the first maritime port of Russia, with a total tonnage of 5,570,536. This is the great grain port. Besides, there are the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, the other important ports of Nicolaïew, Eupatoria, Kertch, Taganrog, Marioupol, Batum, and others. In passing, M. Charles-Roux makes the point that the commerce of the Black Sea is mostly in the hands of the Russians, while that of the Baltic remains largely under the control of foreigners,-Germans, English, Swedes, particularly,-and even the Russian bottoms are generally manned by Finnish seamen. The principal reason for the languishing of steam-vessel construction in Russia, says this French writer, is the high price of metal and the comparatively small number of expert shipbuilders.

The Baltic Fleet and the Danes.—A spirited description of the passage of the Baltic fleet through Danish waters is given a commanding place in the illustrated magazine Hver 8 Daq (Copenhagen). The writer, formerly an officer in the Danish navy, comments on the passage of the fleet and its bearing on a possible future war between Russia and England. His description and comment indicate that the Danish navy is stronger and better equipped than the rest of the world had imagined. He says on this point: "Ten of our best vessels did police duty while the Russians passed. If it be asked, What could our small ships do against these mighty ironclads? we reply, See how helpless they are in our narrow passages and shallow waters.

They dare not proceed until all dangerous places are indicated by chartered private steamers. This is in time of peace. But what would it be in time of war, when we extinguish our beacon lights and call in our scouting vessels? We have seen battleships of every nation go aground in these waters. We know all our coasts; our vessels are of the right type; and we know how to manage them. Our waters are our strength; in them we can defend our neutrality."

Japanese War Capacity.-Many economists, at the commencement of the Russo-Japanese war, says Prof. Ozaki Goto (writing in La Revue), were of opinion that Japan had neither military nor financial resources to carry on a war, but they have been deceived. The professor then endeavors to throw a little light on the economic condition of Japan. In 1893, the population of Japan was nearly forty-one millions; in 1903, it had risen to forty-six millions. Can the country feed this continually growing population? The Japanese live on rice principally, and the increase in the production of rice has kept pace with the increase in the population. The Japanese are essentially an agricultural people, but of late years they have also been actively engaged in commerce, and in various industries. In the years 1894-1903, the foreign trade of Japan has almost tripled itself, and simultaneously there has been a steady accumulation of public and private means. Nor has the peasant remained outside this movement. More sober than the most sober of European peasants, and requiring nothing but a little rice for his sustenance, the rest of his harvest forms the principal source of his revenue; that is to say, his rice and his raw silk have become two marketable commodities, increasing in value every year. Another important element in the prosperity of the country is the improved condition of the working classes. Not only have their wages risen, but there has been a good deal of legislation in their favor, and the laws affecting them are being constantly amended to their advantage. A rapid survey like this shows that for a population growing at the rate of 10 per cent. in ten years, with a foreign trade tripled, agriculturists selling their produce at double the original price, and workmen receiving double their former wages, all in the same space of time, and without speaking of the profits of the capitalists, etc., which have also increased, Japan's budget has easily tripled itself in these ten years. During the present year, exports and imports have increased at a tremendous rate; and since the superiority of the Japanese navy has been confirmed, there is more security than ever for free communication with the Japanese ports. In conclusion, says the writer, the patriotism of the forty-six million souls is incited in the highest degree; and, in the face of a national danger, it goes without saying that the people are ready to sucrifice everything for their Emperor and their country. Was not a miserable sum of one hundred and sixtyseven thousand francs all that the public treasury of a nation of thirty millions possessed when Napoleon engaged France in a long campaign? We cannot tell how many years will pass before Japan comes to her last penny.

The Italian Language in Malta.—A detailed history of the entire language question in Malta is given by Signor Nicocolo Roncola in the *Italia Moderna* (Rome). He claims that the Maltese are really Italian, and that there is no justification in arbitrarily proscribing the Italian language. He declares that after the

h century a large number of colonists from re brought from the island, and that, though to impose the Italian dialect on the Arab-speaklation, they did succeed in making Italian the inguage. From 1530 on, although the rulers nch, Spanish, and English, Italian held itsown nted documents, and even up to 1813 the Britrities continued to publish the official acts in After the treaty of Paris, in 1814, which gave d Gozo definitely to Great Britain, official docbegan to bear English translations on their lince then there have been many protests by governors against the use of Italian, and sevnissions sent to study the question of a change. e unification of Italy began, Jesuits and Clered, from Malta, a constant war against the d against the suppression of Papal temporal Signor Roncola charges the English with aidlericals in their campaign against the Liberals, s resulted even in fighting. Thus, he concludes Italian language and culture have two enee British imperial and military interests, and clericalism. Both these elements, he thinks, traced in the events of recent years, which have ly accomplished the British desires in ousting s an official tongue, the resistance of the peog weakened.

nings of the French Press.-Journalism gan in France with the establishment of the le France (1631). This, however, writes Henry , in the Correspondant, was nothing but a sue of official notes, with the health of the ts chief interest. The Journal des Savants the Mercure Galant (1672) were chiefly conith science and art. The first French daily Journal de Paris, which did not appear It is remarkable that whenever journalany effort to emancipate itself it met with ed opposition from those in power. There vever, few journals before the Revolution, but a public opinion, and a singularly powerful Whence came this public opinion? From it receive its orders? How was its judgment From the organization called the "Nouvelplies the writer, and M. Frantz Funck-Brenhe author of a book on the subject. Their and their mode of propaganda are surely lit-. We learn that any one might be a nou-The first to "assist" at a festival, an exhimilitary review, or any other event, and give nt of it, was a nouvelliste. A nouvelliste is knows the latest news every day; he knows

It was this curiosity which created the nou-Soon the nouvelliste had his provincial and correspondents, and correspondents at the the ministry, and at the embassies, and the ame so large that the nouvelliste found it to specialize. There were nouvellistes d'état, tes du Parnasse, nouvellistes dramatiques, tes militaires, nouvellistes voyageurs, and tes turlupins (conundrum journalists). But I the public of Paris go to learn the news pubally? The editorial offices were the great Paris

g; follows everything; takes part in every-

s the state became centralized, people in the

became less satisfied with local news, while

ian remained satisfied with the news of his

gardens-the Luxembourg, the Tuileries, the Palais-Royal. At first the news was published in the most frequented parts, the first point being the Pont-Neuf. As time went on, the nouvellistes, who had first sought out their public, recognized that the public, having acquired the taste for news, was ready to follow them wherever they chose to go. The Luxembourg Gardens became the center of the Journal des Débats Littéraires, and Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau honored the assembly with their presence. The Tuileries Gardens was the center of political journalism and the journalism of fashion, sport, etc. The most famous of the Paris news gardens was the Palais-Royal. In those days, existence could not be imagined possible if you could not ask news of every one you met. It was a sort of bureau of correspondence, and strangers spoke to each other as neighbors. Here it was that the nouvellistes invented treaties, displaced ministries, made sovereigns live or die at their pleasure, for here they pretended to know the operations of courts and the secrets of cabinets. As the Revolution approached, the nouvelliste had gained in importance, in authority, in credit, and the public, not satisfied with meeting him in the public promenades, followed him to the café. The nouvelliste became the soul of the café.

The Australian Aborigines.—The Hon. J. Mildred Creed, writing in the Nineteenth Century for January, refutes the old belief that the Australian aborigines are the lowest of all races in the scale of intelligence. That idea originally spread owing to the lowness in the scale of intelligence of the first white settlers. The blacks learn rapidly, and the standard of success in their schools is higher than that of white schools. The girls make excellent servants. All aboriginals who have opportunities learn English thoroughly, and never use pidgin English.

Hall Caine on the Religious Novel.-The novel of the future "will be religious in the highest and best sense just in the degree in which it is permeated by the sense of life." Thus, Mr. Hall Caine thinks (in an article in the World's Work and Play) we shall have more and more religious novels, and that novelists will tend more and more to be those endowed with the best minds, the richest natures, the strongest souls. Nevertheless. Mr. Hall Caine does not think that a good novel can ever be "a conscious amalgam of fiction and religion, or that the novelist who has any sense of art can at any time allow himself to 'mount the pulpit.' . . . If the writer of fiction, while in the act of writing, is not wholly occupied by the human story he is telling-the joys and sorrows, the loves and hates, of his characters -the result will be a bad novel." Once, the novelist confesses, he projected and partly wrote a story based on that of Mary Magdalene, but that novel will never see the light. The religious novel, as Mr. Hall Caine conceives it, which is to dominate future fiction, deals neither with the scenes nor characters of the religious world, nor yet with religious dogmas, "but with the religious sense in man, the feeling for the supernatural, the consciousness of God's governance of the universe, and that deepest of all questions-the meaning of life." He continues: "And in order to write a religious novel of this broadest character it is first of all necessary that the novelist should be a man who has lived much, felt much, read much, and thought much, and with that equipment has set about to use his own vehicle in its only legitimate way, not as a sermon or philosophical treatise."

A Comparison of Goethe and Beethoven,-A study of these two great Germans from a psychological point of view appears in the Grande Revue (Paris), by Martial Douël. Goethe could not understand Beethoven, and Beethoven was greatly disappointed in Goethe when the two met. As Goethe became older, says the writer, "his ideal grew more restrained; and the wide and magnificent vision of the world which marks the masterpieces of his maturity gradually gave place to a narrower and more artificial conception of man and of the universe." With Beethoven, on the other hand, it was a constant expanding of his genius and his personality; and the spectacle of his obstinate struggle against misfortunes and evergrowing difficulties is both admirable and tragic. His whole life was one of "intimate" suffering; "deceived successively in his hopes, in his joys, and especially in his affections, he always returned to the only consolation left to him,-to give voice to the deep moans of his tortured soul, and thus express the inexpressible of the human heart. Hence the poignant moments of so many adagios in which weeps the infinite tenderness of his soul, and to understand them to the full in their truth and spontaneity, we should hear them in our darkest hours. Goethe's endeavor was to understand, whereas that of Beethoven was to express himself."

Woman and Music.-In Occasional Papers (London), Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden, who writes on "Woman and Music," tries to explain why we have as yet had no female Bach, or Beethoven, or Wagner. He thinks it is due in a great measure to inadequate training. He writes: "As a matter of fact, granting to woman, for the moment, the possession of the heaven-sent power, she has had no real opportunity for developing it. Until quite recent times she has been altogether excluded from the field of art, while man has had hundreds of years to develop his intellect and emotions in an art direction. The construction of great works is not, it must be remembered, the outcome merely of imaginative impulse. It needs but a glance at the lives of the great composers to show us that the high gift of original creation has ever had to be fostered by active care and congenial surroundings. And it is just here that woman, either of choice or of necessity, has failed to secure the advantages and conditions necessary for her development as an artist. Take the typical illustration of Mendelssohn and his sister Fanny. The Mendelssohn biographers are unanimous in their testimony that the lady had the finer musical organization, and in her early years offered the greater musical promise. But what happened? The training of brother and sister gradually diverged-stopped short, in fact, with the girl, while the boy was encouraged and assisted by every available means. It was the old case of 'arrested development '-a probable genius being bound down by the dead weight of conventionality, social law, and unreasoning prejudice. Even now, so little chance of real, hearty encouragement has the woman who enters the field of musical composition that the very circumstance of her being a woman is made a kind of pretext for criticising her work on different lines from the work of men. 'A very good composition-for a woman' is what the critic, in effect, usually remarks."

Remedies for Alcoholism.-The ravages of holism in France are causing much alarm among F thinkers, and the magazines of the republic are lishing many articles on the subject. In La 1 Stéfane-Pol makes various suggestions with refe to the cure of the terrible evil. His proposals are abolition of the right to manufacture alcohol as except for pharmaceutical purposes; state mor in regard to industrial alcohol; in default of junction against the manufacture of alcohol, me restrict the consumption of it; persuasive mer abandon the drink habit-societies, homes of rest, etc.; protection of the children of drunken pa coercive measures for the cure or punishment of ual drinkers; the exclusion from office of Dep judges, doctors, teachers, etc., of all persons ad to alcoholism; energetic repression and more cious supervision to prevent fraud in the ma ture of fermented drinks. Capt. H. de Mallera writes in the Revue de Paris on "Alcohol in th teen," first describes the alcoholism of the French teen, and then gives an account of the efforts at 1 of the Dutch cooperative canteen, and is con that a similar system might be tried with advi in France. The canteens in Holland are provided papers and books, and their clients may read or and partake of refreshments at a very cheap rate result is that tea and coffee, milk and cocoa, have ually come to take the place of beer and alcohthough the profits are small, the canteen pr

The Organ of Hearing. - The important played by the organ of hearing in the life of the subject of a kindly and sympathetic arti the Deutsche Revue by Dr. Ernst Urbantschitsel observes that the blind command much more syn than the deaf, and concedes that, for the young, rate, blindness may be a more serious affliction deafness. He considers some of the typical psyc ical manifestations of deafness in different stage the early stage, the deaf seek to conceal the defec when they do not hear what is said to them ar shy about attracting notice to themselves by aski speaker to repeat his words. In later stages, th become irritable, then suspicious or distrustful in the final stage, when the struggle against the n has become too great, they become resigned, and modate themselves to a mode of life in accordance their condition.

Has the Speed of the Gulf Stream Increa -The report that the Gulf Stream now runs greater speed than formerly, and its influence time required for the crossing of the Atlantic, fur the theme for an article, by Dr. W. Brennecke, German magazine Umschau (Frankfort). Dr. necke analyzes the climatic and geographical r for the existence and continuance of the Gulf S and points out how the change in the wind on and the density of the atmosphere all affect the l power of the famous current. This is chiefly depe he points out, on the location and extent of the of high and low pressure over the sea. A series of fully made reports, over a long period of time. German Marine Observatorium, would seem to in that the Gulf Stream now moves more rapidly formerly.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

L FEW VOLUMES OF HISTORY.

:h succeeding volume of Mr. James Ford les' "History of the United States" (Maccritics have only words of praise. The fifth rering the years 1864-66, has recently come

ess. In the of this volhodes gives situation of vents of the and follows detailed acherman's smpaign. Lppomattox Lee's sur-I the assas-Lincoln are within the dngle chapg chapter is an account the North war, and a nter to soci-



JAMES FORD RHODES.

South. Another chapter is assigned to the f prisoners of war. The volume closes with impartial account of reconstruction. Mr. atment of the war itself, and of the issues t of the war, is that of an unbiased histo-ill meet, we think, with the cordial approputation as well as Northern participants in truggle.

John A. Kasson's essay on "The Evolution attution of the United States of America"

Mifflin & Co.) originally written by re-

Mifflin & Co.), originally written by res Constitutional Centennial Commission, in published in a form convenient for general

In his essay, Mr. Kasson gives a clear but ecital of the conditions preliminary to the onfederacy; "a statement of the infirmities tiveness of the Articles of Confederation; ion of the failure of those articles by the the Revolution; the successive steps by sought the consent of the States to a gention to provide a substitute government; , the manner in which they accomplished ation of a nation. Included in this volume alsory of the Monroe Doctrine, also by Mr.

t with the Hon. James Bryce's recent visit ed States is the appearance of a new, enrevised edition of "The Holy Roman Emilian). This work, originally issued forty us been the standard. This latest edition ato account fully the results of modern histreh. A concluding chapter, sketching the of the new German Empire and the forces given it strength and cohesion, has been A chronological table and three maps

have also been added, and the book has been revised throughout. Typographically it is very satisfactory.

"Arbitration and the Hague Court" (Houghton, Mifflin), by John W. Foster, president of the National Arbitration Conference, was prepared in response to a resolution of the recent Mohonk Arbitration Conference. Mr. Foster, who has had a longer and more varied diplomatic career than perhaps any other American, gives in this volume a brief review of the facts and conditions leading up to the famous Hague Peace Conference, and also characterizes the personnel and spirit of the conference.

A useful and comprehensive volume is Mr. Charles Edmund Akers' "History of South America, 1854-1904" (Dutton). We have had works on the Spanish conquest of the southern continent, and more or less fragmentary studies of sections of South America, but this is the first comprehensive history in English of the last half-century of the South American states—since they attained independence from Spanish control. Mr. Akers has lived many years in South America, and has been a journalist in almost all portions of the continent. While we cannot vouch for the accuracy of all his history, it can be seen that he has laid under tribute all the important works of information by Spanish and Portuguese chroniclers, and authors of other nationalities.



SIMON BOLIVAR.

(From a bronze tablet. Frontispiece [reduced] from "History of South America.")

He has treated the movements, tendencies, and facts which have influenced the entire continent, and has then endeavored to show how the national character of the people of each state assumed distinctive features as a result of local conditions, modified by foreign immigration and other facts. There are some interesting and new illustrations.

Miss Agnes C. Laut asks us to readjust our notions of the early history of the western United States. Contrary to the notions imbibed at school, she says in her work "The Pathfinders of the West" (Macmillan), Marquette, Joliet, and La Salle did not discover the vast region be-

yond the Great Lakes. Twelve years before these explorers ever thought of visiting the Great West, two of the most intrepid voyaqcurs that France ever produced, the Sieur Pierre Esprit Radisson and the Sieur Médard Chouart Groseillers, fur traders of Three Rivers, Quebec, who sacrificed all their earthly possessions to the enthusiasm of discovery, explored and made known the great American West. Miss Laut is doing a work



MISS AGNES C. LAUT.

which deserves well of historians in following up to their sources the stories and traditions of the Western history of our country and retelling the stories in her characteristically clear style. This volume is excellently printed, and is illustrated with many pictures. There is an historical appendix, and an index.

One of the useful and at the same time interesting books which have been the outcome of the war fever which seems to be in the air is Charles Welsh's "Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century" (Wessels). This is a collection of descriptions of battles in the British war with Burma, in the South American war for independence, in the Belgian war for independence, in the struggle of Texas with Mexico, in the British war with Afghanistan, in our Mexican War, in the Crimean War, and in the Indian Mutiny. These descriptions are by famous journalists, among them Archibald Forbes, George A. Henty, Maj. Arthur Griffiths, and other well-known writers. The volume is edited by Mr. Welsh, with nine full-page illustrations.

"A Short History of Ancient Egypt" (Dana Estes) has been written by Percy E. Newberry, author of "The Amherst Papyri," and John Gastrang, reader in Egyptian archæology in the University of Liverpool. The materials for this work, the authors say in their preface, have been collected for more than a generation. The intention is to outline ancient Egypt from the founding of the monarchy for three thousand years until the decadence of the empire. The volume is provided with

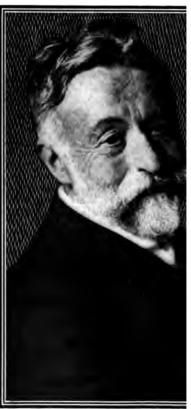
Miss Ida M. Tarbell's two-volume "History of the Standard Oil Company" (McClure, Phillips & Co.) is an exhaustive and yet succinct presentation of the rise and development of a great American industry. The book is chiefly concerned with the methods by which the corporation whose name appears in the title arrogated to itself the control of the petroleum output in this country. Closely related to the main theme is the dramatic story of the rush to the oil fields in the '80's, and of the fortunes that were made and lost in the wild speculation that followed. There is in Miss Tarbell's treatment of the stubborn fight made by the oil producers against the encroachments of the refiners' mo-

nopoly a sympathetic note and at the iness of touch such as only a first ha with the facts could give. Her book is history,—not an economic dissertation of the manipulations by which a few in the early '70's secured virtual contrinterests of the country for purposes should add force to the popular deman legislation, as voiced by President Roo

Hiram College, Ohio, has gained a tion through the lives of two of its p whom, James A. Garfield, became I United States, while the other, Dr. Bu achieved in the teachers' profession an as great. The college has had a histo half a century, which is fittingly comvolume prepared by Dr. F. M. Green duction by Prof. E. B. Wakefield (Chubbell Printing Company).

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMO

There is more history than biograph tive volume by Albert Bigelow Paine en Nast, His Period and His Pictures" (



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THOMAS NAST.

write of Thomas Nast's period is to w most interesting epochs in our history, and for twenty years after, the Civil W cartoonist did his important work, as art of the documentary story to which all the s must go if they are to write a satisfactory t those times. Many of Nast's most famous are reproduced in this volume; and the whole its connection with the Tweed exposures, the ampaign of 1872, and other important episodes litical history is told in detail.

w biographies of Jackson and Clay, noticed in imbers of the Review of Reviews, are closely by the "Life of Thomas Hart Benton," by Wil-Meigs (Lippincott). All these works have common, not only in the subject-matter, but dof treatment as well. Each one of the three akes use of materials lately discovered, and onversations with aged contemporaries of the n whose lives are narrated. Benton, the great an, outlived both Jackson and Clay, and many are now living who knew the aged Senator in ryears. His daughter, the widow of General, died only a year or two ago, in California. sople of the West, especially, the lives of these tatesmen of their section will always have a fascination.

yton F. Miller, a lawyer of Hudson, N. Y., has in entertaining series of personal sketches, enGroup of Great Lawyers of Columbia County, k" (privately printed). An unusual number of ational reputation have at one time or another he bar of Columbia County, including such Martin Van Buren, Samuel J. Tilden, Robert on, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, Edward on, and others whose careers have been hardly worthy. Members of the bar of New York find Mr. Miller's pages crowded with interestniscences of the great lawyers of the past.

raldine Brooks, whose "Dames and Daughdonial Days" has done so much to renew the nce of American women with their forehas written an interesting and instructive on "Dames and Daughters of the French Crowell). Following essentially the same hich she pursued in her sketching of American ss Brooks relates the stories of some of the resting careers in French history. As is inthe title, Miss Brooks views these women in icter as members of French households; and this intimate and unusual point of view that etches are written. The women whose lives d in this volume are Madame de Sévigné, de Lafayette, Madame Geoffrin, Mademoiselle asse, Madame Roland, Madame Le Brun, le Staël, Madame Récamier, Madame Valmore, me Rémusat.

mes Grant Wilson has written a two-volume of Thackeray's visits to the United States in the 2-53 and 1855-56 (Dodd, Mead & Co.). Interprough the text of these volumes are numerous by Thackeray, facsimiles of letters, and other a memorabilia of Thackeray's sojourn in our Appended to General Wilson's work is a bibof of Thackeray in the United States by Fredlickson.

st of the Brave" is the title given to a sketch charles de Langlade, by Mr. Publius V. Lawson, tha, Wis. Langlade was one of the Frenchpioneers of Michigan and Wisconsin,—a warfought with the French and Indians against and Washington in the French and Indian War, and later aided the British in our War for Independence. For these latter services he was rewarded by the British Government with the post of Indian superintendent at Green Bay. From materials in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and from other sources, Mr. Lawson has constructed a most interesting sketch of this ardent pioneer and fighter.

Quite a number of letters written by John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton have been gathered into chronological order and published in a two-volume work (Houghton, Mifflin), with a number of interesting and intimate portraits. Professor Norton was one of Ruskin's closest friends, and these letters make an excellent biography of the great Englishman. In his preface, Professor Norton expresses the reluctance with which he brought himself to publish these letters. Many of the most intimate portions are omitted, the omissions being indicated in the text. The English artist-philosopher in these letters expresses his opinions on American and European politics, sketches his friends, and gives glimpses of his work. The first letter is dated at Denmark, October 31, 1855, and the last at Brantwood, March 3, 1887.

The "Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century" whom Mr. Sidney treats under this title (Scribners) are Sir Thomas More, Sir Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser, Francis Bacon, and William Shakespeare. He has added two other chapters to the book, entitled "The Spirit of the Sixteenth Century" and "Foreign Influences on Shakespeare." The volume is based on a series of lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute in 1903. They are, of course, developments of Mr. Lee's studies and work in his capacity of editor of "The Dictionary of National Biography." Mr. Lee, by the way, is a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

A complete and authoritative "Narrative of the Career of Hernando De Soto," as found in the original documents, chiefly based on the diary of Rodrigo Rangel, his private secretary, together with an account of the great expedition to the Southwest of the United States, has been translated from Oviedo's "Historia General y Natural de las Indias" by Buckingham Smith, and has been issued in two volumes by A. S. Barnes & Co. There is an historical introduction by Edward Gaylord Bourne, professor of history in Yale University. The conquest of Florida is told by a knight who was a member of the expedition. Several portraits, hitherto unpublished, of De Soto himself appear in the volume, to which is appended his life and some of his letters.

It seems quite appropriate that an enthusiastic Floridian should have written "The Story of Ponce de Leon." Mr. Florian A. Mann, author of the "Story of the Huguenots," has made a very readable little volume out of the life-story of that soldier, knight, and gentleman whose quest for the Fountain of Youth led to the discovery of Florida. The book has been printed for the author at De Land, Fla.

One of the most interesting characters in English history was Sir Walter Raleigh. To Englishmen of to-day he represents the genesis of British imperialism in the modern sense. To Americans he stands for that sixteenth-century daring and love of adventure to which the English colonies in the new world owed their existence. The new sketch of Raleigh, by Sir Rennell Rodd, in the "English Men of Action" series (Macmillan) is a well-written account of a career that was full of dramatic incident.

LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

In "The Wampum Library of American Literature" (Longmans), Prof. Brander Matthews edits a volume of "American Familiar Verse," while William Morton Payne contributes selections of "American Literary Criticism." The Wampum Library, we may remind our readers, has been planned to include a series of uniform volumes, each of which shall deal with the development of a single literary species, presenting the evolution of this definite form here in the United States, and presenting, in chronological sequence, typical examples chosen from the writings of American authors. No selection has been made, however, from any living American writer whose birth has occurred since December 31, 1850. In Mr. Payne's book of literary criticism the twelve authors from whom selections have been made all belong to the nineteenth century. These are the authors chosen: Richard Henry Dana, George Ripley, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Edgar Allan Poe, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, James Russell Lowell, Walt Whitman, Edwin Percy Whipple, Edmund Clarence Sted. man, William Dean Howells, Sidney Lanier, and Henry James. In each case the selection made is of a character which seems to the editor to illustrate in the most typical manner the critical ideas, methods, and interests of the author. It is believed that Professor Matthews' book is the first attempt ever made to select the best specimens of familiar verse by American authors. only. Naturally, the list of verse-makers from whose productions selections were made is much longer than Mr. Payne's list of American critics. Readers will find in the group very many names made familiar by our popular magazines within past decades.

A helpful volume of literary criticism is Jessie B. Rittenhouse's "Younger American Poets" (Little, Brown). This is not an attempt to cover the entire field of American poetry, but to take up the younger and later American poets and place them properly against the literary background of the country. The principal poets considered are Richard Hovey, Lizette Woodworth Reese, Bliss Carman, Louise Imogen Guiney, George E. Santayana, Josephine Preston Peabody, Charles G. D. Roberts, Edith M. Thomas, Madison Cawein, George E. Woodberry, Frederic Lawrence Knowles, Alice Brown, Richard Burton, Clinton Scollard, Mary McNeil Fenollosa, Ridgely Torrence, Gertrude Hall, and Arthur Upton.

Mr. George P. Baker, who is assistant professor of English in Harvard University, has edited a little volume on "The Forms of Public Address" (Holt). This consists of famous historical letters—both private and open—editorials, inaugural addresses, speeches of eulogy, commemoration, dedication, welcome, and farewell, and after-dinner speeches. There is an appendix, and explanatory notes.

The Crowells are bringing out, in small handy volumes, the entire "First Folio Shakespeare." The latest play to be issued is "Julius Cæsar." Each volume has a photogravure frontispiece, and is provided with notes, a glossary, and some selected criticism.

A translation of the "Nibelungenlied" into English verse, in the meter of the original, has been made by George Henry Needler, associate professor of German in the Toronto University College (Holt). This translation is accompanied by explanations and notes, and the author has written an introduction in which he has endeavored to supply "an historical background by summing up the results of the investigation into the

origin and growth of this great folk-poem of tonic peoples."

A collection of charming weird folk-lore tales estine has been made by J. E. Hanauer, under "Tales Told in Palestine" (Jennings & Grahs these have been edited, with illustrations, b Mitchell. The life and faith of modern Juda reflected in these tales, which show the infit later Arabian and Turkish conquest.

Prof. Barrett Wendell, of the English Depart Harvard University, has gathered his lectures lish literature, delivered on the Clark Founda Trinity College, Cambridge (1902-03), into a volu der the title "The Temper of the Seventeenth (in English Literature" (Scribners). These are regular lectures concerning English literatu given by an American at an English universi gether, they are practically a literary study of of Dryden. The purpose in these lectures was clares, to indicate the manner in which the i temper of England, as revealed in seventeenthliterature, "changed from a temper ancestral mon to modern England and to modern Amer became, before the century closed, something later time must recognize as distinctly, spec English.

Dr. Sir Richard C. Jebb, regius professor o and fellow in Trinity College, Cambridge, has new translation of "The Tragedies of Sophock English prose. This translation has been publicated and imported by the Macmillans.

A handy and useful little manual of literary: Prof. Benjamin Heydrick's "How to Study Lite



BENJAMIN HEYDRICK.

(Houghton, l This little volur in its third edic vised and enla Professor Hey calls "a guide t tensive study of masterpieces." thor, who is p of English in th Normal School, lersville, Pa., not merely from but from th ground of long ence as a teache Three stuc French liters the sixteenth a

enteenth centuries have just been published Macmillans. They are "Studies in Montaign Early Writings of Montaigne," by Miss Gra ton, and Miss Dorothea F. Canfield's "Corne Racine in England." Miss Norton's studies taigne are intended only for students of the old essayist; perhaps, it might be said, only for entl over his work. His early writings, Miss Nor clares, should be studied in order to get a prope anced knowledge of the famous essays themsely work on Corneille and Racine is a study of the translations of these French dramatists, with reference to their presentation, during the Eliz period, on the English stage. There was a til writer points out, when plays by Corneille and enjoyed the greatest popularity in London.

or of small volumes of poems appear this ames Whitcomb Riley's "A Defective Santa obbs-Merrill) is handsomely illustrated by ea and Will Vawter. It is in Mr. Riley's

Levi Gilbert's (Jennings & onsists of a seses on religion, , and love. Wil-Carter, one of pe of Virginiublished (Graf-) his "Echoes Glen," verses of war, and home gar" (Broadway ¿ Company) is a posm in three ollin J. Wells, by William L. and "Button-Other Poems" polis: Octo eview) is a long ng how the au-



MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

strempted to live the simple life (with some short verses by L. F. Bittle). "Kindly ablished at Oscawans, N. Y., by the author) tion of verses, with some prose interspersed, lifton Scott, with the sub-title "A Little carning."

Loveman has already won a distinct place nerican lyric poets, and his latest little collongs from a Georgia Garden" and "Echoes lates of Silence" (Lippincott), contain many derness in his own cameo style.

Phillips' latest play is entitled "The Sin of it is east in the time of the English civil war harles II. and Parliament, in 1643. The book saued by the Macmillans.

W WORKS IN POPULAR SCIENCE.

ngelo Heilprin, F.G.R.S., of the Yale Sciend, and member of other learned societies, and "Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique," ht out another illustrated study of the great 1 the West Indies, entitled "The Tower of ppincott). Professor Heilprin, it will be re, was in Martinique at the time of the great in the summer of 1902. He has visited the ice since then, and his study is both scientific ar. There are twenty-two full-page plates to the cruption and its effects. The volume itaise.

the World," edited for the Appletons by kinder, of Oxford University, now comprises reatises on Great Britain, central Europe, the North America, and India. The last-named sjust come from the press. It is by Col. Sir ungerford Holdich, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., superintendent survey of India. Col. Holtk is the product of years of study in the I which he writes. He does not emphasize redstalls, but relies on descriptive methods, remarkably fine maps and diagrams. The insula is treated historically, geographically, and elimatologically. The Indian depend-

encies, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Kashmir, and the Himalayas, besides Asam, Burma, and Ceylon, are discussed in their relations to the peninsula itself. India he calls "the land of promise, where nature offers her gifts with lavish hand, and where the soil is peculiarly favorable to the reproduction of mankind, yet forming a sort of geographical cul-de-sac, with a few notable gateways leading thereto from the north, and no exit, except by sea, to the east, south, or west."

A useful, compact, and authoritative manual is the "Scientific American Reference Book" (Munn & Co.). This is a new venture of the Scientific American, compiled by Albert A. Hopkins and A. Russell Bond. It is to be an annual almanac, the result of "the queries of three generations of readers crystallized." It is based on thousands of questions asked of the periodical, which have been answered by eminent specialists and experts, so that there are more than fifty thousand facts systematized and verified. The volume is illustrated with color plates and many graphic diagrams.

A three-volume work by Dr. Edwin J. Houston, entitled "Electricity in Every-Day Life" (New York: P. F. Collier & Son), covers almost every form of electrical development in which the general public is likely to be interested. Dr. Houston has an excellent reputation as a writer in this field. He succeeds well in popularizing technical subjects. The present work is voluminous, but never wearisome. The manifold applications of electricity in modern industry are strikingly shown in the illustrations, of which there are about eight hundred in the three volumes.

A study of "the phenomena attendant upon rock-degeneration and soil-formation" is what Mr. George P. Merrill calls his book "Rocks, Rock-Weathering, and Soils" (Macmillan). Mr. Merrill is curator of geology in the United States National Museum, professor of geology in the Corcoran Scientific School, and author of "Stones for Building and Decoration." His work appears to be thoroughly satisfactory as a text-book.

BOOKS ABOUT ART.

A compact little encyclopædia of art is Dr. S. Reinach's "Story of Art Throughout the Ages," which has just been translated from the French by Florence Simmonds (Scribners). Dr. Reinach's work has been done chiefly for the Institute of France, of which he is a member. It is very thorough, and the notes and bibliography at the close of each chapter make the information contained easily accessible. The rendering into English is clear and satisfactory. There are nearly six hundred illustrations—reproductions of famous paintings, sculpture work, and architecture.

"To those who feel the need of some art expression, but who cannot attend an art school; to those who wish to follow the art of the craftsmen; to those teachers upon whom demand is made for knowledge of the crafts,"—to these is dedicated Mr. Frank G. Sanford's book, "The Art Crafts for Beginners" (Century). Mr. Sanford is director of the arts and crafts department of Chautauqua, and has a rich background of experience. The volume is illustrated by the author with many diagrams and suggestive pieces.

Encouraged by the success of her other books on handicraft ("How to Do Beadwork," "How to Make Baskets," etc.), Mary White has brought out another volume, entitled "How to Make Pottery" (Doubleday, Page). This is a manual of useful suggestions, with illustrations by the author.

It was just one hundred years ago that Alois Senefelder made his discovery which finally resulted in the art of lithography. Mr. David Cumming, lecturer on

lithography in the Heriot-Watt College of Edinburgh and examiner for the lithographic class in the Technical College of Glasgow, has taken the occasion to prepare a "Handbook of Lithography" (Black, in London; imported by the Macmillans). The discovery and development of the art of lithography has been exceedingly interesting and important for the modern graphic arts.



ALOIS SENEFELDER.

Mr. Cumming considers the whole subject in this practical treatise, which he has prepared after forty years of experience as an actual worker. The fascinating story of his discovery and its development is told in the first chapter of the book.

A reminiscence of Homer Martin, the artist, by his wife, Mrs. E. G. Martin, has been published by William Macbeth. Martin's landscapes, it was once said, "look as if no one but God and himself had ever seen the places." This little sketch was well worth doing. It is illustrated by half-tone reproductions of Martin's better-known paintings. While very modestly done, Martin's claims to greatness are fully presented.

A notable contribution to the descriptive literature of art is Julia Cartwright's "Life and Art of Sandro Botticelli" (Dutton). This is a handsomely bound work, copiously illustrated with reproductions from famous works by Botticelli, with the famous Chigi Madonna as frontispiece. The author is evidently steeped in artist-lore, and in this handsome volume has presented a treatise of an art school as well as a biography of Botticelli.

The "Pictures in the Tate Gallery" is the title of a book imported by the Duttons. It is a study, with reproductions, of the famous paintings in the famous Tate gallery of London, written by C. Gasquoine Hartley, author of "A Record of Spanish Painting." The reproductions are in the finest style of photogravure. The treatment is by epochs represented in the gallery. It was well worth presenting this description of the art works in the splendid gallery presented by Sir Henry Tate to the British nation.

A collection of drawings by A. B. Frost, to which is prefaced an introduction by Joel Chandler Harris, is published by the Colliers, the pictures being interlarded with bits of verse by Wallace Irwin. Mr. Frost's work is essentially American, and all his people have the appearance of types which we have seen many times in city and country.

Seven new issues of "The Musician's Library" come to us from the Ditson Company. Philip Hale edits two volumes of "Modern French Songs," the first containing compositions from Bemberg to Franck, and the second, from Georges to Widor. All these songs are for high voice. They are by César Franck, Georges Bizet, Berlioz, Chaminade, Massenet, Gounod, Saint Saens, and d'Indy. There is an introduction, and short biograph-

ical sketches. Two volumes of Wagner lyric soprano and one for tenor, are edited by C bruster. These also contain introductory sket bibliography and notes. "The Hungarian Rh. of Franz Liszt are edited by August Spanuth Orth. The introduction is by Mr. Spanuth, & is a bibliography, and some advice to the playe T. Finck has edited fifty songs by Franz Schul an introduction, notes, and a bibliography. C specially noteworthy issues of the library is " Thirty Americans," edited by Rupert Hughes, troduction and biographical sketches. We hav had occasion, several times, in these pages, to the quality of these volumes. Typographics leave nothing to be desired. The form is folio, come in both cloth and paper bindings.

Daniel Gregory Mason is one of the few w



DANIEL G. MASON.

to-day who es philosophy of development ! lation to the progress of th and can. mo: write about t entertaining his "Beethe His Forers (Macmillan),son has trace nificance and of Haydn an in leading up ately to Beeth has placed th posers in the periods of mu

tory as successors of Palestrina and forerunn modern spirit. The touch is that of one who knows but feels his theme in its greatness. Th is illustrated with portraits.

RELIGIOUS, ETHICAL, AND PHILOSOPI BOOKS.

The sermons and addresses delivered in Ar His Grace Dr. Davidson, Archbishop of Ca have been collected and published in book fo the title "The Christian Opportunity" (Mar These addresses have been widely reported in papers. In his introductory words, Dr. Dav clares that they have been put in book form a gent request of many friends, and that hi purport or aim is indicated by the title of the Christian opportunity being the fact which is him in connection with American life and de-

A study of revivals, which are coming to be the more general name of evangelism, is pre Mr. William B. Riley, pastor of the Firs Church, in Minneapolis, under the title "T nial Revival: A Plea for Evangelism" (Win lishing Company). The author believes the ism has been on the decline during the payears in the United States, and he is convince other Moody is needed.

Dr. E. H. Johnson, professor in the Crozer T. Seminary, and author of "An Outline of S. Theology," has written a study of "The H. Then and Now" (Philadelphia: The Griffith land Press).

er attempt to reconcile science and religion de by Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston in his entific Faith" (Winona Publishing Comlohnston aims to demonstrate the reasonne Christian faith, and also to make a book uristian can give to an infidel."

m Rainey Harper, president of the Unilicago, has collected a number of his talks and they have been published by the Uniin book form, under the title "Religion ser Life." Dr. Harper believes that the uni-



AM R. HARPER

versities and colleges of the country are not performing their full function in the matter of religious education. He endeavors to stem the tide of materialism, and declares that the "least which can be done is to present to the student of each scholastic period of four and five years the practical questions of the religious life."

A really remarkable book, by a remarkable man, — Fechner's "Little Book of Life After Death,"—has been translated from the German into English (Little, Brown) by Mary E. Wadsworth.

published, with an introduction, by Prof. nes. Gustav Theodor Fechner was one of rman philosophers of the past century, and in vom Leben nach dem Tode" offers the heory that each individual lives three lives se first, before he is born; the second, beand death; and the third, which the phiribes as the real one, which is entered into se of death. This is the first translation ginal German.

my of a unique character,—one of strength ma,—is "The Life of Father Taylor, the her." This biography and character sketch whom every "deep sea" sailor knew a gen-

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PATRIER TAYLOR

proceedings of that meeting were notable for the range and importance of the topics discussed, as well as for the eminence of the men who took part in the discussions. The addresses and papers at that time were grouped about the general theme of "The Bible in Practical Life," and have now been published by the Association (Chicago: 153-155 La Salle Street). Probably on no other occasion have so many phases of religious education been presented at one time by specialists of so many and varied types of belief and education. The general purposes of the association were set forth in a paper contributed to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for September, 1908, by the first president of the association, Dean Sanders, of Yale University. The present volume is an evidence that the association is accomplishing in great part the objects for which it was founded, and which were clearly set forth by Dean Sanders in his article.

"Bible Study Popularized" (Chicago: Winona Publishing Company) is the title of a book in which the Rev. Frank T. Lee indicates certain lines and methods of study and gives practical suggestions and illustrative examples, with a view to stimulating a more earnest study of the Bible. The book, as its title indicates, makes no pretensions to a critical treatment of the theme.

In "The Story of St. Paul" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon, of Yale, makes a



PROF. BENJAMIN W. BACON.

frank comparison between the two sources for our knowledge of the life of Paul-the Acts and the Epistles. Professor Bacon's purpose is to point out the differences in these two sources as preliminary to any attempt to harmonize the records. Although this is in the province of criticism, Professor Bacon's treatment is of a popular nature. His book is, indeed, a union of constructive biography and scientific criticism. The

book is the outgrowth of a series of university-extension lectures delivered at Providence, R. I., and New Haven, Conn. No attempt has been made to transform these lectures into a scientific treatise.

"Social Law in the Spiritual World" is the title of a new book by Prof. Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College (Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company). While the title at once suggests the famous work of the late Henry Drummond, and the book is in a way an attempt to deal with the same problems as those discussed in his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," Professor Jones is concerned rather with the psychological aspects of the subject than with the biological. In his view, there is a greater stress to-day in the psychological than in the so-called natural sciences. As Professor Jones puts it, the Christian minister to-day is beginning to discover that every one of his precious articles of faith must finally submit to a psychological test. "He has weathered geology and biology; can he peradventure bring his ship past these new headlands?" Professor Jones very tersely sums up the present-day meaning of personality and social relationship. His discussion of the modern religious problem is from a somewhat novel point of view.

Prof. George Adam Smith, the Scottish theologian, is known in this country as a "higher critic" and a



DR. GEORGE ADAM SMITH.

heretic rather than as a preacher. The volume of his sermons just published (A. C. Armstrong & Son) may do something to dispel false notions of Professor Smith's theological system. "The Forgiveness of Sins" is the title sermon, while other topics treated in the volume are "The Word of God," "Temptation," and "The Moral Meaning of Hope."

Dr. Henry E. Robins has written "The Eth-

ics of the Christian Life" (Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society), in which he expands the positions taken in his little volume, published a few years ago, "The Harmony of Ethics with Theology." The recent tendency to specialization in the departments of ethics and biology gives all the more distinction to a work which undertakes to harmonize the two. Dr. Robins recognizes ethics in the application of its principles to individual, political, and social life as a dominant theme of modern thought, a fact full of promise of good to the race.

Fewer books than formerly are written with the avowed purpose of reconciling science and religion. Such a volume, for instance, as "The Dynamics of Christianity," by Edward Mortimer Chapman (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), while it appeals at the same time to the religious people and to the men of science, is written with the assumption that there is no quarrel between the two. The reconciliation of science and religion seems to this writer to be "like an attempt to harmonize the fact of sunrise with the joy of walking and working in the light." It is the author's aim to define the source and origin of power in Christianity. Mr. Chapman develops his theme in an interesting way through citations from the writings of famous men.

President William De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, gives a lucid exposition of the fundamental principles of the Epicurean, Stoic, Platonic, Aristotelian, and Christian philosophies in a little volume entitled "From Epicurus to Christ: A Study in the Principles of Personality" (Macmillan). The book is made up of extracts from the founders of each system, together with quotations from modern writers on the subject, as well as scholarly comments on both by President Hyde.

Mr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has just completed his "Missions and Modern History" (Revell), a two-volume "study of the missionary aspects of some great movements of the nineteenth century." Some of his chapters were given as lectures before a number of American colleges, in the effort to make Americans more familiar than they are with "the great forces which have destiny of the 1,000,000,0

foundly affected by the missionary this work his intention has been to i of missionary enterprise in the politic

Those who are interested in raising biblical instruction in this country v George William Pease's "An Outline Curriculum" (University of Chicago I able suggestions. In this book then reading and study courses for the l primary grades, as well as for the juni and senior departments. The book is the principles and methods advocated Education Association.

Prof. Edward Howard Griggs he usual success as a popular lecturer or ethics. He is also the author of two had a wide reading,—"The New Hur Book of Meditations." A new work "Moral Education" (New York: B.



PROF. E. H. GRIGGS.

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Many other books have come to our with various religious topics, whether rectly. In the field of church histor Church Covenant Idea: Its Origin and I by Champlin Burrage (Philadelphia: 4 Publication Society), and a "History ism on Prince Edward Island," by the I Leod (Chicago: Winona Publishing synthetic study of the Bible is advocate James M. Gray's little book, "How to lish Bible" (Chicago: Winona Publis while the booklet entitled "What I J. A. Ruth (Chicago: Open Court Publi sets forth the view that the Bible is composition. This position is taken reverent spirit. An unconventional ligious and biblical themes is woven i titled "The Bonanza Bible Class," by (Chicago: Winona Publishing Compar received "The Francis E. Clark Yea United Society of Christian Endeavor, Joseph for Young People," by Isabe (Cincinnati: Jennings & Graham); Church," by the Rev. Cortland Myers nhia : American Bantist Publication Sc the Winona Publishing Company, of (to Be Quiet," by Edgar W. Work; " Kingdom," by the Rev. Charles E. ness," by Henry Ostrom; "The Holy S n Prayer," by Dr. R. A. Walton; of the Gods," by R. Clarence Dod

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"The Doctor's Leisure Hour" (Sa of anecdotes and verse made up of of interest to the doctor and his patedited by Charles Wells Moulton Porter Davies, M.D.

A very clever little historical sk "Comic Snapshots From Early Dutton: A number of famous inciof Roman and Saxon England are sc off" in irresistibly funny colored car

Three new books in the Century "I have been issued: "An Old Engl Washington Irving, and two S "Romeo and Juliet" and "As you I

Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf, professo Woman's College of Baltimore, has of lectures, delivered before the cowhich he entitles "An Outline of the Evolution" (Macmillan). This both his preface, is not intended for biolowho desire a brief introductory outlibiological theory. The work is very land copiously illustrated.

In the seventh volume of the Je Funk & Wagnalls), one of the most 1 is that on Jerusalem, accompanied, orama of the modern city of Jerusale of Olives together with a series of which represents a different epoch in same volume contains dissertation books of the Bible, - "Jeremiah "Jonah," "Joshua," "Judges," "K entations." In addition to the digraphical topics, a great mass of li the Talmud has been made avail scholars in this encyclopedia. Detory, theology, and modern biogra rich in materials which have neve ploited in any work of this characte English language. In the eighth v just been issued from the press, the hundred monographs on important the scope of this work are included t terest in the field of American histor States, like Maryland and Massach graphical department, we note partic of the Mendelssohns, and of Lon nologist (written by Dr. Max Norda in interesting account of the late the Jewish philanthropist of Londo et illustration, the two volumes of recently issued are in no way infer

"Seven Lamps for the Teachers' Frank H. Hill, consists of a series of to be of service to teachers. Dr. Hill ence in educational work, and at the was crofficio one of the two con Massachusetts School Fund, a trus Museum of Fine Arts, and a mem Examination Board of Harvard Uni. The Story of Rapid Transit," b Appletons), is a report of progress come modern methods and systems of the railway, the telegraph, aërial me phone, pneumatic tubes, the bicycland the street railway.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS. EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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GRAND DUKE SERGIUS, OF RUSSIA, ASSASSINATED FEBRUARY 17, 1905.

(The strong men of the House of Romanoff, the men of blood and iron, who are upholding the autocracy, are, not to Czar, who "has been educated to be a fool," but the much-hated reactionary grand dukes,—brothers, uncles, a cousins of Nicholas. There are seven of them: The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, and, until the birth the Czarevitch, the heir-presumptive; the Grand Duke Vladimir, commander-in-chief of the army; the Grand Du Alexis, high admiral of the navy; the Grand Duke Michael, grand-uncle of the Czar, field marshal in the army; temperor's cousins, the Grand Dukes Cyril and Boris, sons of Vladimir; and the Grand Duke Michael, son of his granuncle. There are several other distant cousins who can claim the title, but they are not in the "ring." The Grand Duke Sergius, who was killed by the explosion of a bomb near the Kremlin, had been governor of Moscow; he was uncle of the Czar and brother of the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis. His widow is the sister of the Empress.)

HE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

XI.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1905.

No. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

m Saturday, the fourth day of this south, will occur the inauguration of Er. Roosevelt as President of the if for the four-year term extending to the corresponding date in the The country has reason to expect a progress in this period, both in pubwivate affairs. The administration time in getting its bearings and orr its work. It is safe to say that has a new quadrennial term of our ernment been entered upon with so of personnel and so little evidence of g and clamoring for office. Presielt has the gift of working comforts associates; and his second admint for the brilliant pageants and the of inauguration day, will follow the perceptible transition. The goodgreat nation toward its chief magits efficient department chiefs is in rast with the rising tide of bitterath that now envelops the Russian nd that manifested itself afresh last e assassination of the Grand Duke of the chief personages of the ruling nportant articles in this number of show, on the one hand, the steady t of our American mechanism of and, on the other hand, the imm of existing Russian institutions. nder that the poor and oppressed Lurope continue to enter our gatehundreds of thousands.

Not a single change is to be made in ny one of the cabinet portfolios, xcept that Mr. Wynne, who has temporarily as Postmaster-General, e lucrative and important position neral at London, while Mr. Cortelt the cabinet to conduct the Repubal campaign, will return as Postmaster-General. It had long been known that he would probably be appointed to this position after the retirement of the late Mr. Payne, whose ill-health would have required his withdrawal from office before this time if death had not overtaken him while still at his post of public duty. It is true that Mr. Morton and Mr. Metcalf are comparatively recent acquisitions to the cabinet, but both are by this time completely immersed in the work of their departments. Thus, the administration goes on without the slightest hitch or jar. Of course, if things were going ill rather than well, it would not be an advantage to the country to have a second term follow a first without anything to check the momentum. But where the work is well organized and in the hands of men of capacity, energy, and right purpose, there is an immense advantage in avoiding frequent change.

Thus, the marvelous development of the Agricultural Department, and the in Office. increasing hold it has obtained upon the confidence and support of the country, are due in no small degree to the fact that Secretary Wilson has rounded out eight years of assiduous service at its head, and now enters upon his ninth year with natural strength unabated, and with a knowledge of the work to be done that adds every year to his efficiency. It will be remembered that Secretary Hay was first sent by Mr. McKinley to the court of St. James, and did not enter the cabinet until 1898. But Mr. Hay has already had seven consecutive years as Secretary of State, and it is everywhere recognized as a very considerable asset to the American Government that Mr. Hay is to remain at his post. Secretary Hitchcock succeeded Mr. Bliss in the Interior Department in the middle of Mr. McKinley's first term, and has, therefore, had some six years of time in which to master the varied problems that pertain to his portfolio. These three,—Mesers. Wilson, Hay, and Hitch cock,—remain from Mr. McKinley's first administration, and their length of service is unusual. They are all working with zeal for the good of the country, without partisan or sectional bias. It has, perhaps, never happened before that as many as three colleagues in a President's cabinet have served together continuously into a third term of administration.

Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury De-Other Department Chiefs. nent partment, was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt late in 1901, upon the retirement of Secretary Gage. Mr. Moody, now Attorney-General, was made Secretary of the Navy in 1902, and transferred to his present post when Mr. Knox retired, some months ago. Secretary Taft returned from the Philippines last year to succeed Mr. Elihu Root, who had served five years in the War Department. Mr. Paul Morton was made Secretary of the Navy when Mr. Moody became Attorney-General, and Mr. Victor H. Metcalf, of California, was made Secretary of the new Department of Commerce and Labor when, last summer, Mr. Cortelyou went out of office to take the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. These men are not only the constitutional advisers of the President in matters relating to their departments and to the general policy of the administration, but they are also the working heads of vast executive organizations carrying on the business of Uncle Sam, which, by the way, is the largest business, public or private, that is at present carried on anywhere.

We might well feel some alarm if we Public Business Well were not able, on investigation, to de-Conducted. clare that this huge business is carried on more intelligently and efficiently than at any previous time. Fortunately, it can be asserted with great emphasis that there has of recent years been a marked average improvement in the kind of work done by the people who are on the pay-roll of the Government. It would be inexcusable if, with his exceptional training and his unequaled opportunity, President Roosevelt should not in the four years to come give us by far the best administration, in a myriad of details, that the country has ever had. We present an article elsewhere in this number on the character of the civil service,-particularly at Washington, in this Rooseveltian epoch,-showing how comparatively free it is from the faults which were commonly attributed to that service some twenty years ago. An accompanying article shows how finely the federal city is improving, and in how many important ways the second Roosevelt adrion will witness its

further advancement toward complet public appointments and municipal serv

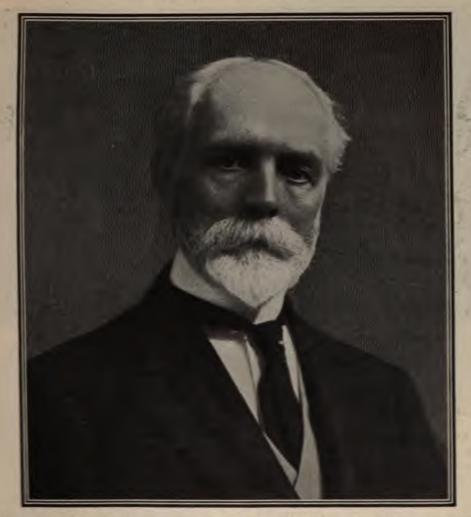
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the Government now employ the Government now employ number of men of learning and specia who perform their duties in a scienti: on the basis of merit and efficiency, w of that dread of the consequences of a the wheel of party politics that once ke men away from Washington, or else ma possible for them to accomplish very muc Roosevelt, who was for so many years i ington as a civil service commissioner. all men fitted to be chief officer of t ernment in a period which marks a transition in the methods of the great Washington offices, employing many th of people in work of importance to th country. Doubtless, as the months ext years, there will be a number of ir changes in the personnel of the admin before Mr. Roosevelt retires from office there will be no wholesale changes, and terruption, even momentary, in the cont the administrative and scientific work.

Our relations with foreign po Our Diplomats
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our ambassadors and minister our ambassadors and minister are not likely in the near future to fi duties of a very anxious or critical natu tact and good manners in social intercor in the transaction of small affairs havthing to do with the maintenance of kind of feeling between nations. For the we can perhaps be better served at mor courts of foreign nations by men of ex and suavity than by men of far greater i of character and will, if their manners of a former period of so-called "shirtdiplomacy. Those who believe that the States should now be represented by n are perfectly familiar with diplomatic us have no reason to complain of the c things for this coming year.

Whitelaw Reid will succ Joseph II. Choate as ambass Great Britain, and will easil tain the best traditions of our represent that place of foremost importance. M has twice gone to England as special amb was for four years minister to France member of the American group of comers that negotiated the treaty of pea Spain, and has for half a century been

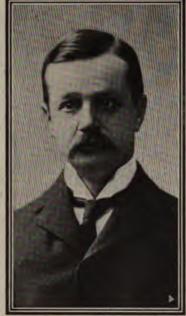


BOX. WRIPELAW REID, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW YORK "TRIBUXE," WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. CHOATE AS AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

conversant with American policy, both domestic and foreign. He is an old friend of the President, and has been in many ways personally associated with Secretary Hay through a long period. Mr. Reid is an agreeable and ready speaker, and will have no trouble in meeting all the friendly demands which the English people have become accustomed to make of the American ambassador. He is, therefore, simply an experienced American diplomat going back into the diplomatic service. Many people in this country will be glad of the well-carned promotion that comes to Mr. Henry White, who has for nineteen years (with one brief interval) been first secretary of legation and of embassy at London. Mr. White will go to Rome as ambassador.

A Shifting Mr. Meyer, who has been at Rome for a number of years, will go to St. Ambassadors. Petersburg, which ought to prove for him, just now, a very interesting post of observation, while also requiring the display of great tact in view of various questions affecting the far East and the rights and duties of neutrals in connection with the present war. Gen. Horace Porter, who has served a long time at Paris, joins Mr. Choate in a welcome return to his own country. Mr. McCormick, now ambassador at St. Petersburg, succeeds General Porter at Paris. Ambassador Tower will be retained at his post at Berlin. Mr. Bellamy Storer remains at Vienna, and Mr. Leishmann at Constantinople. Mr. Conger will accept a transfer from Peking, and will become ambassador to Mexico.







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Hon. Robert S. McCormick. (To be transferred to Paris.)

Hon. George von L. Meyer. (To be transferred to St. Petersburg.)

Hon. Henry White. (Who will go to Rome.)

THREE AMERICAN AMBASSADORS IN EUROPE.

The vacancy at Peking will be filled by the appointment of Mr. W. W. Changes. Rockhill, who has been Director of the Bureau of American Republics for several years past, but whose name has long been identified with China, through his travels there and also through a considerable amount of diplomatic service,-more recently as special commissioner after the Boxer uprising, and in a former time as secretary of legation. It is said that Dr. David Jayne Hill, who was for five years Assistant Secretary of State, and who is now minister to Switzerland, will be transferred to the Hague. Dr. Hill is a high authority upon questions of international law, was especially active in connection with the first Hague peace conference, and if made minister to Holland will, presumably, become the foremost member of the standing committee in charge of the affairs of the permanent international tribunal. Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien, a distinguished lawyer and Republican of Grand Rapids, Mich., is to be appointed minister to Denmark. Mr. Henry L. Wilson, now minister to Chile, will be transferred to Europe, and will probably represent us at Brussels. Various other changes will, as a rule, be in the nature of transfers and promotions. The foreign service is no longer an available refuge for the disappointed and the unlucky.

An indication of our pleasant Arbitration tionships with other nations ha Treaties. cently been given in a series of l general arbitration treaties, which were important, perhaps, as expressions of peace timent and of progress in civilization tha international documents of a high legal qua These treaties have already, from time to been mentioned in this department of the VIEW, and have been made familiar to the try by all the newspapers. Eight of them been negotiated in exactly the same lang between the United States and the follocountries: Great Britain, France, Germ Austria-Hungary, Norway and Sweden, Swi land, Portugal, and Mexico. These treaties sisted of a preamble and three articles. third article had merely to do with proceed and stated that the treaties were to remai force for a period of five years. The signifi portions were contained in the first and se articles, as follows:

ARTICLE I.—Differences which may arise of a nature, or relating to the interpretation of treatie isting between the two contracting parties, and v it may not have been possible to settle by diplor shall be referred to the permanent court of arbitrestablished at The Hague by the convention of Ju 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect vital interests, the independence, or the honor of

tracting states, and do not concern the interests

parties.
II.—In each individual case the high contracties, before appealing to the permanent court of ion, shall conclude a special agreement defining he matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of trators, and the periods to be fixed for the formathe arbitral tribunal and the several stages of

When these treaties were negotiated, it was supposed that they would undoubtedly secure the necessary apof the Senate The Constitution provides sties are to be made with the advice and i of the Senate, and their ratification re-¿two-thirds vote of those present. Apart sertimental value of these treaties, the a object aimed at was the prompt subby the President and Secretary of State I matters of dispute to an arbitral tribu**t would settle them and get them out of**



VID JAYNE HILL, WHO IS TO GO FROM SWITZERLAND TO HOLLAND AS AMERICAN MINISTER.

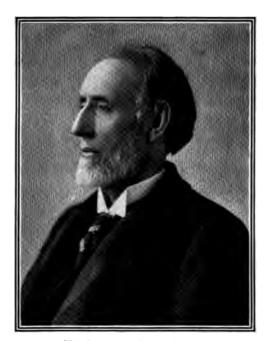
The leading Republican members of rate had been duly consulted in advance. d accepted the treaties as drawn up and

When, however, they were reported by nmittee on Foreign Relations for the Senproval, objections were urged by certain rn Senators, who feared that an American Executive might some time consent to arbitrate such a question as the validity of repudiated Southern bonds held by foreign investors. They desired, therefore, to amend the treaties so as to require that each specific proposal to arbitrate should be put in the form of a treaty to be referred to the Senate for approval.



HON. WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL, WHO IS TO SUCCEED MR. CONGER AS MINISTER TO CHINA.

Gradually the Republican Senators came around to that view, until they seemed to have become fairly possessed of a consuming zeal for the prerogatives of their body. They determined, finally, to amend the treaties by the substitution of the word "treaty" for the word "agreement" in the second section. President Roosevelt wrote a letter to Senator Cullom, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, pointing out the objections to such a change, and making it plain that to amend the treaties in this way would be regarded as equivalent to a rejection rather than an approval of the arbitration scheme. The amendment was, however, adopted, and the treaties were approved by the Senate on February 11. The position taken by the Senate is a highly technical one, and is wholly inconsistent with what has been the time-honored practice of the Government. The treaties, as drawn, merely provide a way for the settlement of a limited class of questions liable to arise in the course of business between governments. They authorize the Executive to use arbitration as a further means of doing business in precisely those mat-



SENATOR CULLOM, OF ILLINOIS.

(Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.)

ters which the Executive has authority at present to settle by diplomatic negotiation. It is a far-fetched and overstrained notion that would regard an arrangement to arbitrate some dead locked little diplomatic dispute as an exercise of the treaty-making power in the sense intended by the Constitution. It is a mere after-thought.

The practical difficulty with the Sen senate's ate's plan (requiring that every in stance of such stance of such an arrangement must be put in the form of a special treaty and submitted for ratification) lies in the fact that the Senate has no rules and no method of doing business. A single member of that body can effectually block all action if he so determines. It was decided by the Executive not to offer the amended treaties to the countries with which the original conventions had been signed. Even as amended, however, these agreements would seem to have their full moral and sentimental value, and they may be regarded as committing the Senate to the ratification of particular agreements for arbitration whenever cases arise. In effect. Washington has resolved to arbitrate.

Needed: A Reform of the Senate, in refusing to sign these simple little arbitration treaties as originally negotiated, was due either to scruples touching the Constitution of the

United States, or else to broad views o policy. But it is difficult for one who lowed closely the recent proceedings United States Senate to take so favo view. This body has become the dang in our system of government, and its ings merit the sharpest and closest at Public opinion is insistently demand amendment to the Constitution that will the election of Senators by popular v this amendment could be submitted to 1 ple, the requisite number of States would ly ratify it. Every House of Represe for years has passed such an amendr order to give the people of the States th tunity to express their opinion. But 1 ators themselves have had the effron refuse to allow the people to pass upon t tion. The House of Representatives, u present rules, is criticised as being no l deliberative body, and as bringing ques a vote with far too little debate. The indulge in these criticisms have been co ing the Senate as the bulwark of our l It does not follow that there is more slight measure of truth in such criticisn

It is true that under the rules the House acts quickl Senate. its action is almost invariabl sponse to a widespread and well-matured opinion, with which the individual men Congress are familiar, and to which t spond as men in touch with their constit Thus, the House of Representatives act some promptitude last month in passing way-rate bill; but the subject has been discussion for a great many years, and t whelming sentiment of the people of the States last month was in favor, not of the members of the House consume the se talk, but of having them bring the quest vote. In the Senate, the subject was "h partly through the lack of rules and the p of endless debate, but chiefly throug means of side-tracking it. It was not least through wisdom and conservatism a to those of the other House that the meas delayed, but through the perfectly wel fact that a great many of the Senators in frank and complete accord with th ments of the people of their States.

People Versus Senate. It is a serious matter to sa large number of the member United States Senate are ow controlled by private interests; and we see be placed in the position of agreeing wi



LAYING FOR THE RELIEF TRAIN. From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).

Newspaper cartoons, last month, reflecting upon the methods of the United States Senate, were not limited to any section or political party. Hundreds of them were published, all the way from New York to San Francisco. Many of them were doubtless unjust; but they reflected a very general distrust of the United States Senate, and expressed a common feeling that as a body it ranks far below the House in patriotism as well as in efficiency, and that it is in very sorry contrast with the disinterested public spirit that characterizes the administration.



ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH.
From the Times (Minneapolis).



UNCLE SAM: "Now squirm; it's your turn." From the Telegram (New York).



UNCLE SAM INVITES VENEZUELA TO OCCUPY A CHAIR IN THE INTERNATIONAL BARBER SHOP, JUST MADE VACANT BY SANTO DOMINGO.—From the Post (Washington).



HON. JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

(Formerly of the State Department, now professor of international law in Columbia University, who is an expert authority on Santo Domingo affairs. See his article on page 296.)

the State lines, and that was the very unfortunate and regrettable creation of the State of West Virginia. It was a profound mistake, a few years ago, to admit Utah. The country has suffered from the ill-considered admission of Nevada. Idaho and Wyoming were prematurely admitted, and the whole Western territory was carved up without due regard to the making of boundary lines that would have been justified on scientific and historical grounds. Oklahoma and Indian Territory, taken together, will make one proper and excellent State. The local inconveniences that weigh upon the minds of the people resident there will in due time pass away. But it will be wrong to admit either New Mexico or Arizona with present boundaries.

The so-called Another Senatorial Instance. " deliberative" methods of the Senate, to praise which there has been so ponderous and concerted an effort made of late, do not bring forth very valuable fruit. It is the country that deliberates, and that in the end compels action at Washington. The newspapers play the principal part nowadays in the discussion of public questions. The Senate would do well to adopt rules and to transact business. Its methods of delay have made it almost impossible to secure the ratification of treaties of any sort. Let it be repeated that the Senate's ways are not a source of strength to the country, but a frequent source of danger. This was illustrated in another important instance last month, when the Senate, for a time, took a course apparently intended to throw discredit upon the careful and prudent conduct of the United States in

The Dominican ble statement of this Santo Domingo situation appears in the present number of this

relation to the affairs of the republic of Santo Domingo.

magazine, from the pen of Prof. John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University. Mr. Moore is a high authority on international law, was First Assistant Secretary of State in Mr. Cleveland's administration, and is deeply conversant with every phase of the Santo Domingo affair. His article, therefore, should be read by all those who would like to understand the facts. The principle underlying the Santo Domingo business can be stated in a few words. That republic has become so demoralized that it needs and must have some kind of outside supervision and moral control. It does not fulfill its obligations to foreign debtors, and has long been liable at any time to be occupied and taken possession of in a manner that would not be com-



THE RUSSIAN PEASANT: "Little Father! Little Father!"
THE CZAR: "Well, well! Just as I thought I had him asleep!"—From Amsterdammer (Amsterdam).



THE ST. PETERSBURG MASSACRE.

REACTIONARY RUSSIAN (to the Czar); "Don't be alarmed, Sire, nothing unusual has happened. It is only the exaggerations of the sensational press."—From Vie Illustree (Paris).



SOMETHING UNCLE SAM WILL PUT A STOP TO.

VENEZUELA AND SAN DOMINGO, THE BOY BANDITS (to the powers): "Aw, you dassent shoot; you're 'fraid of busting the window."—From the Record-Herald (Chicago).

toms receipts and takes care of the foreign debt, at the same time guaranteeing Santo Domingo against foreign attack, Uncle Sam's warships will have to protect the custom-houses and the commerce of the ports against revolutionary violence, and our government will at the same time have to see that further foreign indebtedness is not recklessly incurred.

Our oversight will not, however, need to go further than to establish conditions making it possible for the people of Santo Domingo, like those of Cuba, to escape from revolutionary chaos, and to do business with some hope of peaceful and normal conditions. If there should, in this country, set in a reaction against the policy of a large navy, there is now no chance of our returning to the conditions that existed before the war with Spain. Even if we do not soon become the second naval power in the world, we shall henceforth rank high both in the size of our navy and in its efficiency. Furthermore, with the Panama Canal as the connecting link between our Atlantic and Pacific interests, the naval control of the Caribbean Sea becomes essential to our policy, and we shall undoubtedly try to give practical effect to the Monroe Doctrine as it relates to the West Indies, Central America, and the northern coasts of South America. Our government will not be anxious for opportunities to act as receiver of bankrupt republics, but it cannot well refuse to

do such work as it has now entered up Santo Domingo when the necessity arises.

Our Duty Under the Monroe Doctrine. The stability of Cuba is due t fact that the United States \ intervene if things went seri wrong, whether in foreign relations or i mestic tranquillity. With no written or av arrangements, it is nevertheless perfectly u stood at the City of Mexico and at Washin that the United States would never permit ico to fall into the chaotic conditions of C bia and Venezuela. The new republic of ma is, of course, under the protection o United States, for its own best welfare. Domingo and Haiti will have to be br similarly under the friendly guidance or United States Government. The policy which we have thus entered is not a radica but rather it is highly conservative in vi actual conditions. Those who have been opposed to the acquisition of the Philippin this government are the very people who to be most cordial in support of the new ! Domingo policy, for the obvious reason the kind of neighborly relations of aid and s we have established in Cuba and are exten to Santo Domingo strengthen rather than we those republics, and diminish rather than inc the danger of annexation. Furthermore, West Indian arrangements give precedent experience which may ultimately show ho can best create the independent but prot and guaranteed republic of the Philippine & pelago. Certainly, this cannot be done good while; and most of us are of the op that it would be ill-advised to talk much a it at the present time. But there are 1 highly intelligent Americans whose sens the ideal fitness of things will never be sat until they believe that ultimate Philippine pendence is the policy toward which we working with fixity of purpose. These sens individuals should by all means support policy set forth by President Roosevelt in message of February 15 on Dominican relat

The course of public affairs doe run smoothly in Venezuela, and international position of that cot will never be quite properly reëstablished the eccentric President Castro is succeeded more experienced statesman. But our poli 1903, under which England and Germany up their blockade and accepted arbitration, it to be regretted, and in due time all the for claims will be adjusted and paid off unde plan then adopted, although our governmen



LVANIA AVENUE (WASHINGTON), FROM THE TREABURY TERRACE TO THE CAPITOL, NOW IN GALA ARRAY FOR MR. ROOSEVELT'S GREAT INAUGURATION PARADE.

rive the business its constant supervienezuela's hostile attitude toward the 1 Asphalt Company, which has for a 1 le owned an asphalt lake in that counned a new stage last month. The comwholly failed to establish its claims in zuelan courts, and its rights and wrongs sibly become the subject-matter of an onal arbitration.

Toward the end of the present month Mr. Roosevelt expects to make a trip to Texas, and thence to proceed to, where for several weeks he will distible the wilds on a much-needed vacation. been extremely busy throughout the f Congress, in addition to which he has naugural message to write and various to decide upon relating to his new a spite of the pressure of public busihas found time to make a number of t public addresses, notable among these

being his Lincoln's-birthday speech before the Republican Club of New York. In this speech he dealt at length with the underlying principles of the race problem in the South. His expressions were broad, judicious, and conservative, and free from all tinge of prejudice or partisanship. They will stand as a permanent if not a final statement of his opinion upon the race question, and he will not expect to deal with this subject in the speeches he may make in the near future during his Southern trips or visits. He did not allude to the demand for reducing Southern Congressional representation in the ratio of the suppression of negro votes under existing franchise laws. It is not unreasonable to infer that if the President had believed that such a reduction of representation ought to be made he would have said so. There does not seem to be any likelihood whatever that the Republican party will seriously attempt to reduce Southern representation. The President's position, as stated in this New York speech, does not differ in any way—unless in points of emphasis—from the views that have been expressed again and again by broad-minded and influential leaders in every Southern State. They, also, teach the duty of treating all men equally and justly, of giving all children the opportunity to be decent and intelligent, and of allowing every one to share, according to deserts, in the economic prosperity of the community.

The President Many people regarded his speech be-and the fore the Union League Club at Phila-Railroads. delphia, on January 30, as one of the ablest of all the President's recent utterances, in which he stated with eminent fairness his views of the proper relations of railroads and publicservice corporations to the people, and the principles upon which the Government should proceed in exercising a just supervision and control over the business of private corporations exercising public functions. The sentiment of the country in support of President Roosevelt's position has been nothing short of overwhelming. One State legislature after another has taken action requesting or instructing representatives in Congress to support the President's policy. It was with full understanding of this sentiment that the House of Representatives passed, on February 9, by a vote of 326 to 17, what was called the Townsend-Esch railroad-rate bill.

Passage of Rate Bill by House. The bill was presented from the Interstate Commerce Committee by its chairman Mr. Usel by House. chairman, Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, as the best that could just now be evolved out of the large number of drafts of bills that had been referred to the committee. Mr. Hepburn supported it in an able speech, and Mr. Williams, leader of the Democrats, brought his half of the House solidly to the support of the administration position. The handful of votes against the bill came from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania members, and represented the point of view of the railroad magnates who have been fighting so earnestly, but so hopelessly, against the sentiment of the country. To these was added the vote of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts. This vote was based upon a doctrinaire and theoretical argument against governmental action, which could be launched (with a mere change of terms) against almost every sort and kind of public activity whatsoever. The Townsend-Esch bill, as passed by the House, made provision for a reorganized Interstate Commerce Commission,-with increase of salaries, dignity. and power, and with the added function of naming reasonable rates when it should be found that rates were discriminating or unreasonable. The bill further provided for the increase of the United States Circuit bench by the appointment of five new members, and for



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From left to right: Edward A. Moseley, secretary; Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont; Judson C. Clements, of Georgia:
Martin A. Knapp, of New York, chairman; James D. Yoemans, of Iowa; Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois.

THE PRESENT INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.







Hon, Thomas H. Carter, of Montana.

Hon. Frank P. Flint, of California.

Hon. Samuel H. Piles, of Washington.

THREE NEWLY-CHOSEN MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

the designation by the President of five circuit judges to serve as a court of transportation for the prompt hearing of all matters taken by appeal from the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bill did not attempt to provide a remedy for the discriminations complained of under the private-car line system and for some other things requiring legislation. But no one could expect that any bill would wholly obviate the necessity of supplementary legislation in the future, and the private-car system could well be made the subject of a careful and complete inquiry, with a view to legislative action in the next Congress.

There would seem to be no sufficient reason why the Townsend-Esch bill should not have been concurred in by the Senate and made a law at the present session. But as these pages were closing for the press there was no expectation that the Senate would take action before adjournment on the 4th of March, except perhaps to provide for an inquiry by its commerce committee during the period between sessions. It was the President's intention, in case of the Senate's failure to act, to call a special session of Congress to meet in the autumn, probably in October, and to refer not only the rate legislation, but the question of tariff revision to that special session. The new House of Representatives will certainly be not less disposed to concur in the President's

policy than the existing House, inasmuch as a large number of new members owe their seats to the fact that they went in on the Roosevelt wave. As for the Senate, its general attitude will not be much affected by changes, although new blood will doubtless make itself felt.

Perhaps the most interesting of the La Follette Senatorial changes is that which brings Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, to be the successor of Senator Quarles. Mr. La Follette was elected governor for a third consecutive term in November, in spite of the division in the Republican party of the State. Now, contrary to the expectation of several months ago, he has permitted himself to be elected to the Senate, and will turn over the office of governor to the Hon. J. O. Davidson, who was elected lieutenant-governor on the same ticket with him. Mr. La Follette's new term as governor began on January 6, and he expects to be able to see the completion by the Wisconsin Legislature, this winter, of the measures with which he has identified himself. These measures have had to do chiefly with the control of nominations and elections, in order to free them from corporate influences; the taxation of railroads, and the regulation of railroad rates in order to prevent the companies from advancing their charges to recover the amounts levied upon them by the State. Mr. La Follette will naturally be expected by his friends and supporters to step from conspicuous victory in the State field to a position of high prestige and influence in the affairs of the whole country. His colleague, Senator Spooner, is the leader of the opposing wing of Wisconsin Republicans, and is one of the most successful public men in Washington. It is only two years since Mr. Spooner was reëlected, so that his term has yet four years to run. We publish in this number an



LIEUT.-GOV. DAVIDSON, OF WISCONSIN. (Who will succeed Governor La Follette.)

interesting article about Mr. La Follette and his career, from the pen of Walter Wellman. Our readers may remember that when Mr. Spooner's reelection to the Senate was somewhat in doubt in the legislative campaign of 1902, this magazine made a strong plea for the retention of so useful a statesman in the councils of the nation, and secured from Mr. Wellman what proved to be, throughout Wisconsin, a very influential statement of the value of Mr. Spooner's work at Washington. It is peculiarly fitting, therefore, that Mr. Wellman,-who also knows Mr. La Follette well, and with a friendly feeling toward him,-should write about him for our readers as he comes to Washington to serve as Mr. Spooner's colleague, and to take part in the great pending issues. It was expected that he would not resign as governor before the beginning of March.

There is nothing so much needed in the federal government at Washington, just now, as the sending to the Senate, from the various States, of men of experience and ability in public affairs, to replace a class of Senators whom the country can never really know anything about, because they are not, in a true sense, public men, but rather private agents who have found their way into the Senate through the backing of powerful interests. In the legislatures of Missouri and Delaware, as these pages were closed for the press, the Senatorial deadlock had not been broken. A little handful of Missouri Republicans, controlled by Mr. Kerens, was preventing the election of the caucus nominee, Mr. Niedringhaus, If no other solution should present itself, the country would certainly think none the worse of Mr. Niedringhaus if he should ask his friends to join with the Democrats and send Mr. Cockrell back for another Senatorial term. In Delaware, the everlasting Addicks fight has been going on, and Mr. Addicks has been making what will perchance prove his last desperate struggle to break into the United States Senate. Here, again, the Democrats have a reputable and distinguished candidate, and the anti-Addicks Republican group would show a fine patriotism if they would combine with the Democrats to give Addicksism its final blow.



HON. THOS. K. NIEDRINGHAUS.
(The Missouri caucus candidate for U. S. Senate.)



Justice Holmes. Justice Peckham. Justice McKenna. Justice Day. Ron Brown. Justice Harian Chief Justice Fuller. Justice Brewer. Justice White.

EB UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, NOW CHIEF ARBITER IN THE BUSINESS AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY.

The movement that set in several years ago against the so-called trusts has begun to assume clearer outlines re intelligent methods. Thus, the rate the proposed legislation cognate to it, are purpose of dealing with the railway coms, among which the principle of comno longer operates. Railroad superat the hands of an Interstate Commerce sion and a court of transportation, may se far from perfect, but it may be more ard all interests than unrestrained control matry's chief highways of commerce by a sup of half a dozen men controlling the ested railroad systems. With this excontrol over railroads, the Sherman haw will be left to its intended field,-The industrial corporations. One way hit can be invoked has now been set 1. the unanimous decision of the United Supreme Court, at the end of January, the alleged "beef trust." This decision ran, merely a confirmation of the decision ed States Circuit Judge Grosscup, at Chicago, last spring, who issued an injunction restraining the great meat-packers from acting in combination to fix the prices of cattle, and to fix the prices of dressed beef.

The decision of the Supreme Court Lines of the Decision. is upon broad lines, and is contained in an opinion prepared by Justice Holmes, in which every member of the bench concurs. The case of the Government was prepared and presented to the court by Attorney-General Moody, and the result is in some measure a personal triumph for him. While this particular form of action has been pending in the courts, the Department of Commerce and Labor, under the direction of Mr. Garfield, head of the Bureau of Corporations, has been conducting an inquiry into the business of marketing live stock, packing meat, and supplying the provision market. A report of this inquiry was expected in the latter part of February. While the decision takes the form of an injunction strictly prohibiting certain practices, and does not, therefore, find anybody guilty, it would

seem to involve, nevertheless, the practical finding that such methods have been employed in the past. The next step on the part of the Government will not be an endeavor to prove old offenses, but to prevent the continuance of practices which are said to make the price of cattle too low on the one hand, and the price of beef too high on the other. It remains to be seen how and to what extent this decision can have tangible economic results in the way of giving the Western farmer a better price for his cattle and the Eastern consumer more meat for his money. Meanwhile the injunction plan pursued in Judge Grosscup's court, and confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, can be invoked from time to time in the case of other industries supposed to have become monopolized.

Although the power to fix reasonable railroad rates has been so prominently under discussion at Washington, the chief practical complaint against the railroads has been not so much that the average standard of rates is unreasonably high as that

there has been lacking an honest application of standards and a fair treatment of shippers. The railroads, it is true, now assert that they have practically given up the business of paying rebates and of discriminating among shippers. There are. however, indirect ways to evade the law, and where cash rebates are not paid there are various means by which a



HON. JUDSON HARMON, OF OHIO. (Who will act for the Government as special attorney in a railroad-rebate case.)

great firm or corporation may constantly have favors and privileges that put competitors at a disadvantage. In pursuance of complaints against the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé system, it has been shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission that there has been discrimination in the case of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company against competitors of that corporation. The case has been deemed so important as to require action at the hands of the Department of Justice. Attorney-General Moody has accordingly employed a former Democratic Attorney-General, Mr. Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, in association with a prominent member of the St. Louis bar, Mr. Frederick N. Judson,

to investigate the matter, with a view to assisting the United States Government in prosecuting such violations of the law as they discover. Mr. Paul Morton, now Secretary of the Navy. was vice-president of the Santa Fé system when appointed to the cabinet last summer, and there has been some disposition, chiefly on the part of Democratic newspapers, to criticise the President for keeping Mr. Morton in the cabinet in view of his former connection with the affairs of that railway. To all this there is no need of any reply on the President's part. He is not trying to punish or humiliate any individual railroad men, but to aid the railroad men themselves in breaking up the bad practice of rebates and discriminations that has persisted from a former era of railroad management. Mr. Morton himself belongs essentially to the new period, and brings to the service of the Government the same executive ability that made him successful in the railway world. Attorney-General Moody and Messrs. Harmon and Judson will see that there is no lack of thoroughness in the action that it is proposed to bring in connection with the Santa Fé case. Meanwhile Mr. Morton will continue to administer the affairs of the navy. and doubtless his knowledge of the railroad business will be of some incidental service to the President and his administration in the endeavor to abolish abuses.

The world of industry and politics had its attention strongly drawn last month to the energetic State of Kansas. Not only was the State engaged in framing stringent laws for the control of railroads, but the legislature went so far as to appropriate money for the establishment of a State oil refinery to compete against the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, of Kansas, which is one of the subsidiary corporations of the Standard Oil Company. The oil fields of Kansas are of considerable importance, but their owners complain that the Prairie Oil Company, which operates the pipe lines and refineries, and is the only purchaser of their product, has had them at its mercy, and has paid them too low a price for their crude oil, as compared with the price charged to consumers for refined oil. When the bill passed the legislature, the oil company restricted its Kansas business and ceased for a few days to buy the crude oil, leaving the producers without a market. On February 15, Representative Campbell, of Kansas, secured the unanimous passage by the House of Representatives, at Washington, of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the Standard Oil Com-



THE CZAR AND THE PEOPLE.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANT: "Little Father! Little Father!"
THE CZAB: "Well, well! Just as I thought I had him asleep!"—From Amsterdammer (Amsterdam),



THE ST. PETERSBURG MASSACRE.

Reactionary Russian (to the Czar): "Don't be alarmed, Sire, nothing unusual has happened. It is only the exaggerations of the sensational press."—From Vie Illustree (Paris).

Santo Domingo, as already noted. seemed to claim the lion's share of our interest in Latin America during January and February. In Cuba, the annonneement had been made of the nominating conventions to be held by the different political parties. President Palma, it appears, had decided to ally himself formally with the Moderate party, probably looking to a renomination. The announcement of his party affiliation had brought about the resignation of five members of his cabinet, resignations which, however, he declined to accept. In Mexico, there had been some discussion over the report that the government had decided to abolish the free zone.-a strip of territory thirty miles wide, extending along the United States boundary. Our trade with Mexico, it may be said, in rassing, has not progressed as much as might be expected. Recent reports from our consuls indicate that German methods are winning in our sister republic, cluetly because German houses employ the Spanish language, while Americans usually know only English. The Venezuelan situation had become somewhat strained through the attempts of President Castro to evade his financial obligations as agreed upon after the blockade two years ago by the albeit European powers, and his attitude toward. American interests in the asphalt industry. An anti-Castro revolution, it is believed, is on the point of breaking out. A small revolution in Argentina, the causes of which are not generally known had occurred late in Canuary but the government soon had the meanment on o non-tally in land

What is arrived was naile doubt became the last sase in fittle British Paringterms the last sase in fittle British Paringterms the sase in a Fertuary let The ministerm in a fittle transport with last difference and the same limit of the same limit of the same limit is a s

electorate. Early this month the new ment in South Africa will begin its seco sion, with Dr. Jameson as premier. The e in Cape Colony had indicated that the ser of the voters is strongly in favor of an in protective tariff, and this, with the cool tion given to his theories in Canada, is culated to give great encouragement to (Secretary Chamberlain in his programme perialism and preferential tariffs. In his the King had announced that it is the in of the government to introduce in the session bills dealing with alien immigrat unemployment question, the problem of man's compensation, and the establishn a ministry of commerce. The temper House of Commons had been indicated early motion of the well-known Liberal, H. Asquith, in tayor of an early disse so carefully worded that Mr. Chamberlai lowers will be able to vote for it shoul leader give the word. Britain's stake far Eastern war is clearly recognized i den, and, despite repeated denials of its the report persists that, in conjunctio France, King Edward's government is ing hard to bring about peace between and Jasan.

The first acts of the new min for server France, as f reshadowed in campage. pages last month, are in according the policy of the formles administration official prigratime of Premier Rouvier c the main features ally cated by his prede $M \in \mathbb{N}^{n} \times \mathbb{N}$ has the case remains minister eign affairs and M. Henry Berteaux mini was in Follmary 9, the formal measu the separation of the Church and Stauntrollic lour to Chamber of Deputie alors as the Te new bill abolish entraneat declares that all laws and that it is just organization of reduction of seasons at a suppresses stell sintents if religion, at 121. some and artistical if government samples This is one gre the stry the income tax is so me evident that, stati- lerical sen the separation of C the feat the new in ssur Early in Feb state of Car Encyclical, reco : ::::::: i e:ween - r unting the basi . I'm neh elergy,

Some students of international politics are professing to see in the Prussian Government's decision to intronining laws into the Diet an indication ser's anxiety lest the Russian internal we effect in Germany. It is recognized any is the strongest support of the Rusracy, principally through her avowed ion to prevent political disturbances rtions of Poland as belong to her, and bted willingness to assist the ('zar's it in case Russian Poland should rise. strike, which the government fears e a political movement, had assumed portions by the middle of February, nperor had appointed a commission of on. More than two hundred thousand 1 been striking in Westphalia. Conlife had been very burdensome, and luction of wages, increase in the hours id (as they alleged) unfairness in weighoduct of such labor were added to the of the miners, the strike had become Sixteen hours had been a workingmonopolistic combination of the mine d become so oppressive and powerful antagonize the German Government. large buyer of coal for the state-owned Conferences between the owners and had been fruitless of result up to the February. Germany's other troubles rest Africa are not yet ended. The of German troops in the campaign ie. Herreros up to January 1 had been winighty officers and a thousand men. entwein, the much abused ex-governor in Southwest Africa, upon his recent Hamburg, had declared to a newspaper ident that a general uprising of the na-South Africa in the near future is not ssibility, but a probability.

Owing to ill health, King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway has retired from active rule and appointed ('rown ustaf Regent until further notice. The as been Regent twice before, but this s felt that the old King's retirement is rmanent. King Oscar, who has been he ablest rulers of the nineteenth cen-I probably the most democratic king lived, is the grandson of that French notary Bernadotte, who rose to be of France and became King of Sweden the last century by grace of the first King Oscar is seventy-six years of d Viking in figure, and very popular at I abroad. As a referee in international



PRINCE GUSTAF OF SWEDEN-NORWAY.
(Now Regent upon the retirement of his father, King
Oscar II. The Prince is a strong Conservative.)

arbitration matters, he has had an importance in the world's politics really quite out of proportion to the rank of his kingdom. He has been a successful diplomat and ruler, and has piloted the rather delicately balanced dual realm over which he rules through many threatening storms. Premier Hagerup, of Norway, however, had recently announced that the time has come for Norway to break away from the union, and a strong, young hand is needed at the helm. Prince Gustaf, now acting King, is married to a descendant of the old Swedish dynasty which the Bernadottes displaced, so that when he actually succeeds to the throne the ancient house of Vasa returns. He has hardly yet shown his hand, but it is believed that he is less liberal than his father. He is known to be opposed to the aspirations of Norway for separation, and it is believed that he is at heart pro-Russian, pro-German, and anti-English.



PATIENTS IN ONE OF THE FOUR GREAT JAPANESE MILITARY HOSPITALS.

(This hospital is equipped to care for 15,000 wounded men.)

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THE FUTURE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

(Eldest son of the crown prince, born in Tokio on April 29, 1901.)

February 3.—The Interstate Commerce Commission finds the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company guilty of "flagrant and willful violations of law" in granting rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company....Attorney General Moody justifies President templated, the revolutionary elements appeared to be only "marking time."

Grand Duke Sergius would be the scene of even more se-Assassinated rious disturbances than St. Petersburg, since the old Muscovite capital is the center of the Liberal movement, and fewer troops had been stationed there than at the capital on the Neva. The hatred of Liberal Moscow for the autocratic régime was emphasized by the

assassination by a bomb, on February 17. of the worst of the reactionary grand dukes, Sergius, uncle of the Czar. Our frontispiece this month tells the story. The merchants of Moscow are strong in their opposition to the war, and the nobles of that city, headed by the famous Liberal. Prince Trubetzkoi. one of Russia's real "Intellectuals,"



(The "Reform" president of the Moscow zemstvo.)

had addressed a remarkable petition to the Czar, calling for representative government. The condemnation by the government of the resolutions in favor of reforms, offered by the Moscow nobility and municipality, had caused the resignation of Prince Galitzin, the Liberal mayor of the city. Early in February, however, Prince Galitzin had been reëlected by the municipal council by a large majority. Demonstrations and riotings had taken place in other portions of the empire, notably in Sevastopol, where the admiralty arsenal was burned by incendiaries, and several hundred sailors mutinied against being sent to the far East; in Odessa, where industrial riots took place; in Kharkov, where the chief of police was attacked ; in Finland, notably in Helsingfors, where Soisalon Soininen (or Johnsson), the procurator-general of the Senate, a pro-Russian Finn, was assassinated by a young man named Hohenthal, a relative of Schumann, who killed Bobrikov; in Kiev, in Riga, and generally throughout Poland.

In some respects, the most serious The Situation aspect of the economic and political struggle in Russia is the fact that all the industrial centers are solidly opposed to the war and to the autocracy itself. Russia is grad-

ually evolving from a pastoral, agricultural country to an industrial one, and an industrial nation cannot exist, much less progress, under such arbitrary, unstable conditions as an autocracy brings with it. This has been illustrated by the intensity and wide area of the strike situation in Poland, commercially and industrially, the most progressive section of the empire. In Warsaw, the third city of the country, with close to a million inhabitants; in Lódz, the Polish Manchester, with its almost half a million people; in Radom, in Sosnowiec, and other Polish manufacturing and industrial centers, during January and February, between two and three hundred thousand workmen had struck. They had demanded an eight-hour day, old-age pensions, and other concessions, which the employers had declared impossible under present conditions. There had been much violence in the streets, Cossacks attacking the strikers, and, according to the official police report, killing fifty-seven, including six women and three children, in the city of Warsaw alone. Many more had been killed in the smaller towns. The strikers themselves had looted and burned shops, and for more than a week Warsaw had all its factories closed, its lights out, and no street cars running. There had been much suffering among the families of the strikers. Martial law had been declared, and governmental surveillance, including a rigorous censorship, had been maintained. Although effort had been made by the Socialist and other radical agitators to turn the strikes into a political movement which should have for its object a Polish insurrection, the more thoughtful Poles, and, in fact, all the leading spirits, had not regarded the present as Poland's opportunity to strike for a revival of her national life. Anti-Russian demonstrations had occurred in several cities in both German and Austrian Poland, particularly in Cracow, but it is recognized by the Poles themselves that the present upheaval is Russia's quarrel, and not their opportunity.

Three significant happenings during early February had pointed to the awakening of the Czar and his government to a realizing sense of the necessity for reforms! One had been the reception by the Czar of a delegation of workingmen to present their claims, another had been the evident desire on the part of the authorities to justify the repressive measures (at least, in some degree) to the outside world, and the third had been the willingness of the Czar himself to concede to the people some measure of representation in the government. On February 1, the Czar met, at the palace in Tsarskoe-Selo, thirty-four work-

lagmen-representatives of eleven trade assemblies in St. Petersburg. To this delegation, which, it had afterward been claimed, was selected by the government and the employers. the Emperor declared that the people must be patient : that all reforms promised in his ukase of December 26 last would be carried out. He declined, however, to hear their grievance. Yet the autocracy is becoming sensitive to the opinion not only of Russia, but of the rest of the world. This is indicated by the fact that, immediately after the massacre on Sunday, January 22, proclamations were issued to the whole nation, justifying the repressive measures; and, in an interview with an Associated Press representative, the Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, and the man responsible for the refusal to allow the strikers to present their petition to the Emperor, had announced that reforms had been practically decided upon, and that, while the peasants are at present unfit for the fran-



DR. ZVEROV. THE HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

(Who was removed last month for pro-Liberal tendencies, it is reported.)

chise, the Emperor, in consultation with his advisers, had determined upon a representative assembly which would give to all classes a right to be heard. Autocracy, he had further declared, would remain. There would be no constitution, but, when the war with Japan was over, some sort

of a popular representation—perhaps including a responsible ministry—would be instituted.

There had been many reports that Constitution some sort of a constitution would be Be Granted? granted by the Czar, but even the most enthusiastic and hopeful friends of Russia, who know the situation, realize that representative government must come gradually in the empire. There have been many indications that the Czar, when temporarily free from the reactionary influences of the Court party, most prominent in which are the grand dukes and the Dowager-Empress, would be glad to convene the old land parliament, or consultive assembly of notables, known as the Zemski-Sobor. This ancient institution, corresponding somewhat to the States General of France, has not been convened for nearly two centuries-since the reign of Catherine I .- and was formerly only called in cases of great national danger. The Reactionaries, however, would have the Czar believe that the assembling of this body would mean the downfall of the autocracy, and Emperor Nicholas. who is not a strong man, hesitates. He knows that there is no one among the grand dukes who, if made Czar, or Regent, would do better than he. He believes honestly in the autocracy, and it might be that to-day, if a plebiscite were taken, the great majority of his subjects would declare for a strong personal rule. He is certainly the most unfortunate of monarchs. Just before the present troubles, he is reported to have said, "I would not wish my worst enemy to have to bear my burden;" and yet, with almost every progressive subject of the empire, from Minister Witte down to the workmen of St. Petersburg. clamoring for a representative assembly, why is Czar Nicholas not willing to lay some of his burden on the shoulders of chosen representatives of his people?

As to Some of the the autocracy, that it is the best form the note that the men who in any other country would be among its glories and patriot defenders are, in Russia, of necessity, in the opposition; of necessity "suspect," while the "glorified policeman" type of public man is forever in the ascendancy. Tolstoi is "suspect," Gorki (who has been cast into prison) is "suspect." Men like Prince Mirski, Prince Trubetzkoi (Liberal president of the Moscow zemstvo), Professor Annensky, Father Gapon, even Witte himself (whose house was searched by the secret police a couple of weeks ago),—these men are all "suspect," while apostles of physical force, like

e Minister Plehve, General Trepov, the Governor-Generals Bobrikov and Obo-Admiral Alexeiv, and others, rise to This is illustrated by the forced res-1 of Prince Mirski as minister of the and the appointment in his place, early ruary, of a former governor of Mosuned Bulygin, an almost fanatical rey. Two of the most interesting personalihe Liberal side,—the now famous Father and Prince Trubetzkoi, of Moscow-are jects of "Leading Articles" this month. ir and his reactionary advisers maintain ssia is not ready for a constitution, that sian people are not fit for representative nent. But it is impossible for the outrld to withhold admiration for the high , patient dignity, and fine, noble idealism aders of the Russian Liberal movement. o, under conditions such as now exist in are able to prepare and courageous enough ent such a memorial as came from the al assembly of Kharkov (to mention no are as ready for self-government as any orld. Hear them:

gard it as our duty to tell you, sire, that not horrors of war and grief for our reverses to cradle of your heir, but other clouds hang ad over the whole country as well. Long years teratic oppression, violence, arbitrary rule, imment, and the total disfranchisement of the tenter violation of the principle of freedom rson and freedom of thought and conscience, and a state of things in the empire which can be endured. These same conditions are bringthe future storm, of which the first thunderstoms are already audible. . . .

ses your Majesty, in the ukase of December 25, a series of legislative reforms and to charge a se of the ministers to realize them; but the are ignorant of our needs, and only represent-the Russian land, freely elected by the populacapable of carrying out your intentions. Your bear, Peter L. said it was vain to inscribe laws ere not to be fulfilled, and these words are ent the mirror of justice in all the government of the smallest Russian towns; yet Russia is srned, not by laws, but by circulars and prorules which evade and violate the laws.

ot enough to make laws. It is indispensable ntee their observance. It is indispensable to e to the people their rights. It is indispensable recise wakeful vigilance. No bureaucratic in accomplish this. The bureaucracy has alfeited the confidence of the country. Neither ionarch, however great, able to know everyact for all, and alone to be responsible before the nation for the destinies of his fatherland. Utrust, sire, to negligent and willy servants, se confidence in chosen representatives of the Tasten to convoke them to a permanent chammed with legislative powers and qualified to the laws are not broken, that the treasury is



SERGE WITTE, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

(One of Russia's strongest men.)

not robbed, and that the milliards accumulated from the nation's mites are employed suitably and for proper purposes.

After General Mistchenko's raid to A Battle the west of the Hun and Liao rivers, Hun River. in his attempt to cut the Japanese communications, in the middle of January, there had been quietness between the armies in Manchuria until January 25, when a general engagement began on the Japanese left flank, and continued for six days. It is not quite clear which army attacked first, but the engagement seems to have been part of a determined effort by General Kuropatkin to break through the Japanese lines or to turn their left flank in the direction of Liao-Yang. This much is known,-the second army, under General Grippenberg, was repulsed, with a loss of more than 15,000 men. The Japanese lost 7,000. After the encounter, which was severe and bitter, and during which both armies suffered much from the cold, the original fortified lines had been resumed without material changes. Serious disagreements had been reported between General Kuropatkin and General Grippenberg, the former accusing the latter of useless sacrifice of troops, and the latter complaining that his chief did not properly supRebruary 16.—The Supreme Court of Venezuela reafferms its decision against the American Asphalt Company.

February 17.—Grand Duke Sergius, of Russia, is assassinated at Moscow.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

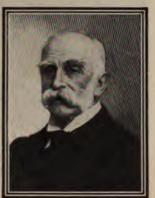
January 21.—A protocol is signed between the United States and Santo Domingo (see page 293).

January 23,—An outline of the plan of the United States Government for administering the finances of Santo Domingo is made public.

January 24.—China makes a general denial of Russia's charges of violations of neutrality; counter-charges against Russia are set up.

January 25.—The North Sea Commission resumes its session at Paris; British witnesses are heard.

January 30.—The British ambassador to Russia asks for a prompt explanation of



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THE LATE JAMES C. CARTER.
(Long regarded as the leader of the New York bar.)

the attacks on the British consul and pro-consul at Warsaw.

February 1.—In its commercial treaty with Germany, Russia accepts the Brussels Sugar Convention, and gives promise that no restrictions will be placed on Jewish salesmen.

February 4.—A British proposal to establish a Christian governor-general in Macedonia, is reported to have been coldly received by all the powers except Italy.... It is authoritatively announced in Washington that the United States will not assume the control of the finances of Santo Domingo until the agreement with that country has been ratified by the Senate.

February 8.—It is announced that no further loans will be granted Turkey by France, owing to complications arising from a German contract to supply artillery for the Porte. ... The British Privy Council hands down a decision, granting to the United States leave to appeal in the case of the Kitty Dee, captured by a Canadian cruiser.

February 13.—The North Sea case is closed before the International Commission, Paris....It is announced at Washington that the arbitration treaties between the United States and foreign powers will not be presented to the governments with which they were negotiated as amended by the United States Senate.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

January 27.—General Kuropatkin reports the capture of Sandepas, a strongly fortified village, and of positions near Shakhe.

January 29.—The fighting in Manchuria results in a Russian defeat, Kuropatkin's troops having been driven out of Sandepas; Marquis Oyama announces that all the Russians on his left have been forced back across the Hun.

February 5.—It is reported that both armies in Manchuria are strengthening their positions.

February 8.—Admiral Togo hoists his flag on the Mikasa.

February 12.—The Japanese resume the bombard ment of Lone Tree Hill, and the railway between Harbin and Mukden is cut.

February 14.—More Russian repulses in Manchuria are reported.

OBITUARY.

January 22.—Lord Kinross, president of the Court of Session in Scotland, 67.

January 23.—Rudolph Siemering, the German sculptor.

January 24.—The Rt. Rev. Richard Lewis, bishop of Llandaff, Wales, 83.

January 26.—Sir Francis Pakenham, K.C.M.G., 78, Charles Lockhart, one of the directors of the Standard Oil Company, and at one time president of the corporation, 86.

January 27.—Judge John M. Hall, formerly president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 63.

January 29.—Dr. Edward L. Cunningham, said to have been the oldest surviving graduate of the Harvard Medical School, 96.

February 1.—Oswald Achenbach, the German artist, 78.

February 2.—M. Henri Germain, president of the board of directors of the Credit Lyonnais, 81.

February 3.—Elbridge Gerry Dunnell, formerly Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

February 4.—Louis Ernest Barrias, the French sculptor, 64.

February 6.—John T. Michau, of St. Joseph, Mo., a well-known student of archæology, 54.

February 7.—Joseph H. Manley, the well-known Republican leader of Maine, 62.

February 8.—Rear Admiral Frank C. Cosby, U.S.N., retired, 65.

February 9.—Adolf von Menzel, the German artist, 90....The Earl of Kenmare, 80....Chief Justice Pardon E. Tillinghast, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, 68....Ex-Federal District Judge Henry W. Blodgett, of Illinois, 84.

February 10.—Charles Hackley, of Muskegon, Mich., lumberman and philanthropist, 68.

February 11.—Ex-Congressman Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, 78....Sylvester Scovel, war correspondent, 36.

February 13. — William Cowper Prime, the well-known art collector, of New York City, 80.

February 14.—James C. Carter, one of the most prominent members of the New York bar, 78....Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, of Brown University, 66.

February 15.—Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, the author of "Ben Hur," 78.....Rev. H. A. Schauffler, D.D., of Cleveland, 68.

February 16.—Jay Cooke, a noted financier at the time of the Civil War, 83.

February 17.—Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar of Russia, 48.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From January 21 to February 17, 1905.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 21.—The Senate adopts a resolution to proceed with the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne....
The House passes the Indian appropriation bill; Speaker Cannon appoints a committee of seven to manage the Swayne impeachment case.

January 23.—The Senate passes the fortifications appropriation bill....The House devotes the day to District of Columbia business.

January 24.—The Senate is sworn in by the chief justice as a court for the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne....The House considers District of Columbia affairs.

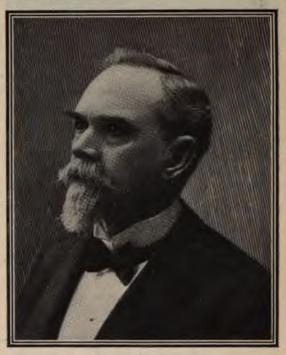
January 25.—The Senate debates the army appropriation bill...The House passes the District of Columbia and Military Academy appropriation bills, and sends the fortifications bills to conference.

January 26.—The Senate passes the army appropriation bill....The House considers the agricultural appropriation bill.

*January 27.—The Senate continues discussion of the Statehood bill....The House passes the agricultural appropriation bill, and sends back to the Committee on Military Affairs the army appropriation bill.



HON. ROBERT WATCHORN.
(New commissioner of immigration, port of New York.)



JUDGE CHARLES SWAYNE.

(United States district judge for the northern district of Florida, against whom impeachment proceedings have been begun before the United States Senate.)

January 28.—The House adopts a resolution authorizing an investigation of the iron and steel industry by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

January 30.—The House adopts the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill and begins consideration of the Post-Office appropriation bill.

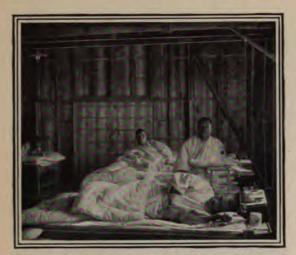
January 31.—The Senate passes a bill to prevent the overcapitalization of corporations in the District of Columbia, and a bill to prevent express companies carrying obscene literature.

February 3.—Judge Swayne, tarough counsel, enters a plea of not guilty in the impeachment proceedings before the Senate....The House passes the Post-Office appropriation bill.

February 4.—The House passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

February 6.—The Senate receives the reply of the House managers to Judge Swayne's plea of not guilty in the impeachment proceedings....The House begins consideration of the Townsend-Esch railroad-rate bill.

February 7.—The Senate passes the Statehood bill, providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State and New Mexico as another.... In the House, Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) attacks the railroad-rate bill.



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ADMIRAL SHIBAYAMA.
(Japanese naval commander at Port Arthur.)

velt's action in regard to the distribution of Indian

rnary 6.—President Roosevelt signs the bill profor construction of railroads in the Philippines. rnary 8.—August W. Machen and others, conof postal frauds, are incarcerated in the West da Penitentiary.

ruary 9.—Attorney-General Moody appoints extasy-General Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, and rick F. Judson, of St. Louis, to investigate the digranting of rebates by the Atchison, Topeka & Fé Railroad Company.

ruary 11. — Representative J. N. Williamson, of a, is indicted for conspiracy to defraud the ament of public lands.

ruary 13.—New indictments against United States or Mitchell and Representatives Hermann and amson are returned by the federal grand jury at and, Ore.

ruary 15.—The Kansas House of Representatives a bill for a State oil refinery....Chicago Repubnominate John M. Harlan for mayor....The Island Legislature elects Judge William W. as chief justice of the State Supreme Court.

ruary 16.—In accordance with the resolution of ouse of Representatives, Con missioner Garfield, Federal Bureau of Corporations, takes action to an investigation of the methods of the Standard ompany in Kansas.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN.

nary 21.—President Loubet, of France, asks M. er to form a new cabinet.

nary 22.—The striking workmen of St. Petersled by Father Gapon, move toward the Winter Square in order to deliver their petition to the

Czar in person; they are everywhere met by detachments of troops, and are shot down by hundreds as they try to press onward (see page 303).

January 24.—The French cabinet is completed, M. Rouvier taking, besides the premiership, the portfolio of finance, M. Delcassé remaining as minister of foreign affairs, and M. Berteaux as minister of war.

January 25.—The Czar appoints General Trepoff, by decree, to be the new governor-general of St. Petersburg: Maxim Gorki is arrested at Riga.

January 26.—Premier Balfour, of Great Britain, speaking at Manchester, declares that there has been no change in his opinion of the fiscal question, and that there will be no dissolution of Parliament until the government is defeated.

January 27.—The Hungarian ministry is defeated at the general election....In France, Premier Rouvier makes a statement of the policy of the new cabinet to the Chamber of Deputies.

January 29.—The city of Warsaw is under mob rule, the troops being unable to suppress the revolt.

February 1.—It is announced that Prince Mirski, the Russian minister of the interior, has resigned office.... Premier Tisza presents the resignation of the Hungarian cabinet to the Emperor.

February 2.—The committee of Russian ministers, appointed to devise the best means for giving effect to the Czar's declaration for reform, recommends an increase of the powers of the Senate over the ministers.

February 6.—Soisalon Soininen, procurator-general of Finland, is assassinated at Helsingfors....The Assembly of the Nobles at St. Petersburg, sends an address to the Czar, urging that representatives of the people should have a share in the government.

February 14.—The British Parliament is opened by King Edward, who reads the speech from the throne.



ONL OF NEW YORK'S MOUNTED POLICEMEN.

(These officers direct the movements of traffic in congested thoroughfares.)

Rebruary 16.—The Supreme Court of Venezuela reand ms its decision against the American Asphalt Company.

February 17.—Grand Duke Sergius, of Russia, is assassinated at Moscow.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

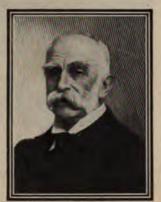
January 21.—A protocol is signed between the United States and Santo Domingo (see page 293).

January 23,—An outline of the plan of the United States Government for administering the finances of Santo Domingo is made public.

January 24.—China makes a general denial of Russia's charges of violations of neutrality; counter-charges against Russia are set up.

January 25.—The North Sea Commission resumes its session at Paris; British witnesses are heard.

January 30.—The British ambassador to Russia asks for a prompt explanation of



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THE LATE JAMES C. CARTER.
(Long regarded as the leader of the New York bar.)

the attacks on the British consul and pro-consul at Warsaw.

February 1.—In its commercial treaty with Germany, Russia accepts the Brussels Sugar Convention, and gives promise that no restrictions will be placed on Jewish salesmen.

February 4.—A British proposal to establish a Christian governor-general in Macedonia, is reported to have been coldly received by all the powers except Italy.... It is authoritatively announced in Washington that the United States will not assume the control of the finances of Santo Domingo until the agreement with that country has been ratified by the Senate.

February 8.—It is announced that no further loans will be granted Turkey by France, owing to complications arising from a German contract to supply artillery for the Porte.... The British Privy Council hands down a decision, granting to the United States leave to appeal in the case of the Kitty Dee, captured by a Canadian cruiser.

February 13.—The North Sea case is closed before the International Commission, Paris.... It is aunounced at Washington that the arbitration treaties between the United States and foreign powers will not be presented to the governments with which they were negotiated as amended by the United States Senate.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

January 27.—General Kuropatkin reports the capture of Sandepas, a strongly fortified village, and of positions near Shakhe.

January 29.—The fighting in Manchuria results in a Russian defeat, Kuropatkin's troops having been driven out of Sandepas; Marquis Oyama announces that all the Russians on his left have been forced back across the Hun.

February 5.—It is reported that both armies in Manchuria are strengthening their positions.

February 8.—Admiral Togo hoists his flag on the Mikasa.

February 12.—The Japanese resume the bombard ment of Lone Tree Hill, and the railway between Harbin and Mukden is cut.

February 14.—More Russian repulses in Manchuria are reported.

OBITUARY.

January 22.—Lord Kinross, president of the Court of Session in Scotland, 67.

January 23.—Rudolph Siemering, the German sculptor.

January 24.—The Rt. Rev. Richard Lewis, bishop of Llandaff, Wales, 83.

January 26.—Sir Francis Pakenham, K.C.M.G., 73. Charles Lockhart, one of the directors of the Standard Oil Company, and at one time president of the corporation, 86.

January 27.—Judge John M. Hall, formerly president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 63.

January 29.—Dr. Edward L. Cunningham, said to have been the oldest surviving graduate of the Harvard Medical School, 96.

February 1.—Oswald Achenbach, the German artist, 78.

February 2.—M. Henri Germain, president of the board of directors of the Credit Lyonnais, 81.

February 3.—Elbridge Gerry Dunnell, formerly Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

February 4.—Louis Ernest Barrias, the French sculptor, 64.

February 6.—John T. Michau, of St. Joseph, Mo., a well-known student of archæology, 54.

February 7.—Joseph H. Manley, the well-known Republican leader of Maine, 62.

February 8.—Rear Admiral Frank C. Cosby, U.S.N., retired, 65.

February 9.—Adolf von Menzel, the German artist, 90....The Earl of Kenmare, 80....Chief Justice Pardon E. Tillinghast, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, 68....Ex-Federal District Judge Henry W. Blodgett, of Illinois, 84.

February 10.—Charles Hackley, of Muskegon, Mich., lumberman and philanthropist, 68.

February 11.—Ex-Congressman Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, 78....Sylvester Scovel, war correspondent, 36.

February 13. — William Cowper Prime, the well-known art collector, of New York City, 80.

February 14.—James C. Carter, one of the most prominent members of the New York bar, 78....Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, of Brown University, 66.

February 15.—Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, the author of "Ben Hur," 78....Rev. H. A. Schauffler, D.D., of Cleveland, 68.

February 16.—Jay Cooke, a noted financier at the time of the Civil War, 83.

February 17.—Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar of Russia, 48.

SOME NTERNA-TIONAL ARTOONS OF THE MONTH.

E South American press is iving more attention than the affairs of the United and the personality and s of President Roosevelt der constant discussion atin-American republics. st cartoon on this page rene old-time feeling against : exists in Chile. It is, of an absurdly illogical carsince everything in our South American policy :ted toward the strengthand preservation of the ics, and nothing could be from our views than the tion of South American ics. We are interested, in helping them to keep om European aggression. following page is a car-of similar import, from s Ayres, and entitled "The e Peril." It is to be re-l that South American opinion is led astray by at once so ill-informed prejudiced.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FORTHCOMING FEAST, —A SOUTH AMERICAN VIEW OF THE LATEST APPLICATIONS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

From Success (Valparaiso, Chile).



PARTIES AND THE PRESIDENT'S RAILROAD POLICY.

From the Post (Washington, D. C.).



The Senate to the President: "Say! What's it about?"
From the Herald (Boston).



ROOSEVELT AS THE RISING SUN OF YANKEE INPERIALISM, (A Spanish view.)



He will make no mistake if he follows the footprints From the Record-Herald (Chicago).



THE YANKEE PERIL AS ONE ARGENTINE JOURNAL SEES IT. From Caras y Carctas (Buenos Ayres).



During the Presidential campaign, the trusts considered it talk for political effect.



At the present time, they think Roosevelt was really in earnest.

THE ILLEGAL TRUST IS BEGINNING TO WAKE UP TO AN UNPLEASANT PACT.—From the Tribune (Chicago).



LAYING FOR THE RELIEF TRAIN.

From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).

Newspaper cartoons, last month, reflecting upon the methods of the United States Senate, were not limited to any section or political party. Hundreds of them were published, all the way from New York to San Francisco. Many of them were doubtless unjust; but they reflected a very general distrust of the United States Senate, and expressed a common feeling that as a body it ranks far below the House in patriotism as well as in efficiency, and that it is in very sorry contrast with the disinterested public spirit that characterizes the administration.



ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH. From the Times (Minneapolis).



Uncle Sam: "Now squirm; it's your turn." From the Telegram (New York).



UNCLE SAM INVITES VENEZUELA TO OCCUPY A CHAIR IN THE INTERNATIONAL BARBER SHOP, JUST MADE VACANT BY SANTO DOMINGO.—From the Post (Washington),



"ORDER REIGNS IN ST. PETERSBURG."-From Fischietto (Turin),



THE BEAR AND HIS ROYAL KEEPER.

With his ammunition gone, how long can the keeper ward off the infuriated beast?

From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).



POUR LE MÉRITE.

THE MIKADO (to the Czar): "May your Majesty long continue your 'tranquillizing' methods. In the meantime, deign to accept this decoration as Japan's best friend."

From Punch (London).



THE CZAR AND THE PEOPLE.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANT: "Little Father! Little Father!"

THE CZAR: "Well, well! Just as I thought I had him asleep!"—From Amsterdammer (Amsterdam).



THE ST. PETERSBURG MASSACRE.

REACTIONARY RUSSIAN (to the Czar): "Don't be alarmed, Sire, nothing unusual has happened. It is only the exaggerations of the sensational press."—From Vie Illustree (Paris).

Robert Marion La Follette is the son of a farmer in Dane County, Wisconsin. His father was a Frenchman, his mother an American woman. The father died when Robert was young. As the eldest boy, the care of a farm and a family devolved upon him. He struggled like a little man to support and educate his brothers and sisters. They secured education. Robert graduated at Wisconsin University in 1879. He was then twenty-four years old; as a large boy and young man, he had been working on the farm for the family. He entered politics and the law almost immediately, being admitted to the bar and elected district attorney for Dane County the following year. From 1889 to 1901 he was a Representative in Congress, and, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee. helped frame the McKinley tariff law.

AN ADROIT AND ABLE POLITICIAN.

Great was the amazement when it became known in Wisconsin that "Bob" La Follette aspired to be Governor of the State. Twice or thrice he tried for the Republican nomination for governor, and the machine ran over him. But it was noticed that each time he gathered strength. He had developed wonderful capacity as a leader. Not only had he the gift of oratory to a remarkable degree, and was thus able to charm and attract the masses, but he knew how to organize and direct all who were drawn within the circle of his influence. He left the large cities, where the machine was invincible, and drove up and down the muddy country roads, speaking in schoolhouses or by the wayside. He soon had a larger personal acquaintance than any other man in the State. It is told of him, and I believe with truth, that for years he kept a card index of all the men in Wisconsin he ever met. It was arranged by localities; and on his way to a county or township he would con his cards. refreshing his memory as to the men there he had once met, that he might call them by their first names or renew acquaintance in other familiar and flattering fashion. It is not surprising that in time his personal following became a force which he could wield, that scores of thousands of farmers and workmen and small shopkeepers knew him as "Little Bob," and worshiped him.

THE CHAMPION OF PRIMARY REFORM.

Like the true leader, he knew it was not enough to denounce the old system; he must have something to put in its place. He recognized that all through the State, particularly in the rural districts, there was discontent with the dominant organization; but in rallying the mass against the oligarchy he must have a definite workable, programme,—an ideal.

So he set out for primary reform. The ple were to be made more powerful than politicians by wiping out the caucus and givevery man a free and untrammeled vote for party candidates. Thus, he rallied and le formidable host; he built up from the bott where men were thickest and most easily man ulated, as must every man who is to prove genius for revolution. Meanwhile he did forget to pay attention to the caucuses and county conventions. So well had he done work that the last time the machine beat I for the governorship nomination his friends clathey did it by means of bribery.

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A NEW ISSUE-RAILROAD RATES.

Then came the third and most sensatic battle of all.—that of 1904, which attracted attention of the entire country. As usual, Follette had a new issue for his opponent meet. It was railway-rate reform. The I roads of Wisconsin, in common with those other Western States, had been giving "ce modity" rates for the purpose, primarily. building up certain industries. It is only ! to say that they did contribute much to prosperity of the State. But inevitably about crept in. Favored shippers were accorded c cessions which their rivals could not get. some instances, direct rebates were paid on tri within the State; in the majority of cases, " were cut. The railroad managers went in destroy this revolutionist, this radical of radicals, and between them and him it was



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HON. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES SENATOR-ELECT.

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specific pledges of the revenues. These pledges have, however, in the past few years proved to be worthless. Nothing was paid on the American award till the latter part of October last, when the agent appointed by the United States took charge of the custom-house at Puerto Plata.

In this relation it is important to understand the condition of things in the Dominican Republic with regard to the collection of the revenues. Many years ago the government, being unable to raise money on ordinary security, adopted the practice of vesting the power of collection in its creditors. Duties are settled in pagarés, or promissory notes, duly indorsed, and payable usually in a month or two months. In order to secure loans, these pagarés were handed over to the creditor, who collected the money directly from the importer or exporter. This expedient, which was designed to protect the creditor against the government itself as well as against its enemies, was in vogue when the government in 1888 sought financial relief in Europe. Such relief was obtained from Westendorp & Company, bankers, of Amsterdam, who in that year underwrote and issued, at 831 per cent., 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Dominican government to the amount of £770,000 sterling, the government creating a first lien on all its customs revenues, and authorizing the Westendorps to collect and receive at the custom-houses all the customs revenues of the republic. Under this contract, which was ratified by the Dominican Congress, the Westendorps created in Santo Domingo an establishment, commonly called the "Regie," which collected the duties directly from the importer and exporter and disbursed them, the Westendorps sending out from Europe the necessary agents and employees. It was further stipulated that the Westendorps should, in case of necessity, have the right to constitute a European commission, which it was understood was to be international in character. The power of collection and disbursement was exercised by the Westendorps down to 1893, when it was transferred to the San Domingo Improvement Company, of New York, which continued to exercise it till January, 1901, when the company was, by an arbitrary executive decree issued by President Jimenez, excluded from its function of collecting the revenues, though its employees were permitted to remain in the custom-houses till the end of the year.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT REALLY BANKRUPT.

As an assurance to the foreign creditor, whose legal security was thus destroyed, Jimenez constituted in the same decree a "Commission of Honorables," with whom the sums due to for-

eign creditors, including the America panies, were to be deposited; but their as depositaries was not destined to be teste in 1901, it became known that out of the ed revenues of the year, amounting to \$2,1 the percentages for the domestic debt | been set aside, and that no payment h made on the floating interior debt, but t Jimenez "revolutionary" claims had be without previous warrant of law, and the existed a deficit. Since that time, with ception of comparatively small amounts,: whatever has been paid to the foreign c The omission, however, has not been due of revenues. It has been due to cor which, if all the debts of the republic we one stroke wiped out, would continue to the government from meeting its ordin penses. The revenues have been seiz dissipated by the government and its ene "war expenses," and in the payment of " ciones" and "revolutionary claims."

It is misleading to call the Dominican r bankrupt. The public debt, if properly at would scarcely amount to more than at much per capita as that of some other of of lower commercial and industrial capacithe other hand, the taxes, which are am clusively confined to customs duties, am little more than \$4 per capita, as compan \$5 in Haiti, \$6 in Salvador, \$7.50 in Roi \$8 in Greece, \$9 in Costa Rica, \$10 in Pe and \$15 in Uruguay. The Dominican R figures as a bankrupt, not for want of rebut simply because its revenues either collected, or, if collected, are worse than away.

THE SUPPORT OF SOME STRONG POWER NI

That foreign governments will stand permit such conditions to continue cannot pected. They have already manifested their to intervene. The interests of their citiz cluding the creditors of the Dominican Re render interposition in some form ine There are certain writers who have sot maintain that intervention, at any rate by inadmissible in the case of public debts, no what may be their origin. Force, it is said, h abolished for the purpose of collecting debts, and should also be abolished for the of collecting public debts. The analogy w excellent if it had any foundation, but it to rest on nothing but the assumption t cause imprisonment for debt has been ab the use of coercion to compel the payr private debts no longer exists. This in is altogether erroneous. While the body ay not be taken, his property is laid by legal processes having behind them force of the state, and is devoted to the of his obligations. I do not wish, howdvocate the use of force as a general of collecting international claims, or aption by the United States of the of a debt-collecting agency; nor is this question in any proper sense in the present discussion. The quesebts and claims is but one of the incihe situation, the primal fact being that nican Republic, by reason of its feeble essful plight, requires the succor and of some strong power, in order that it mabled to fulfill its necessary duties. inican government has itself invoked ance of the United States, and the quesly is whether the United States shall refuse such aid, but also forbid any rested power to give it.

an be no doubt that the mass of the n people long for relief. No one can mpressed with their courtesy, integrity, igness to labor; and, when not excited ious and desperate leaders, they are ng. If given an opportunity to till is and carry on their industry, unby the pestilence of revolution, they the aproper system of public education, by have heretofore lacked, exhibit a or a higher civilization; and they have em accomplished men, who, if law and all once be firmly established, so that a could be heard, would make capable

nanifest that we have here a perfect of the conditions described by President in his last annual message, in which, g the sentiments expressed in his Cuban said:

t true that the United States feels any land entertains any projects as regards the other the Western Hemisphere save such as are for are. All that this country desires is to see oring countries stable, orderly, and prospercountry whose people conduct themselves unt upon our hearty friendship. If a nation it knows how to act with reasonable efficilecency in social and political matters, if it rand pays its obligations, it need fear no infrom the United States. Chronic wrongn impotence which results in a general loose ties of civilized society, may in America, as ultimately require intervention by some civon, and in the Western Hemisphere the adthe United States to the Monroe Doctrine the United States, however reluctantly, in ses of such wrong-doing or impotence, to the an international police power.

"ACTION MUST BE TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES."

There may be persons who, afflicted with a sort of xylophobia, can see in this statement, which may fitly be termed the Roosevelt corollary from the Monroe Doctrine, only another obtrusion of the "Big Stick." It is true that this corollary, if broadly construed, might lead the United States into extravagant measures; but the same thing may be said of every general statement of policy. The Monroe Doctrine itself, by reason of the generality of its terms, is susceptible of extravagant constructions; and yet there is no principle in the support of which, when properly applied, the American people are more united. The vital principle of the Monroe Doctrine is the limitation of European influence and control in the Western Hemisphere. If a situation similar to that now prevailing in Santo Domingo existed in a European country, it would be dealt with by a combination of European powers or by some one power acting alone as their delegate. In Santo Domingo, European powers have material interests similar to those of the United States; but, in view of its settled policy, the United States would now be unwilling either to permit the measures necessary for the reëstablishment of order and credit to be taken by European powers or to take them itself in conjunction with such powers. The situation, in a nutshell, is that either the United States must take the necessary action or it must not be taken at all. According to the Roosevelt corollary, action must be taken, and it must be taken by the United States. A ready test of whether this position should be commended or condemned may be furnished by putting into concrete form the converse proposition, which would run substantially as follows: "Chronic wrong-doing, or impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, though much to be deplored, must in America be permitted to continue unchecked, since it is not the policy of the United States either to interfere with such things itself or to permit any other power to do so.'

SANTO DOMINGO HAS REQUESTED AID.

I venture to say that such a proposition does not represent the views which the people of the United States now hold or ever have held. It happens that we have in Santo Domingo itself the strongest evidence directly to the contrary. I refer, not to the efforts that have repeatedly been made since 1853 to obtain special rights in Samana Bay or to attempts to annex the country, but to the fact that in 1851 the government of Haiti was induced to desist from hostilities against the Dominican Republic and virtually to

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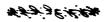
concede its independence through the joint inrevention of England France, and the United States in Yelenam 1850, the minister of foreign affairs of the Londancer Republic solicited the mediation of these three governments for the purpose is putting an end to the civil strife with Fig. 7. Time across to act together, the basis of ther contention being defined in instructions gives in the limital Government to its consular The general object of the powers was arranged to be to stop the effusion of 10 and and a come hostilities abhorrent to humanific lastifictive to commerce, and threatenin starting in pealousies or differences between the great powers interested in this mest in a distant the good understanding Personal Lamb. To this end they decided to insis in a minemate cessation of hostilities, and it case the Hattian government should re-The Let a warn it that they would feel themecre- rustition in immediately taking such steps as Lar micrests and those of humanity might een : Tordet proper. This plan received the entire sames on it the very conservative adminastration of President Fillmore. Mr. Webster, w., was then Secretary of State, in an instruczim e sammery 18, 1851, to a special agent to Hatt and Santo Domingo, said :

The material interests of the three countries [France, Great: Britain, and the United States] are largely invorce: n. the restoration and preservation of peace besweet the contending parties in Santo Domingo. France is a creditor of the government of the Emperor Someone to a large amount. She cannot hope for a discourse of her debt when the resources of his counrecommend of terms developed by pacific pursuits and in mart at least, applied to that purposes are checked n their growth and wasted in a war with a conferminour state from Britain and France are both interessen it securing that great additional demand for ther preductions which must result from the impulse a se entrecien for ministry in Half of dithe Demonican hermile in maneronants of the war, and the United makes have a similar interest. If the Eurperor Sonman or said als so their macrae tone a belligerent attitale until in its lemants shall have been satisfied by the common term of the way at the of the commencement a real metricing against the source of his part. If the real astracts state that the late at available you will The western of the state of the immediate and the contract of the little between with the the estimated from the fact of the contraction of . were with the givenings is de Kngland and there is the trader our distribution of the three point راما مجارعت الا

The Control of the State of the

Great Britain and France had agree advice of the powers was not taken, imi to institute a hostile blockade of the ports. In this act of war the Preside United States was unable to take part the authority of Congress, and it was fact that Mr. Webster referred when I that, in case the Haitian governmen refuse to yield to remonstrance, the I would lay the matter before Congress. that the United States might be enable operate with the governments of Eng. France in measures to "cause the intervenience in measures to "cause the intervenience in the the three powers to be respected." opinion in the United States would be to such a concert with European power American question; besides, fortunatel present situation in Santo Domingo, the ment of the country asks for the aid of th States, so that no question as to the use against the titular government arises. T ures to be taken by the United States wo wise be hostile to the Dominican gover its people. Their territorial integrity respected, but their finances would be a their administration of the revenues reformed, so that the custom-houses w longer form centers and sources of s revolutions; and their government, would be enabled to discharge its ob would also be placed on a constitution legal basis.

After four years of effort through di and consular agencies to maintain a got in Samea, the United States, from 1889 under a treaty ratified by the Senate en to maintain, in conjunction with Gern Great Britain, a cumbersome and un tripartite selministration in that distat group. This artificial contrivance brol of its can weight clut since 1901, whe islands except Tuturla, which was res tie it te States passel under the si to a strate and electricary, order and tra-have prevaled. The tripartite experiments have a real feel of the Unite ceta it take sittle risks with regard to is and a cup in the South Pacific in t interests of a comparatively slight, it See " I be at extravagant thing to less to the resolution of a neighbori multife mie in its interests have als control services of experimental importal





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HON. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES SENATOR-ELECT.

to the knife. They accused him of more flagrant abuse of the State patronage than the old machine had been guilty of. He accused them of using cut rates as a power over the heads of shippers for political purposes. A large number of shippers did use their political influence against La Follette, and while the majority of them did so conscientiously, in the belief that he was too radical and a menace to the prosperity of the State, there is evidence that some of them

were enjoying cut rates on their raw material or finished product.

THE WISCONSIN CAMPAIGN OF 1904

The progress of that memorable campaign is still fresh in the public memory. Naturally, under these conditions, the party was split in twain. Thousands of good citizens sincerely fought La Follette, thousands shouted for him Feeling ran high, and in the end became Li

Robert Marion La Follette is the son of a farmer in Dane County, Wisconsin. His father was a Frenchman, his mother an American woman. The father died when Robert was young. As the eldest boy, the care of a farm and a family devolved upon him. He struggled like a little man to support and educate his brothers and sisters. They secured education. Robert graduated at Wisconsin University in 1879. He was then twenty-four years old; as a large boy and young man, he had been working on the farm for the family. He entered politics and the law almost immediately, being admitted to the bar and elected district attorney for Dane County the following year. From 1889 to 1901 he was a Representative in Congress, and, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee. helped frame the McKinley tariff law.

AN ADROIT AND ABLE POLITICIAN.

Great was the amazement when it became known in Wisconsin that "Bob" La Follette aspired to be Governor of the State. Twice or thrice he tried for the Republican nomination for governor, and the machine ran over him. But it was noticed that each time he gathered strength. He had developed wonderful capacity as a leader. Not only had he the gift of oratory to a remarkable degree, and was thus able to charm and attract the masses, but he knew how to organize and direct all who were drawn within the circle of his influence. He left the large cities, where the machine was invincible, and drove up and down the muddy country roads, speaking in schoolhouses or by the wayside. He soon had a larger personal acquaintance than any other man in the State. It is told of him, and I believe with truth, that for years he kept a card index of all the men in Wisconsin he ever met. It was arranged by localities; and on his way to a county or township he would con his cards, refreshing his memory as to the men there he had once met, that he might call them by their first names or renew acquaintance in other familiar and flattering fashion. It is not surprising that in time his personal following became a force which he could wield, that scores of thousands of farmers and workmen and small shopkeepers knew him as "Little Bob," and worshiped him.

THE CHAMPION OF PRIMARY REFORM.

Like the true leader, he knew it was not enough to denounce the old system; he must have something to put in its place. He recognized that all through the State, particularly in the rural districts, there was discontent with the dominant organization; but in rallying the mass against the oligarchy he must have a definite, a workable, programme,—an ideal.

So he set out for primary reform. The people were to be made more powerful than the politicians by wiping out the caucus and giving every man a free and untrammeled vote for all party candidates. Thus, he rallied and led a formidable host; he built up from the bottom, where men were thickest and most easily manipulated, as must every man who is to prove his genius for revolution. Meanwhile he did not forget to pay attention to the caucuses and the county conventions. So well had he done his work that the last time the machine beat him for the governorship nomination his friends claim they did it by means of bribery.

AND YET A "MACHINE" POLITICIAN.

Then he was nominated and elected. "Little Bob "became "the little governor" in the familiar and affectionate words of his admirers. As governor, he at once attempted to pass a primary-election law through the legislature, but was defeated by the manipulation of the machine and the railroads. They endeavored to deprive him of a second term, but he fought fire with fire. He took a leaf out of their book and organized a political machine of his own through the State patronage. With the instinct of the born revolutionist, every time his enemies assaulted his works he sprung upon them a new issue designed to rally popular support to his cause,—first and all the time it was primary reform; then it was a proposal to compel the railroads of the State, notorious tax-shirkers, to bear their proper share of the burdens of the State. On these issues he won his first and second elections.

A NEW ISSUE-RAILROAD RATES.

Then came the third and most sensational battle of all.—that of 1904, which attracted the attention of the entire country. As usual, La Follette had a new issue for his opponents w meet. It was railway-rate reform. The railroads of Wisconsin, in common with those of other Western States, had been giving "commodity" rates for the purpose, primarily, of building up certain industries. It is only fair to say that they did contribute much to the prosperity of the State. But inevitably abuse crept in. Favored shippers were accorded con cessions which their rivals could not get. In some instances, direct rebates were paid on traffic within the State; in the majority of cases, rates were cut. The railroad managers went in to destroy this revolutionist, this radical of the radicals, and between them and him it was war



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ter. La Follette clearly had a majority of the delegates in the State convention, but the "Stalwarts," or opposition, bolted under the leadership of Senators Spooner and Quarles, Representative Babcock, and others. The contest was carried to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and that convention decided it, not upon its merits, but in deference to the fame and prestige of the able national statesmen who led the bolters. If the truth should always be told, then it is proper to add that the railroads of the country took a hand in sympathy with their much-vexed brethren in Wisconsin, and the jury was packed before the convention assembled at Chicago. In saying this, no censure is meant for Senators Spooner and Quarles. The former was in the struggle against his will; with him it was a warfare of inheritance and association, not of choice. But being in it, he fought valiantly.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided the legal-ballot controversy in favor of La Follette, and then the Stalwarts attempted to beat the governor at the polls. Few States have ever experienced a campaign so bitter as was this one. Forty or fifty thousand earnest Republicans voted against La Follette, but plenty of Bryan Democrats rallied to his support, and he was triumphant by a large majority. The revolution was complete. La Follette not only had his third term, but at the polls the people adopted his primary-election system. Moreover, the new legislature was responsive to his will, and at last accounts it was about to enact a law creating an appointive State railway commission, with power virtually to manage all the railways within the State. During the campaign, last fall, Mr. La Follette told me that while he would like to go to the United States Senate, he would never do so till his work in Wisconsin was finished. In the completeness of his recent triumph, in the knowledge that all the reforms for which he had battled were either won or about to be won, he regarded his home-work as done, and rounded out his victory by taking a seat in the United States Senate.

A RADICAL IN THE SENATE.

His career in the upper branch of Congress the whole country will watch with keen interest. That he is to be heard from there can be no doubt. But the well-known restraints of that body will, for a time at least, serve to hide his light under a bushel of Senatorial traditions. Some observers think he is in line for the Presidential nomination in 1908; but a more careful view is that he is generally regarded as too radical for that, though actually he is not as radical as

he seems. He is not a wild-eyed reformer. His dreams are not of Utopia. He is reasonable, and intensely practical. The size of the figure he is to cut on the national stage must be determined by the tendency of his party. • He. more than any other man in the country till President Roosevelt took hold of it, popularized the issue of government control of railways, of curbing the political power of corporations, of the abolition of special privilege. Just now, as the railway-rate bill in Congress demonstrates, the trend of Republicanism is progressive, toward government control of common carriers, in favor of "doing things." If this spirit continues and dominates, La Follette should be a prophet not without honor in his own country. But what if there be reaction to conservatism. with radicalism left to its instinctive and natural champions, Bryan and the re-Bryanized Democracy?

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The man who has achieved the most extraordinary personal triumph, one of the most noteworthy known to the history of American politics, is a little Americanized Frenchman. He is short and slight, but, through rigid physical discipline, every muscle in his body is like a spring of steel. He eats little or no meat, and not much of anything. He is like a diminutive gladiator, ever ready to enter the arena. His endurance is phenomenal, as his speaking campaigns, twenty hours a day along country roads, have shown. His temperament is highly nervous, but his self-control well-nigh perfect. The fires of his eloquence,—he is a favorite lecturer throughout the Northwest,—are equaled only by the intensity of his practical methods. He loves and hates indomitably. He has never made money, and has borrowed of friends to support his militant-political career. Many of the most highly respected Republicans in his State say he loves his own way so well it is impossible to consult with him or to get on with him. My observation has been that he is easily consulted in frank and friendly fashion, but wholly unamenable to manipulation. His personal relations with his colleague in the Senate, Mr. Spooner, are nil, this unfortunate state of affairs being due largely to a personal remark which La Follette believes Spooner once made, and which Spooner says he never uttered. The Little Napoleon of Wisconsin is not quite fifty years old, looks much younger, has been married twenty-three years to a most charming woman, and of his interesting children, one, Miss La Follette, is on the stage and is now acting with Miss Rehan in New York.

THE DOOM OF RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

BY E. J. DILLON.

Dillon has recently written for this REVIEW on the following subjects: "Has Russia Any Strong Man?" 904); "Russian Poverty and Business Distress as Intensified by the War" (October, 1904); and "The the New Era in Russia" (January, 1905). The present article was written, in response to a cabled request, or the riots of Sunday, January 22, of which Dr. Dillon was an eye-witness.]

Russian revolution, long foretold, has at ast begun in earnest. The first episode threatens to be a long series of mighty als will be dated the 22d of January, 1905, y be classed by historians as a victory for eracy. A Pyrrhic victory, a wanton massuicidal deed. It was the nation's bapblood, the first overt act in the sanstruggle between monarch and people, an end only in the disappearance of onele in Russia. True, the contest was cerbe waged in any case, whatever attitude rernment might have taken on that hisinday. The average observer who knew g about Russian affairs had long since 1 the coming of the crisis, and even the ghted could see that its advent was nigh. issue might have been tried and decided the effusion of the innocent blood of the and without the fateful identifications of t and autocracy which are among the inful results of the crime and folly that erized the fourth Sunday of the new

Czardom in Russia, which was a suffipractical system of government when stituted, had long ceased to be felt as nan an irksome burden. It had become vzing drag on the activity, a terrible n the vital forces of the people, and even use and ignorant masses were rapidly ig conscious of the fact. For that reason on, which was gradually opening their political good and evil, and enabling compare their own material misery and I darkness with the prosperity and ennent of other nations, was systematically d in all its forms. And even people of er classes learned only very late in life, , that the Czardom, when first established vovy, was essentially a limited monarchy, it instead of developing on those lines, of slowly and judiciously qualifying the to govern themselves, it usurped and l every known function of authority, and d the multitude of almost every vestige , until at last it seemed as if in Russia state omnipotence were wielded by a weak-willed boy and Church infallibility were claimed by a fallen spirit. What can be urged in favor of a cultured and Christian government which in the twentieth century forbids professors of high schools to proclaim the fact that the Emperor Paul was murdered by his subjects, and orders them to teach the students that he died of a wound which he accidentally inflicted upon himself while eating his dinner; of a state which imprisons for thirty, forty, or fifty years in murky, dank, stone cells upright, conscientious Christians who hold that Luther's teaching is a nearer approach to the doctrine of Christ than Orthodoxy? Yet that treatment has been meted out to men and women down to this day. The sufferers bowed to the inevitable, and deplored that "God is in heaven and the Czar far away."

SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL BANKRUPTCY OF THE OLD RÉGIME.

But these are mere details. In every essential of real government the theocratic autocracy had miserably failed. The people were and still are kept in a semi-savage state which excites the pity or the loathing of civilized outsiders, who from time to time visit the country districts. Their worship is fetichism, their dogmas are gross superstitious beliefs, their notions of life and the world childish, their dwellings are "black holes," their food is insufficient for normal human life. And to remedy these grievances practically nothing was being done. On the contrary, ever since the present Emperor came to the throne, his ministers have been, not only keeping the masses where they were, but thrusting them down still lower in the slough of despond. Increased taxes were imposed upon the peasantry from which the upper classes were exempted; special laws were framed to debar the children of the lower orders from the schoolrooms; as though the tillers of the soil were minors, a body of guardians was instituted with power to deal summarily with them and stand generally in loco parentis to whole districts, and the late minister of the interior, Plehve, was engaved in restricting as the confident limits is still present to the Research of the case solution, the confidence of the case solutions of a confidence of the case of the ca

Gine was est Gagas male tologe conceasing ly work than they law then o'll new trople tax may automatically letter include the teleparatis with with the board of a law of ablighted, usage. Every content in which troops were mobilized was topical to capture that for the met withings THE WORLD WARREN HAT TO THE STORY OF THE WALL THE expenses of monagement which other countrevar offrage, by the state and over and who we to provide for the manta of the necessi-Note after was had made then, willows, orphans, not truly lead that it is agite of these wast sacrifices. * ere was no advantage gainen no victory won. are to tope of an early peace! There was no have anye in that war which was a quarrel of the a stocker not of the people. And the autoerature the daughters of the biblical horseleechs rept crying ever, "Give, give." Some of the recruits and reservists kicked against the pricks: they and deserted, committed spicide, killed each other but the government punished the survivors, and drove one and all like cattle to the millet fields of Manchuria; for "God was in heaven and the Czar far away.

VIOLENCE THE ONLY ROAD TO REPORM.

There appeared to be no help from heaven or earth, no surcease of sorrow this side of the grave for the despairing muzhik. But when night seemed darkest the first gray streaks of dawn appeared, bringing promise of day. Help came not from the Little Father, but from the hands of an obscure assassin, Sozonoff, whose bomb put a sudden end to M. Plehve's career, and may be truly said to have changed the whole course of the Emperor's policy and of Muscovite history as well. Russian society has already proclaimed the fact and canonized the man. His name has been enrolled in the list of heroic tyrannicides together with those of Brutus and Charlotte Corday. And that fact is painfully eloquent; it is a condemnation without appeal of the system of government which knows no checks and offers no guarantees, which is characterized by open repression from above and secret violence from below, mass massacres and individual assassinations. God being in heaven and the Czar far away, only armed troops and the desperate bomb-thrower seem near enough to harm or to help.

Plohye's disappearance was a fateful event. For it marked the end of a system as well as the death of a man. The system was coercion pure

and simple Merked by the BEILER . IS TYTEASSE try lists to and without the massaure of university and state fit als . It was a sys agrues to the her to treat to me and the results were t ann an i meth is. Fleuve discriers lestroyel ggas plaints, and called the result was niveliene omin us si salety valves were shut and s legan and continued until himself away. And tectle to see that, together with P was burst up. For the Czanresolute, methodical man in kept his eye fixed on the goal forward, regardless of consystem, organization, power ance in the service of absol obtained the highest result bination of all these can achieved a more complete si sian bureaucrat can ever as that obnoxious cause. For one felt that what he faile unfeasible. Hence the lon ensued. For weeks and v minister of the interior.

PRINCE MIRSKI GIVES RUSSI

Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski ister's successor, brought a c him and a message of confi treated the bulk of educated enemies, against whom es violence, and death were per the best men still living in be found in exile or in prise Mirski recalled many, and p rest with justice. In the na put implicit confidence. could hardly realize the sign Like a fly cramped in the pa it failed to use the liberty stowed. But when the pri on untried prisoners, when express frank thoughts on c espionage was relaxed and could breathe freely, they re proffered hand and to wor. government. The result v gress of the zemstvo presic their demands. What thi to was a reasonable request repression enforced by Ple their predecessors should

ime. It did not go very much beyond it the champions of autocracy, especially d dukes, and several other dignitaries, by Pobyedonostzev, scenting danger to ciple of absolutism, sounded the alarm. It thereupon restricted the relative freeworded to the press, several newspapers mished, all were forbidden to write constitution, and the air was full of ugly of a contemplated reaction.

reaction seemed and probably was and sible, except as a mere episode in a between monarch and people. As a of government it was inconceivable rward. And to prove this, banquets ranged, lectures delivered, meetings alls given, and private meetings cont which representatives of all the edusses loudly condemned one-man rule, I for peace with Japan, criticised the ent, and encouraged each other to pera fighting the good fight. University rs, masters of grammar schools, official es of the nobility, provincial zemsky es, members of the liberal professions, d the minister or the Czar to listen to e of those who had signed the petition The growth of the new spirit might ed to the gathering of a storm. It was tural, unconscious. No single actor in onal drama had a rounded conception rhole play, and most of them would lignantly thrown up their parts if they an inkling of the real significance of : they were engaged in. Thus, officials, civil servants, professors, academicians, y councillors came smiling to banquets, ceaming that they would there sign a t requesting the Czar to abandon part erogatives. Most of them would have I away had they foreseen such a negatheir principles, such a breach of the es. But in the course of the repast y conceived the idea of drawing up a on against absolute government and it around for signature. At first dismay icted on the countenances of the asnotables. They wrinkled their brows. I their shoulders, read the paper, and t on disapprovingly. A few minutes y were almost snatching it from each nands, and signing it with effusive de-All were filled with the revolutionary tich had suddenly descended upon them. began to speak with tongues foreign before. Then the public hardly recogthem the men whom they had heretown as bureaucrats.

THE CZAR'S UKASE AND ITS SHAM REFORMS.

Meanwhile the Czar's answer to the petition of rights was daily and hourly expected, and rumor was very busy as to its character. One day it was said to contain a clause establishing two legislative chambers; on the morrow, it was reported to embody a harsh refusal to grant any concessions. Some light was thrown upon it by a pamphlet on the condition of the peasantry which was issued by M. Witte, suggesting incisive reforms in agrarian legislation and condemning Plehve's proposals as oppressive. It was understood that Prince Mirski and the Emperor had approved the principles laid down in this booklet, and that the ex-finance minister would be charged with carrying them out. Thence it was inferred that Witte was reinstated in favor, and that his influence would be thrown into the scale of liberal reform.

Finally, the Emperor's answer came, and with it disenchantment. It promised all the reforms for which the Russian monarch considered his subjects were ripe, but these were very few and very slight. Not one was thorough. No liberty of conscience, no liberty of the press, no liberty of association, no control of the public purse, no voice in legislation, no guarantee that law would be substituted for arbitrary orders. The peasants, who were least ripe, came in for the lion's share of reforms. The curious part of the matter was that, having frankly admitted the need of radical improvements, the Emperor allowed his government to issue an official communication stigmatizing the agitators who had obtained the ukase as public enemies! Nothing could well be more ungracious than that sally unless it was the conduct of those provincial governors who refused to allow the imperial ukase to be published while disseminating the communiqué broadcast. And as if that was not disappointment enough for liberal Russia, a few days later another official document was issued explaining away the promised peasant reform, and generally the whole imperial ukase, and "with his Majesty's approval." That was the last drop that caused the cup to overflow.

CONCESSIONS MUST BE WRESTED BY FORCE.

Behind the scenes the battle had been fought of which the ukase and the documents that followed it were but the outer tokens. It was M. Witte who had drawn up the Russian Magna Charta, of which the first draft contained a clause creating an elective representative assembly. It was a very mild institution, if we may judge by the fact that it was unanimously approved by all members of the council. Afterward, Grand

Duke Sergius and the finance minister Kokofftseff, in their zeal for autocracy, emasculated it,
and as nobody else cared to break a lance for it
in its new and mutilated form, it was struck out,
to the great joy of the Czar. Thus, the old
grand ducal influence got the upper hand again.
Prince Mirski, having repeatedly tendered his
resignation, was told by his imperial master that
he must stay on and harvest in the fruits of
which he had sown the seeds.

The minister of justice, Muravieff, the only man of brains then left in the government, seeing the ship in danger, prudently left it betimes. He induced the Emperor to transfer him to the diplomatic service, and send him as ambassador to the Quirinal. Obviously, then, nothing would be changed, the new experiment of ruling instead of misruling would not be proceeded with, and everything would remain as it was. All that the government really wanted and waited for was a victory in the far East, which would enable it to enter into the plenitude of its former authority. And the people? Would they, too, wait for new chains to be forged? God was doubtless still in heaven and the Czar was still far away, but they remembered that the only relief they had theretofore experienced had come neither from heaven nor from the throne, but from one of themselves, who was now confined in a moist, noisome dungeon of Schlusselburg.

On the festival of the Epiphany,* which will long be remembered in the annals of autocracy, another such "criminal" rose up in his place. On that day, as the Czar and the imperial family were gathered together at the solemn blessing of the waters of the Neva, one of the guns used to fire the salutes was loaded with case-shot and pointed at the little rotunda where the Emperor stood, and it failed by an error of a mere millimetre to kill or wound several of the highest personages in the land. This abortive attempt was certainly not the outcome of an army plot. but it was doubtless the work of a man who knew what he wanted and did his utmost to effect his end. Astonishment was the prevalent feeling in the Russian capital—astonishment at the ocular demonstration that even on such solemn occasions there is no real protection for the Autocrat of all the Russias from the hand of any man who is ready to lav down his life.

NO REDRESS FOR THE STRIKERS.

But before the public had recovered from its stupor it received a still more violent shock. The operatives of some steel works in the capital suddenly struck work in consequence of a misunderstanding with their employers on a subject of slight import. They were all members of a very curious association organized by the police for the purpose of arresting the spread of social democracy and revolutionary principles. In Moscow, a few years back, the police founded the first democratic society of this hybrid type, gave its members large exclusive privileges, took their part against their employers even when the latter were in the right .and all this on the sole condition that they should belong body and soul to the autocracy. and make war by fair and unfair means on their brother operatives who favored the liberal movement. The head of the St. Petersburg association was a young priest, George Gapon, who had received the chaplaincy of a forwarding prison from the late M. Plehve, who also helped him to a post of influence among the workingmen. Gapon himself states that as there was no other means of devoting himself to the service of his fellows, he stooped beneath the humiliating yoke. He expected that in another two or three months the workingmen would be ripe "for manly action." Meanwhile he preached to them, catechised them, aroused and gratified their interest in matters that lay outside the province of Russian operatives, and acquired an almost absolute power over them. All at once the dismissal of four "hands" aroused the ire of their comrades: the moderate demand that they should be kept on was rejected by the firm, after which the men, turning out the lights, struck

Father Gapon put himself at the head of the operatives and appealed to the inspector of works. In vain. Then he deliberately added to the list of his demands a clause asking for an eight-hour working day and other reforms; he presented that to the minister of finance. But here, too, he was bowed out. He was, they said, trampling on etiquette and ignoring traditions. Besides, the obstacles in the way of reforms were of a political character, and could not be removed. "Down with the political obstacles, then!" exclaimed Father Gapon; and his operatives repeated the sentiment. That was the turning-point at which the demonstration became a political movement. The tens of thousands who had struck were now joined by scores of thousands, their demands put in writing were improved upon by claims formulated by word of mouth, and the political landmarks of centuries were swept away in a couple of hours. As the director of the Putiloff works, the government inspector, and the minister of finance had all turned a dear ear to the workingmen, Father Gapon proposed that they should

^{*}The 6th of Russian January and the 19th of ours.

al to the Czar. Was he not the Little fer of his subjects, or, at least, of the Russian Orthodox section of them? They would then, in procession on Sunday, bearing the cross and the Czar's portrait aloft in sign heir nationality, religion, and loyalty. The le Father would see that they came by their ts. If he granted but one demand in their list they would worship him, they said.

"VLADIMIR'S DAY IN ST. PETERSBURG."

itherto workmen and educated classes kept t, the former regarding the latter with dis-3. But on the night before the historic Suna number of literary men gathered together te office of a newspaper and discussed the tion. Being well versed in Russian history. were anxious to keep the people out of i's way. Therefore, they adjured the workien to abandon their intention to proceed to Winter Palace, lest they be fired upon by croops. But the workingmen's representaanswered that it was too late. Then a station was sent to Prince Mirski, and to M. e, beseeching them in the name of patriotreligion, and humanity to do their utmost nder the effusion of blood. But they reed no encouragement. Prince Mirski would see them, and M. Witte could not help them. e was no head in Russia, no responsibility, ing but blind fate and its occasional innents.

ne fateful Sunday dawned bright and frosty. n the outskirts of St. Petersburg came the tingmen in units, tens, hundreds, thousands, med and hopeful. But all the bridges and r avenues to the city had been occupied night by Cossacks, guards, soldiers of the policemen. Bivouac fires burned brightly e snow-covered streets, rifles were stacked. os were dancing, playing, laughing. Artilwas ostentatiously wheeled over to the I Island. St. Petersburg, in a word, wore the ext of a city taken by a foreign invader. But vorkingmen had no misgivings. God might be in heaven, but the ('zar, to whom they ziven due notice of their peaceful intention, now no longer far away; he would surely from Tsarskoe-Selo to St. Petersburg and the heart's desire of these the least of his ren! Had he done so he would have suced in accomplishing what neither Grand > Vladimir, with his anti-Nihilistic League. Frand Duke Sergius, with his Loyal Works Democratic Association, had effected: he d have carried the lower classes with him st to a man and deprived the Liberals of support both of the peasantry and of the

workmen, without whom no revolution is possible in Russia. It was a rare opportunity, worthy of a great or a good monarch. Many of the extreme revolutionists trembled lest the Czar would go, as Nicholas had gone, to his rebellious subjects fearlessly and bravely. But he stayed in the apartments of his palace instead. He had put the Grand Duke Vladimir in command, and this personage is reported to have exclaimed, "If I am not Nicholas the Second, I shall be a second Nicholas!" And he was. He gave his orders to Prince Vassilchikoff, who carried them out to the letter.

A general staff was got together; the city of St. Petersburg was divided into sections, of which each one was assigned to a body of the troops; officers gathered around a green table on which lay an outspread map; adjutants came and went continually; in a word, the game of war was being played elaborately. Then the "invading army" was attacked in sections and driven back with great slaughter,—individuals of both sexes and all ages. The man who carried the Czar's portrait was shot dead; the likeness pierced; the priest Gapon, arrayed in his vestments, was borne down by his falling comrades; men, women, children, were shot, not like the Japanese, who are made prisoners if unarmed, but like wild beasts. Boys perched on the boughs of leafless trees, women clinging to the iron railings of public gardens, babies in their mothers' arms, passers-by who ran into adjacent houses for shelter, were slain deliberately, mercilessly, gleefully. I saw Cossacks grinning as they began their bloody work; I saw others joke when the dead were carried past them; and I heard of others who boasted of inhuman deeds. . . . God was still in heaven, but the Czar far away. Aye, further than he has ever been since Russia became an empire. An abyss now separates him from his people. And if the Grand Duke Vladimir was not Nicholas the Second, he was in many respects a-second Nicholas.

THERE IS NO LITTLE FATHER.

The innocent people who had been shot like public enemies were buried like dogs. The hospital authorities refused the names of the slain, even to parents and relatives. They made a pretense of communicating the time of burial, but always interred the bodies secretly during the night. Many persons disappeared completely. On Sunday night, Father Gapon characterized the situation briefly in this letter:

Comrades, Russian Workingmen: There is no Czar. Between him and the Russian nation torrents of blood have flowed to-day. It is high time for Russian workmen to begin without him to carry on the struggle for

national freedom. You have my blessing for that fight. To-morrow I will be among you. To-day I am busy working for the cause. (Signed) FATHER GAPON.

A large part of Russia publicly expressed its sympathy with the capital. Strikes were organized in Moscow. Riga, Reval. Kovno. Warsaw, and other places. The Council of the High Schools informed the government that until the present régime was changed they could not teach; the doctors, that they could not cope with epidemics; the lawyers, that they could not hope for the establishment of law; the zemstvos of Kharkov and other cities, that the country would go to rack and ruin and the throne of the Czar be shattered.—in a word, all Russia has declared plainly and emphatically that, come what may, the autocracy must cease.

But the Autocrat ignored these signs, and continued his avocations unmoved. Even on the days when organized murder was taking the place of statute law, his Majesty was receiving generals and dignitaries, as if all were well with Russia and the Romanoffs. The men who had endeavored to hinder the bloodshed,—Hessen, Annensky, Kareyeff, Peshekhonoff, and others. were arrested as would-be ministers of a mythical provisional government. The second best-hated man in all Russia, General Trepoff, was appointed to be governor-general of St. Petersburg, with dictatorial powers; notices were published by the authorities that Japan and England had organized all these strikes, both in Russia and in Germany, and had sent \$8,160,000. "Alas!" exclaimed the Liberals, "what a vast pile of money must have stuck to the palms of the grand ducal set!"

Even the Most Holy Synod solemnly repeated the calumny. Five hundred cells were made ready for prisoners. Ladies and girls were seized at night and hurried off to prison. Spies flitted about from house to house. Agents proceedeurs attacked private dwellings and looted shops. The workmen were maliciously incited against the students by the police,—in a word, the halcyon days of Plehve seemed to have come back for a time. But only for a time.

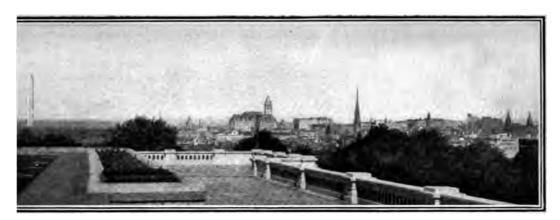
FORECAST OF THE FUTURE.

The revolution has not failed; it has only begun. It is likely to prove a slow process in a country where the troops are with the ruler against the people, and in Russia it is certain to assume a peculiar character of its own. Un-

happily, the authorities imported a deplorable element into the struggle when they taught by example that killing and murder for political purposes are no crimes. The situation is sufficiently characterized by these salient facts. All sections of society, from the peasant and the workman to the Czar, proclaim that Russia cannot go on as she is going. Law must take the place of caprice. The Czar himself in his ukar openly confesses all this, and more than this The whole nation has since assured him that autocracy cannot save the country, but that the country may save the Autocrat if he be wise in time. The alternatives now are the abolition of the one-man régime of the Romanoffs or the ruin of Russia. And Nicholas II. refuses to give up his preregatives.

Between these two, then, the nation and the Czar, the struggle will now be carried on. The first encounter took place on Sunday, January 22. between the troops of the autocracy and the unarmed multitude, and the autocracy, in possession of brute force, won the day. The people will now resort to force, but to force aided by cunning, and the next episodes of political jus tice may perhaps be classified by friends of the autocracy as crimes. But in matters of that kind public opinion is deemed to be the right rule of conscience, and in Russia public opinion approves the violent deed of Sozonoff. Great progress can hardly be made in the contest before the war with Japan is concluded, the troops return home. and the financial bills are presented for payment. Then the day of reckoning will be nigh. For financial insolvency bids fair to accompany spiritual bankruptey. Meanwhile it is possible, and personally I regard it as almost certain, that Nicholas II. will convoke an assembly of notables on the model of the zemsky assembly convened by the first Czar of the Romanoff dynasty. That, however, will not satisfy the legitimate demands of his people. Yet it is in the highest degree improbable that the Emperor will grant a constitution; though an autocrat, be he never so powerful, cannot carry on a campaign against a foreign enemy, thousands of miles away, and at the same time wage war on his own people at home. Even Archimedes needed a fulcrum. At present nearly all Russia has recorded its opinion in unmistakable terms that the game which is now being played by the autocracy is not worth the candle. Why, to quote a Russian saying, go to hell to light a cigarette?





THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, FROM THE CAPITOL.

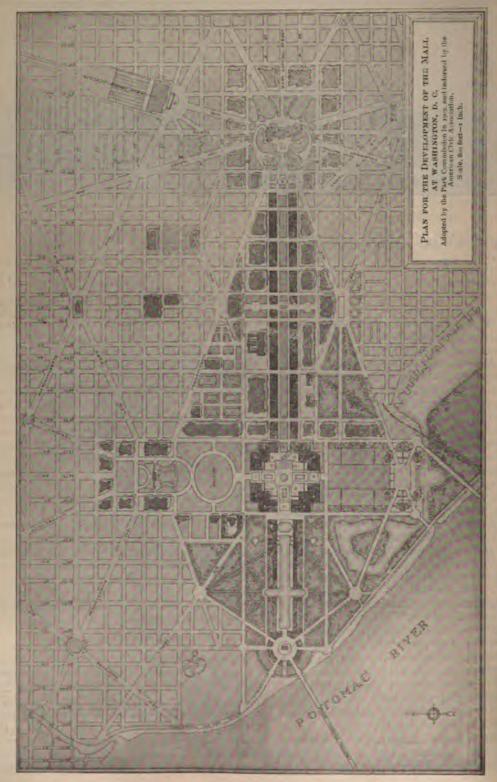
A CIVIC AWAKENING AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

BY MAX WEST.

SIDES being the seat of the federal government and the Mecca of politicians and -seers innumerable, Washington is a civic y very much like any other rapidly growing rican city. Its chief municipal peculiarity in its form of government, which makes ress its city council and gives it, instead of yor, three commissioners of the District of mbia, appointed by the President. The ed States, which owns fully half the real e in the District, pays one-half of the Diss expenses, and in like manner Congress is y responsible with its own citizens for the re and progress of the capital. That Washn is just now going through a remarkable opment is therefore due partly to the enterof its own citizens and partly to the enasm and initiative of the late Senator McMilwho long presided over the destinies of the al as chairman of the Senate Committee on District of Columbia. When the centennial e establishment of the seat of government at nington was celebrated in December, 1900, it elt that the time had come for the developof a new and greater Washington which d be worthy to be the capital of a great nation. Senate Committee on the District of Columbia nted a commission of eminent architects andscape gardeners to report a comprehenplan for the development and improvement e park system of the District. This comon, consisting of Messrs. Daniel H. Burn-Charles F. McKim, Augustus St. Gaudens. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., visited European capitals for inspiration, but after making a study of the original plan for the federal city as conceived by Washington and mapped by L'Enfant, declared itself in favor of rehabilitating and extending that masterful plan. This involves cutting a broad boulevard through the center of the Mall to connect the Capitol with the Washington Monument and the White House, and as a necessary corollary, the removal of railroad tracks from the Mall and the building of a union railway station northeast of the Capitol grounds. The commission's plan included the grouping of future public buildings and memorials, the establishment of recreation centers, and the unification of the entire park system by appropriate connecting driveways. An interesting collection of models, sketches, etc., was prepared and placed on exhibition to stimulate the interest of the public. It was never intended that the whole of this vast plan should be carried out at one time, but it was thought desirable to have a definite ideal toward which to work in the future improvement of the capital.

THE GREAT TERMINAL PROJECT.

Inaugural visitors this year will find several extensive improvements under way in accordance with the Park Commission's plans. The one which is most radically changing the face of the map is the union railway terminal project, which involves the abolition of all the grade crossings in the city and the erection of a monumental station north of Massachusetts Avenue (a quarter of a mile from the Capitol),



PROPOSED EXTENSION OF L'ENFANT'S PLAN FOR THE LOCATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT WASHINGTON

(This is the scheme of development recommended by the Park Commission appointed under authority of the Senate; the improvements now under way are planned in accordance with the commission's recommendations.)

ains from the South will reach by means nel nearly a mile long through Capital ween the Capitol and the Library of 3. The station is to be a magnificent f white granite, a few feet longer than colitself, and costing four million dollars

It will front on a broad semi-circular om which streets will radiate in such a as to avoid congestion of traffic, it is renat inauguration time. Where now all there will be twenty-nine parallel tracks enger trains, and room for nine more as needed. It augurs well for the approxecution of this great project that Mr. n, of the late Park Commission, is the of the new union station, which prombe unsurpassed in completeness, contant elegance, as well as in magnitude, onstitute a fitting vestibule to the national

PUBLIC BUILDINGS UNDER WAY.

worth of Pennsylvania Avenue at Fourtreet, in the triangle north of the Mall ed by the Park Commission for public s of a local character, work has been bebuilding for the offices of the District tent, now inadequately housed in rented

The two million five hundred thoulars secured for this purpose will permit tion of a handsome building of granite le. In the Mall, just south of the present ilding of the Department of Agriculture. nas been broken for a new and permanent for that department, which will bring ne roof the various bureaus and laboraow scattered from F Street northwest > C Street southwest. After much disthe new building has been so located as the broad open space through the Mall h the Park Commission contended. Near on the opposite side of the Mall, rise the the new National Museum, which is to what larger than the Library of Con-

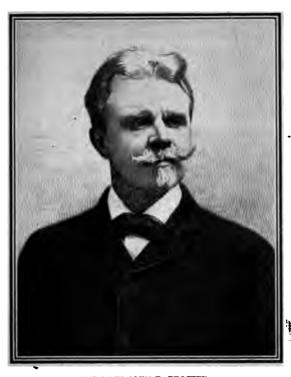


(President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.)

gress, though less expensive, and in which will be displayed thousands of specimens now stored away in the basement of the old museum, for lack of space to exhibit them. South of the Capitol grounds work has been begun on the office building for the House of Representatives, which, with the Senate building, for which land has been secured on the north, marks a partial realization of the Park Commission's plan for a group of legislative buildings surrounding the Capitol.

By the time these buildings are completed provision will doubtless have been made for several other much-needed public buildings. The new Department of Commerce and Labor is scattered about in rented buildings, the





THE LATE JOHN B. PROCTER.
(President of the Civil Service Commission, 1895-1908.)

and a description of the various parts and method of joining same), 30; pilot rules and inland navigation, 20; knowledge of lifeboats and liferafts, 10; experience, 20. The criticisms of the examinations that were made in the early days of the commission have vanished before every thoroughgoing investigation into the scope and character of the questions themselves.

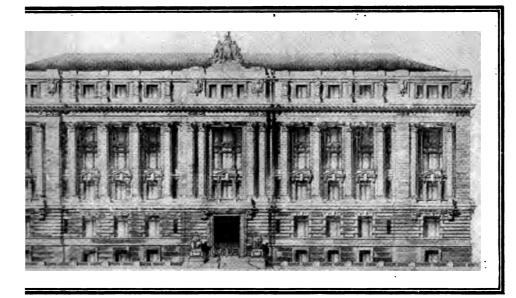
THE CASE OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The best answer to such criticisms, however, is to be found in the actual results produced by the system. As to these results, the men directly in charge of the departments and bureaus affected are, of course, best qualified to speak. Going back a few years, one of the most striking instances of the effect of civil-service examinations on the standards of government employment is the notable improvement in the efficiency of the railway mail service as recorded from year to year in the official reports. It will be remembered that this important branch of the Post Office, after having been the football of both political parties for many years, was brought under the classified civil service during President Harrison's administration, in the year 1889. Prior to that time. Republican clerks had been turned out by a Democratic administration, and,

in the early months of President Harrison publican administration, a large number of ocratic clerks had in turn been dismissed. whole service was utterly demoralized, probably reached at that time the lowes of efficiency in its history. It was some r after the introduction of entrance examin before the resulting change in the chara the appointees began to make itself felt general efficiency of the service. After: however, a marked improvement was note in the opinion of those best qualified to the advance was attributable mainly, wholly, to the application of the civiltests. For the fiscal year ended June 30. the errors in distribution committed by r mail clerks amounted to the enormous to 2,769,245. This meant that 2,834 pieces of matter were correctly handled to each err closed. Within the next twelve month number of errors had greatly decreased, a number of pieces correctly handled to eacl was found to be 4,261. Thereafter there steady decrease in the number of erron the year 1898, when the number of erro fallen below a million, and the number of rect" pieces to each error was 11,960, the est number ever reached by the service. that time the efficiency has been maintain a relatively high level, the number of pieces to each error never falling below ! and in 1904 exceeding 11,000. The sum whole matter is that in 1890, when the e the spoils system were still rife in the r mail service, the clerks made an error to 2,800 pieces of mail that they handled: in recent years, the system, being man; appointees chosen under the civil-service the ratio of errors is one to every 11,000. is a concrete case, in which every citizen cerned, and it invites the attention of business man who is interested in secur high a state of efficiency in government w has been attained by private enterprise.

GENERAL GAINS IN ECONOMY AND EFFICI

For obvious reasons, it has not been a matter to apply tests of this kind to the farious bureaus which make up the n civil service. The main difficulty is that features of the arbitrary classification of ships, which was made more than fifty yea still survive. In most of the Government there is a failure to observe a logical dividuties. Thus, a \$1,400 clerk will be four forming work of precisely the same charathat performed by a \$1,200 clerk. Frequelerk promoted from \$1,200 to \$1,400 does



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING PLANNED FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Cope & Stewardson, architects.)

, a high-pressure fire-protection a new aqueduct to Great Falls. In purchased for a new police court inicipal almshouse, and a bill proublic-comfort stations is before his writing. In order that necesments of a permanent character without throwing the whole burden revenues, the District commissionommended to Congress a system of n the national treasury to take the long-term bonds issued by other

'ATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

n is proud of its public schools, cognized as among the best in the ough the teachers' salaries are still after some slight increases have nat experienced teachers are conlost to other cities. It was just a his year that the Washington pubtem was established, with a board aded by President Jefferson. The been fortunate, not only in having citizens of the District on their ards, but also in the high character erintendents and teaching force. of study have been progressive. ; of the schools is noticeably wholeasant. Through evening lectures if the schools are now extended to ong the schoolhouses recently dedicated are two handsome buildings devoted to manual training, which are already so filled to overflowing that extensions have been asked for. A commodious new building for the Business High School is now being erected. The kindergartens in the public schools have been supplemented by three excellent free kindergartens supported by Mrs. Phæbe Hearst; and though her support has now been withdrawn, it is hoped that means will be provided to continue them. The school gardens of the public schools are supplemented by the work of the City Gardens Association, which promotes the cultivation of vacant land by the needy and by the young.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia, after a brief existence in rented quarters, now occupies an attractive building given by Mr. Carnegie, and is entering upon a new era of usefulness under its enterprising new librarian, Mr. George F. Bowerman, lately called from Wilmington. Under his method of displaying the best books upon open shelves, the circulation is rapidly increasing and the proportion of fiction rapidly falling off. Lists of books in the library on various subjects are published in the local papers, and a special effort is made to interest mechanics and artisans in the literature of their trades. On the second floor of the library building is a lecture hall, which is coming to be used more and more for public lectures and meetings of various organizations of a public character. offered to build a number of Township and the second of the

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Sames has the man is the same gradient were will be the state of some section francis uni se su le concession Tite 17 on a fight will be to be a first second on Time THE THEORY OF THE CONTROL OF THE STATE OF TH THE STEED AT LETTER AND THE ATTEMPT OF THE Terror i milita e merimo vecició Tale of the Control o TO LAZIONAL EL PROPERTO SE CARROL Francisco di in suitre di 1920 e والمرافع فيرا والمحد ويراوا والمحدود وراوا والمحجورة Figure 1 in the restriction of the Section 1. 1- 2000 tilling (10012) (2011), skirtt The Value of Albert 1990 and 1 - s 111. e The PUTTY - TO 1 STATE OF THE PARTY OF Train i Venir i Previo di Transpri de ende en el libra di i The removal of the property of the THE LITTINGS FLOOR STORY OF STORY ---7-5 % - 6 - 1 117 Figure 7 to 100 The second of th المراجعة الأنفيات المستنيب

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A GLIMPSE OF LITTLE-KNOWN WASHINGTON...VAN STREET, IN THE SOUTHWEST SECTION.

Advallings on the left were erected by the Sanitary Housing Company. Note the contrast in the facing row.)

the central buildings to be situated that of the State, War, and Navy departable central building of the group to be ed by the George Washington Memorial ation, at a cost of five hundred thousand. The university's plans for development eat institution of learning are even more orthy than this outward sign of growth, g thrown off its denominational allegiance, iversity now aims to confine itself to grad-



THE M'KINLEY MANUAL-TRAINING SCHOOL

uate and professional work, and to surround itself with colleges founded by separate denominations or other organizations, which will have the benefit of university affiliation and the university degree. Meanwhile the Methodists are still at work on their university in the northwestern part of the District, while the Catholic University, in the northeast, is constantly growing and expanding. The Young Men's Christian Association is building a handsome new edifice, and banks and business houses are rapidly improving the business streets with substantial buildings.

HOUSING AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Two important needs of Washington which are now attracting public notice are improved housing and public playgrounds. In both directions some progress has already been made through the initiative of public-spirited citizens, without aid from Congress. An investigation of alley conditions made several years ago by the Civic Center led to the organization of the Sanitary Improvement Company, which has erected several long rows of two-family houses, in which flats of from three to five rooms rent at from \$10 to \$15 a month, with a rebate of one month's rent a year when no repairs are necessary. These dwellings are occupied by the better class of

working people, and have been imitated by private landlords, who ask higher rents for very similar accommodations. The Sanitary Improvement Company has from the very beginning paid 5 per cent. on the investment, to which rate its dividends are limited, besides accumulating a surplus fund. The Sanitary Housing Company is a newer corporation, promoted by the leading spirits of the older company to meet the need for a cheaper class of tenements. Its first row of flats, on Van Street southwest, is in striking contrast to the tumble-down barracks, a relic of war times, to which the colored residents of that street are accustomed. For three rooms and bath the rent is only \$7 or \$7.50 a month; for four rooms and bath, \$8 and \$8.50. For nine years the leading citizens and civic organizations of Washington have been urging Congress to enact legislation to help along housing reform by authorizing the condemnation of houses unfit for human habitation, and by widening inhabited alleys into minor streets. The only unsanitary dwelling which it has been possible to condemn under existing laws was one which was also structurally unsafe, and threatened to fall over on some passer-by.

Mr. Charles F. Weller, the energetic secretary of the Associated Charities, keeps the need of improved housing and of playgrounds before the public by means of mass-meetings and lantern-slides, and his efforts have already borne some fruit in the equipment of eleven small playgrounds by private philanthropy on borrowed land, public reservations being used in two cases. Last summer a trained supervisor was employed, and a public field-day held at the close of the season. Congress has now been asked for a small appropriation to continue and extend this work. To make a small amount of money go as far as possible, Mr. Weller organizes a winter training-class of volunteer playground assistants for the following summer.

The expanding activity of the Associated Charities is one of the most notable features of the civic life of Washington. The four committees on the improvement of housing conditions, playgrounds, summer outings, and the prevention of tuberculosis represent the broadening sphere of organized charity" of which Mr. Robert W. de Forest spoke at the last annual meeting. In the crusade against tuberculosis a dispensary has been established, with volunteer physicians to give advice, and an important educational work is being carried on with lectures and pamphlets.

GOVERNMENT BY TRIUMVIRATE.

There is no more efficient municipal administration anywhere in America than that pre-

sided over by the Commissioners of the I of Columbia, who are men of the highes acter and ability; and notwithstandin seemingly undemocratic form of govern there is no city in which representative opinion is more effective in influencing : istrative action. There are many citize Washington who regard the appointive virate as an illogical arrangement for capital of a republic, and who object on ple to being disfranchised; but the r arrangement works so well in practice that is no considerable demand for a char government by the citizens. A substitt representative government is found in th zens' associations, by which the interests rious sections and suburbs are discussed at before the proper authorities. The Box Trade, the Business Men's Association, the Center, and the new Commercial League a interestedly public-spirited organizations de to the welfare and advancement of th as a whole. By frequent hearings befo commissioners or the District committ Congress, as well as by memorials and meetings, these associations, and others f for special purposes, make their influenc The newly organized Public Education : ation has added its energy to that of the organizations in attempting to secure legiproviding for compulsory education, prohi child-labor, establishing a juvenile court and in the movement against child labor: rate citizens' committee has also been orga

It is in getting needed legislation from gress that the public-spirited citizens of ington meet with their greatest discourage Progressive legislation to which there is I ticular objection fails session after session. from the pressure of public business. I evitable that members of Congress sho general be less interested in District affair in those more interesting to their constitue matters of national concern; but Pre Roosevelt has more than once emphasiz national importance of everything affecti capital. In his message of last December voted an unprecedented amount of atten the needs of Washington, recommending ticular the creation of a commission on h and health conditions; and in January cial message called the attention of Cong the necessity of a new incorporation law i District, which was promptly passed. P this may be taken as a good omen for t ture. Washington is to be the most be city in the world, and there are those who w rest content until it is a model city in all re

HE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER ROOSEVELT.

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW.

President of the United States, as every e knows who has read the Constitution intry, is commander-in-chief of the army r. He is also the head of an organized civil servants, far outnumbering our military and naval forces,—a body unthe Constitution, since the very possiits existence was undreamed of by the of the republic. There are about two and eighty thousand of these men and rho toil daily in Uncle Sam's vineyard, are as truly the nation's servants as are ers and sailors who fight its battles. them are some whose lives are by no cking in the heroic,—some whose devoluty is not less noble because their serbeen rendered without trumpet-andcompaniment.

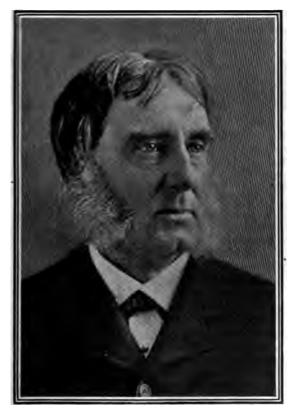
A CIVIL-SERVICE PRESIDENT.

o disparagement of the military arm of ernment to acknowledge that without arm it would be powerless, and espea democracy like ours it would seem to t an axiom of successful administration executive civil service should be as ly organized and trained to as high a f efficiency as the military or naval Yet it is only a short span of years s truth began to be recognized by our ent as a principle of conduct. Men hardly gray can recall the time when y every salaried position on the Govs roster, from the department secretarywn to the jobs of the messengers and en in the corridors of the big Washingbuildings, was regarded as the legitit of the place-hunter. In those days e not esteemed for what they knew 10 Government's work. It was not necessary that a President should be with the affairs of one or more of the 3 departments. How many Presidents ered office with any personal knowledge of departmental business? For our ts we chose military heroes, Congress-'favorite sons" of States,—never men zed in the actual executive business at ton. The fact is, that Theodore Roosee first occupant of the Presidential chair come to the office equipped with intimate knowledge, based on personal experience, of the practical workings of the great governmental machine. Some of the best years of his life had been given to the cause of civil-service reform,—not as an agitator on the outside, but as a practical administrator on the inside, holding the important post of president of the Civil Service Commission, facing grave problems of organization and method, of which the doctrinaire reformer had little conception, and gaining through it all an experience that has proved a valuable asset in the still broader responsibilities of the Presidency. That experience, supplemented as it was by his term of office as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, familiarized Mr. Roosevelt with the routine of executive business, so that now, as the head of the whole governmental system, his relation to the personnel may be likened to that sustained by an army's commander to the subordinate officers in successive gradations of rank through which he has himself risen.

It is only natural, then, that those who are working for the improvement of the national civil service should count on the Roosevelt administration as an active and vigilant ally. We have a President in office who knows as well as a man in his position can know what the system is and how it works,—its merits and its defects. Its problems and its difficulties he has made his own. He has had a hand in reforming its abuses. and more than once he has come to its defense when it was set upon by powerful enemies. Perhaps the inauguration of a "civil-service President" marks an appropriate time for a rapid survey of the conditions under which the government's work is performed by its army of civil servants. (hanges more far-reaching, possibly, than the American public suspects, have within a few years so transformed those conditions that government employment in Washington and elsewhere now presents wholly new phases. Moreover, most of the discussion of the subject heretofore has been confined to the political or theoretical aspects of the situation, to the neglect of certain more concretely human aspects.

THE CHANGES OF TWENTY YEARS.

When Mr. James Bryce wrote "The American Commonwealth" he did not think it worth while to include a chapter on the public service, as he would almost remain that lone in writing a similar treater in any fithe European states; for the property of the European states; for the property of the toness of the treatmental employment, with a level of the land. Its rewards were treatment of the land. Its rewards were treatment of the land. Its rewards were treatment of the land of the coming and gring if Presidents. Senators, and Represent gring if Presidents. Senators, and Represents



HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

(Head of the first Civil Service Commission, appointed by President Grant.)

sentatives. To the great body of our citizenship, the whole hostess signified nothing more than a mad scram be excepted in years, for place and pelf. The Governous and not impressed the national in agination of the office of the Every job at Washington was be even to be a sheared. Every office-holder was regarded to be a sheared who held his place only by the favor of some other spoilsman. Every office-holder was regularly and openly assessed a considerable part of his salary for campaign expenses at every election. Moreover, he was expected to neglect his

official duties at election time and devote energies to electioneering for his party, wonder that under such conditions the that "public office is a public trust" merely an empty platitude!

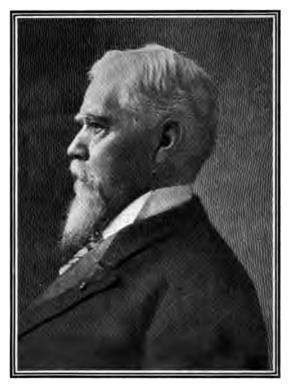
This state of affairs had developed gr during the first century of the Republi and it was not to be radically altered in Some of the attendant evils are still v Yet it requires but a brief sojourn at tional capital to convince one that the situation, as respects office-holding and a of public employment, is very different from what it was, for example, when I' Garfield took office and virtually sacriflife to the spoils demon. One now finds service of the Government hundreds of sity-trained men who have entered on of advancement in the public service the attractiveness with academic careers. I more, thousands of the purely clerical ; in the departments are filled by men and who in training and equipment for their would do credit to the best-managed houses in the land.

WHAT THE LAW OF 1883 SOUGHT TO ACC

An inquirer seeking a reason for th formation (and it is nothing less) in th tions affecting public employment in Wa and throughout the United States will that the chief cause is to be found in th tion of the Civil Service Act of 1883, kr some years after its passage as the Pendle in recognition of the fact that it was fati the venerable Democratic Senator from Θ passage of this law was the most effecti ever dealt at the spoils system in this Yet its immediate results gave hatle pr the increasing potency which has develop each successive administration since that dent Arthur, when its machinery was se tion. In brief, the law provided for the ment of three commissioners, not more t of whom should be adherents of the san cal party, and made it the duty of the sion to aid the President in preparing rules for the government of the civil ser was required that these rules should among other things, for open competitive inations for testing the fitness of applic the classified service; that appointment be made from among those passing that inations with highest grades : that such. ments should be apportioned in the dept at Washington among the States and Ter that there should be an appointment a tion before absolute appointment, and 1 icial authority to coerce the political actly person or body should be absolutely i. Provision was also made in the act tigations touching the enforcement of and a penalty of fine or imprisonment, was imposed for the solicitation by any the service of the United States of ions to be used for political purposes is in such service, or the collection of ributions by any person in any governding.

E MEN WHO ENFORCED THE LAW.

is we look back to-day upon the imffects of the early enforcement of this e administrations of President Arthur ident Cleveland, it is hard to under-7 such an outcry should have been made it the time, or why it should have been revolutionary in principle. Only foursand places were at first included in the service. This number was increased during the first Cleveland adminisnd more extensively in the Harrison ation, the second Cleveland administrathe administrations of Presidents Mcid Roosevelt, until at the present time n one-half of the total federal civil the country, or, to be exact, 154,093 are classified subject to competitive ex-1 under the civil-service rules. In other ere are eleven times as many persons owe their appointments in the civil the operation of competitive tests as uded within the scope of the rules when ission first set them in operation. More 000 persons were examined last year, 103,718 passed, and 50,830 received apts. It has been found necessary to dicountry into thirteen districts for the of conducting examinations. Such an is this could not have been achieved had vstem itself, and its administration as mended themselves to Congress and to of departments at Washington. An it or lukewarm board of commissioners any time during the past twenty-two e practically nullified the law and de-3 whole purpose, but the country has unate in the character of the men who ed as Civil Service Commissioners. Bewith George William Curtis, who de-English mission in order to take the w of the first Civil Service Commission s administration, under an earlier law, who have served the Government's inthis important office have set excellent of patriotism and devotion to public



GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.
(President of the Civil Service Commission.)

duty. The commission has had Democratic presidents under Republican administrations, and Republican presidents under Democratic administrations. Some of its members have been intense partisans, and yet no charge of pernicious political activity has ever been laid at the commission's door.

During President Harrison's administration, and in the first half of President Cleveland's second administration, the president of the commission was Theodore Roosevelt. He was a Northern Republican, and he had as associates on the commission two Southern Democrats. ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, and the late John R. Procter, the former State geologist of Kentucky. Mr. Roosevelt has himself said of his associates, both of whom had served in the Confederate army, that "it would be impossible for any one to desire as associates two men with higher ideals of duty, or more resolute in their adherence to those ideals." In the same connection, Mr. Roosevelt has declared that "in all the dealings of the commission in those years, there was no single instance wherein the politics of any person or the political significance of any action was so much as taken into accoup* se." Other commissioners of ability and eminence who succeeded Roosevelt were the Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, and the Hon. James R. Garrield of Ohio, now Commissioner of Corporations. The president of the commission at the present time is Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, a lifeling Democrat, and with him are associated the H. a. Aford W. Cooley, of New York, and

the Hon. Henry F. Grange of Minneso. tal beti. Republicans. The secretary of the commission, Mr. John T. Doyle, has held his present position throughout the commission's history. from the time when the entire effects and archives of the office were transported from one Washington building to another in an ordinary pushcart. until to-day, when an entire five-story building is inadequate for the work of the bu-



MR. JOHN T. DOYLE.

(Secretary of the Civil Service
Commission since its organ-

reau. The present chief examiner of the commission, Mr. Frank M. Kiggins, served an apprenticeship at departmental duties before his connection with the commission, and is familiar with the examination problem in its most practical phases. The same thing is true of other members of the examining staff.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS OUT IN PRACTICE.

This matter of the commission's personnel is important in any consideration of the improvement and reform of the civil service. All the officials of the commission, from the beginning. seem to have been animated with a desire not merely to enforce the letter of the law, but to do everything possible to make it effective in the broadest sense. A continual campaign of popular education has been necessary in order to make the great outside public understand that its own interests were cared for and guarded by the commission, while, at the same time, no little persuasion was necessary in the early years in order to bring about the hearty cooperation of the heads of departments and the bureau chiefs. After more than a score of years of enforcement, it is the all but unanimous conclusion that the law has vindicated itself and has amply justified its enactment. No head of a government department would to-day be willing to go back to the conditions of 1880, even

if the law were to be repealed to-morro quite probable that in the event of such the first action taken in most of the department would be the establishment of a system petitive tests based on the examination conducted by the Civil Service Commisshould not, however, be inferred that if of all the executive departments and are unanimous in approval of examination As a bureau chief said to the writer a ic ago. "The examinations do not in eve form the best test. All that can be them is that for the purpose intended, apto the great mass of clerical positions in ington, no better means has been devi securing a fair competitive test.

EXAMINATIONS MADE PRACTICAL.

Still, as the system has developed w years, the practicality of the examination steadily gained, and the best proof of t eral usefulness of the system is to be fo the fact that it brings to the various depa. the types of candidates most desired. Th of the scientific bureaus in Washington be the first to resent any failure on the the commission to supply desirable mate positions in their specialties. The fact under the workings of the examination specialists are continually coming to Wasl and receiving appointments in one part other of the service, who represent the trained intellects available in the country particular lines. Perhaps it is not fully stood outside of Washington to how great tent the departments themselves now hand the framing of examination questi these technical positions. Recognizing that the department itself is the best i the qualifications required for appointed character, the Civil Service Commission wisely sought the active cooperation of partments in the framing of examination tions. It is decided, for example, that retary of Agriculture desires to call ington for the government service a mai in the study of noxious plant growths. partment itself knows better than any possibly can what are the particular tions demanded in this position. At f time, it is for the interest of the det that the spirit of the law should be ! served, since better qualifications can i cases be secured through competition the wise. The Civil Service Commission is by the department that it is desired to vacancy in question, and the commissi ceeds to request the department to sugge

be used in the competitive examination is advertised to be held.

X HUNDRED DISTINCT EXAMINATIONS.

commission itself conducts at the present fore than six hundred different kinds of ations, and it is not to be supposed that miners, unaided, can cover this entire the satisfaction of the departments. In se which we are considering, the Agricullepartment frames its questions and subiem to the commission; the examination by the commission, and in due time the of the successful candidates are sent to artment, which then makes its own selecone name from three. If the department entire management of the matter in its ands, it is difficult to see how it could he test more practical or secure better re-In fact, the methods of the commission matter of examinations, from start to fintend to the most practical results attain-In the preparation of questions, the thing instantly in view is the nature of the duwhich the candidate will be assigned on tment. The whole object of the test is to in the candidate's qualifications for those lar duties. In the case of the special al positions to which reference has been the difficulty experienced by an outside er in comprehending the nature of these duties is overcome by reference of the matter to the authorities directly con-Thus, the whole object of the law is



the department attains its end, the can-

COMMISSIONER HENRY F. GREENE

didates are subjected to the fairest possible tests, and the general good of the service is promoted.

TESTS FOR MECHANICAL AND EXPERT POSITIONS.

Turning from these positions, in which the highest form of technical ability is required, to the far more numerous places for which certain specific, practical tests are necessary, we find



COMMISSIONER ALFORD W. COOLEY.

that the commission has steadily increased the efficiency of its examination system. The public has sometimes been led to suppose that persons applying for mechanical positions are subjected to purely literary tests. Nothing could be further from the truth. In examinations in mechanical trades, the subjects considered are not educational tests at all, but simply age, physical condition, and experience, the relative weights of which (on a scale of 100) are as follows: age, 20; physical condition, 20; experience, 60. Then, too, in classes of positions requiring expert knowledge of some particular trade or calling, the tests applied are of the most practical character. Take, for example, the examination of local and assistant inspectors of hulls, under the Steamboat Inspection Service. Here the relative weights of subjects, on a scale of 100, are: letter-writing, 10: arithmetic (comprising problems in common and decimal fractions, mensuration, and square root), 10; hull construction (comprising questions relative to the construction and strength of wood and iron hulls of vessels,



THE LATE JOHN R. PROCTER.
(President of the Civil Service Commission, 1885-1903.)

and a description of the various parts and method of joining same), 30; pilot rules and inland navigation, 20; knowledge of lifeboats and liferafts, 10; experience, 20. The criticisms of the examinations that were made in the early days of the commission have vanished before every thoroughgoing investigation into the scope and character of the questions themselves.

THE CASE OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The best answer to such criticisms, however, is to be found in the actual results produced by the system. As to these results, the men directly in charge of the departments and bureaus affected are, of course, best qualified to speak. Going back a few years, one of the most striking instances of the effect of civil-service examinations on the standards of government employment is the notable improvement in the efficiency of the railway mail service as recorded from year to year in the official reports. It will be remembered that this important branch of the Post Office, after having been the football of both political parties for many years, was brought under the classified civil service during President Harrison's administration, in the year 1889. Prior to that time, Republican clerks had been turned out he a Democratic administration, and. in the early months of President Harriso publican administration, a large number o ocratic clerks had in turn been dismissed whole service was utterly demoralized, probably reached at that time the lower of efficiency in its history. It was some i after the introduction of entrance examin before the resulting change in the chara the appointees began to make itself felt general efficiency of the service. After: however, a marked improvement was note in the opinion of those best qualified to the advance was attributable mainly, wholly, to the application of the civiltests. For the fiscal year ended June 30. the errors in distribution committed by r mail clerks amounted to the enormous to 2,769,245. This meant that 2,834 pieces (matter were correctly handled to each en closed. Within the next twelve month number of errors had greatly decreased, a number of pieces correctly handled to each was found to be 4,261. Thereafter there steady decrease in the number of errors the year 1898, when the number of error fallen below a million, and the number of rect" pieces to each error was 11,960, the est number ever reached by the service. that time the efficiency has been maintain a relatively high level, the number of c pieces to each error never falling below 1 and in 1904 exceeding 11,000. The sum whole matter is that in 1890, when the e the spoils system were still rife in the # mail service, the clerks made an error to 2,800 pieces of mail that they handled; in recent years, the system, being mann appointees chosen under the civil-service the ratio of errors is one to every 11,000. is a concrete case, in which every citizen cerned, and it invites the attention of business man who is interested in secur high a state of efficiency in government v has been attained by private enterprise.

GENERAL GAINS IN ECONOMY AND EFFIC

For obvious reasons, it has not been a matter to apply tests of this kind to the farious bureaus which make up the recivil service. The main difficulty is the features of the arbitrary classification of ships, which was made more than fifty yeastill survive. In most of the Government there is a failure to observe a logical dividuties. Thus, a \$1,400 clerk will be four forming work of precisely the same chant that performed by a \$1,200 clerk. Frequelerk promoted from \$1,200 to \$1,400 dos

me work after his promotion that he did All this confusion in the system makes lt to apply any general test showing how ency of a bureau or department has been by the operation of the civil-service law. cials of the Treasury Department will however, that in the customs service ere has been an actual saving in the f salaries, of at least 10 per cent. This ean an annual saving to the Government ss than two million dollars. Some years as estimated that altogether ten million ras saved to the Government in the vapartments through the operation of the he reduction in the required number of and the increased efficiency of the new ea. If this statement was justified when made, the saving to-day must be far since many thousand offices have been) the classified service within the last few That public opinion in the country at is been favorably impressed by these ssons is shown by the agitations in vaates and cities for local systems similar iple and method to the federal civil-seriblishment.

THE PAY FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

ard to the compensation for government atelligent observation will probably conepigrammatic statement in the newsitticism that has lately gone the rounds. fect that the pay is small for some pubals, but that some public officials are small pay. As a rule, the lower positions in srnment service are paid more, and the positions less, than in private business. of the offices advancement is slower, but artly compensated for by the fact that is higher on the whole in the earlier A man who has worked ten years for am will probably have had a gross inbout equal to what a man of similar , working the same length of time, would beived from a railroad company. At the salary would have been better than the man's, but the latter in all likelihood ave caught up with him and outstripped the ten-year period. In the long run, ms up with the other. This statement to the general departmental positions in

g professional and scientific men of spelifications are started on salaries correg pretty closely on the average with the of "instructors" on college and univerulties. The government man has no cation in the year corresponding with that of the college professor. Furthermore, he is held more closely to the observation of office hours. Washington, however, has many attractions for this type of worker. He meets many men of his own degree of education and of similar aspirations, and in not a few cases scientific men, who have proved themselves capable investigators, have been put in responsible positions, where they virtually direct the work of many subordinates, and control the expenditure of considerable funds in the interest of scientific research. A few such men in Washington have undoubtedly attained such positions far more rapidly than would have been possible on any university faculty.

Washington offers further advantages to young men of promise who succeed in passing the examinations and obtain places in the departments. There are excellent law and medical schools in the city which accommodate their programmes of lectures to the department hours. It is quite the usual thing for young department clerks to pursue a three-year course of instruction, obtain degrees in law and medicine, and then resign their clerkships to embark upon professional careers. But this is by no means the whole purpose of such institutions as the George Washington University, which, under the vigorous administration of President Needham and Dean Tucker, of the Schools of Law, Jurisprudence, and Diplomacy, is making a serious and promising effort to provide courses of instruction that will actually qualify students to fill important posts, especially in the State Department, for which no other university makes systematic provision. There is an increasing number of positions in the departments, notably in the newly organized Department of Commerce and Labor. in which a sound knowledge of the law in one or more branches is a part of the qualifications required. A man entering on an ordinary clerkship may, by three or four years of study at the law school, qualify himself for one of these semitechnical legal positions. Such a man may reasonably expect quite as good an income in the form of a government salary as the average young lawyer gets in the early years of a private practice. As a life career, on the other hand, government work, it must be admitted, is less alluring to the young man of ambition. All the higher positions in the service are notoriously ill-paid. It is not at all unusual to find in Washington officials of long experience and the most thorough equipment, controlling the disbursement of many thousands of the dollars, holding places of and receiving a

less. In a

compensating advantages, but in the general run of departmental positions, it is hard to discern any rewards at the top that are really worth striving for from the bottom. Most of the plums are on the lower branches of the tree.

FACTS ABOUT THE PERSONNEL.

A great mass of information about the executive civil service, much of which it is impossible even to summarize in a magazine article, has recently been collected and published in Census Bulletin No. 12, by the Bureau of the Census. From the data thus compiled, it appears that of the 271,169 officers and employees in the service on June 30, 1903, 25,810 were employed within the District of Columbia, of which number 20,813 were included in the competitive class. The total number in the competitive class outside the District of Columbia at that time was 113,716. It also appears from these statistics that the ratio of men and women employed in Washington is 2.73 to 1, that outside of Washington it is 18.36 to 1, and that in the entire service it is 10.29 to 1. From the tabulation of salaries, excluding those classes of employees receiving less than \$720 a year, and also those receiving more than \$2,500 a year (most of whom are Presidential appointments), the approximate average annual salary of the Washington employee is \$1,212, of those employed outside of Washington, \$1,010, and of the entire service, \$1,053. It is found that the average periods of service of employees were 10.55 years in Washington, 6.38 elsewhere, and 7.10 years in the entire service. In Washington, 5.54 per cent. of the employees have served more than thirty years, while in the entire service the percentage is only 1.97. A comparison of the length of service of employees in the executive service with that of the employees of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, revealed the fact that the government service contains a larger proportion of employees who have served over ten and less than twenty years; but, of those who served a longer period, the railroad companies can show a larger proportion.

As to the geographical distribution of government employees, the Eastern and central States of the Union are more fully represented than any other sections of the country among those who take examinations and receive appointments in the service. While Mr. Roosevelt was a Civil Service Commissioner, he made strenuous efforts to fill the quotas of the Southern States, which had long been far behind the North and West in this regard. Much of the old prejudice against the administration of the law was overcome by Mr. Roosevelt's efforts, and

it is believed that Southern young men and women are no longer deterred from entering the examinations by any feeling that they will fail to receive fair treatment. Nevertheless the South is still backward in this respect, and the reason assigned by those who have given the matter special attention is that for the majority of Southern youth the opportunities for securing the kind of training necessary for a successful candidate in the examinations are relatively inferior to those possessed by young people in the North and West. Stenography and typewriting are almost invariably demanded at the present time as qualifications for a Washington clerkship. Throughout the Northern States, the facilities for qualifying in these branches have greatly multiplied within a few years, so that it is now possible for a young man or a young woman, even in the rural districts of Eastern or middle Western States, to secure a fair training in stenography and typewriting. This, however, is still impossible in large regions of the South.

THE MORAL CHARACTER OF APPOINTEES.

A few months ago, the statement was care lessly made in an American magazine, that not five hundred of the Washington office-holders looked upon their offices as sacred trusts to the people. The author of the statement declared that public opinion among the civil-service employees regarded as clear gain anything that could be gotten out of the Government, whether an hour's time or a railroad pass for betraying the Government's interest under the care of the employees. Against such cheap and wholesale charges should be arrayed the undoubted consensus of opinion among those who have frequent business dealings with the departments, as well as among many disinterested observers in Washington who have had opportunities to study the facts that the average government employee is neither more nor less moral than the average man or woman employed in private business in any of our American cities. It will be recalled that in the post-office scandals of the past few years, the officials indicted have in every instance been political appointees; not one of the employees in the classified service has been found guilty of any form of corruption. The Government requires of all applicants for positions in its service just such indersement of character as would be demanded by the head of any business house. It would be as reasonable to make wholesale charges of dishonesty against 98 per cent. of the employees of the New York Central Railroad Company, as to make such charges against 98 per cent. of Washington officialdom.

THE POST OFFICE: ITS FACTS AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

NCLE SAM meets his folks face to face at the post office. It is the post which is each citizen, who may have no other ions with his government in mind, into touch with the United States. The United is Post Office Department is the largest businessate world. In the year ending June 30, it transmitted through 71,131 post offices eximately 9,500,000,000 pieces of postal er, an average of 115 to each man, woman, child in the country, received from all ites \$143,582,624, and paid out \$152,362,116, ing a deficit of \$8,779,492 to be paid from the country.

e British Post Office, in the year ending sh 31, 1904, transmitted through 22,850 offices 4,300,000,000 postal pieces, an average Il to each person in the United Kingdom, ved from postal (exclusive of telegraph) sernot including \$1,300,000 estimated service ther departments of the government, \$77,-100, and paid out \$55,500,000, leaving a t of \$22,000,000 in reduction of taxes. The nan Post Office, including Wurtemberg and ria, which have separately administered I systems, transmits yearly through 38,000 offices approximately 6,200,000,000 postal s, an average of 107 per person, receives oximately \$125,000,000, and pays out \$110,-100, yielding a profit of nearly \$15,000,000. Uncle Sam must send a letter 2,800 miles ie crow flies, or over 3,000 miles as the goes, from corner to corner of his big try, while the greatest distance within the 1an Empire is under 850 miles, and in Great in from Land's End to John o' Groat's se, within 600 miles, or less than the 630 from our commercial center, New York, ir center of population, now within a few of Columbus, Ind.

EARLY POSTS.

e post, so called from the posts (from posiplaced) set along Roman roads to mark points e couriers were to be ready for dispatches, modern institution only in its wonderful lar development. Henry VIII, had a masf posts; Charles I, made letter-carrying a government monopoly at from twopence to sixpence in England, according to distance, eightpence to Scotland, and ninepence to Ireland; and so early as 1680 a "penny post" served London. Queen Anne instituted a general post office at London, and included among the chief offices one in New York and others in America. The colonies had themselves, however, established posts in the seventeenth century, the General Court of Massachusetts having ordained in 1639 that "Richard Fairbanks his house in Boston" should be the place for all letters "brought from beyond the seas or to be sent thither," "provided that no man shall be compelled to bring his letters thither except he please;" and a monthly post was established between New York and Boston in 1672. Virginia required each planter to convey dispatches from his plantation to the next, and in 1692 a Virginian, Thomas Neale, was appointed by letters patent from William and Mary to establish post offices in America, becoming thus the first general postmaster for the colonies. Benjamin Franklin was appointed in 1737 postmaster of Philadelphia, and in 1753 was commissioned jointly with William Hunter as Deputy Postmaster General for the colonies, whereupon he organized a penny post in Philadelphia, visited every post office then established in the colonies except that at Charleston, S. C., and by 1774 was able to report a yearly profit of £3,000 for the royal exchequer. In that year his obnoxious patriotism caused his removal by the king, whereupon the American patriots took care that the king should get neither their letters nor their pence, by using private expresses.

The Continental Congress, the next year, made Mr. Franklin its Postmaster General, and gave him authority to establish posts from Falmouth, Me., to Savannah, Ga. When President Washington, in 1789, appointed Samuel Osgood the first Postmaster General of the United States, there were but 75 post offices all told, which number was increased to 195 in 1792. In that year the rates for letters were fixed at from six cents for 30 miles up to twenty-five cents for 450 miles and over,—rates so high that again private expresses were largely utilized until lower rates were established in 1845, resulting from Rowland Hill's reform in England.

ROWLAND HILL'S POSTAL REFORM.

The rates in England had been increased to four pence for 15 miles and up to seventeen pence for 700 miles and over. But in the year of Victoria's accession, that genius of the posts, Rowland Hill, suggested his plan of postal reform, and in 1840 the postage stamp and the "penny post" came into full effect. Weight instead of distance was made the postal standard,



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THE PENNY POSTMAN.
(Original sketch by W. M. Thackeray.)

and the penny postage stamp prepaid a letter, weighing not over half an ounce, anywhere in the United Kingdom. Thackeray sent to his friend Mr. Hill a prophetic caricature of a little cockney postman bowed down under his burden of the penny post,—a sketch which came into the possession of the present writer through the daughter of Sir Rowland Hill and the daughter of Thackeray, and has remained unpublished until now. Thus Rowland Hill, who was afterward knighted in recognition of his great service to the nation, became the founder of the modern postal system, which culminated in the establishment, through the Universal Postal Union, of a uniform postal system throughout the world.

THE POSTAL UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD.

For it is the practical and peaceful post that has realized, in one respect, the dream of a United States of the World. In October, 1874, a postal conference at Berne established an international postal union, including the united states of Europe, our own country, and Egypt, with a central office at Berne, and with provision for a three-yearly conference. In June, 1878. the postal treaty of Paris established a new convention, under the name of the Universal Postal Union, to which almost every country in the world except China has now given its adhesion. All these countries send representatives to the Postal Congress,—a world-parliament, of which the next session will be held in April of this year, at Rome. Under this system an international rate of 5 cents for a letter, the equivalent of 21 pence in England, 20 pfennige in Germany, 25 centimes in France, Italy, etc., and 2 cents for a postal card, or 1 penny in England, 8 pfennige in Germany, and 10 centimes in France, has been established throughout the world, and, in fact, a penny post, or two-cent rate for domestic letters, and a one-cent or halfpenny rate for domestic post-cards, has also been established in most postal countries. A not less remarkable generalization is found in the adoption of green for the one-cent or half-penny stamp, red for the two-cent or penny stamp, and blue for the five-cent or 21-pence foreign-rate stamp.

AN INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP.

A truly international postage stamp, which can be bought in any country and used in any other country of the Postal Union, has

yet to be adopted, difficulties of international accounting having so far been in the way. It is the usual practice that the country of sending includes in its postal revenues stamps sold for international mails, on the theory that there is a fair balance of trade between countries. It has occurred to the writer that a five-cent stamp and a two cent stamp which would fulfill international purposes could be made by adding to the



PROPOSED INTER-NATIONAL LET-TER STAMP.

ordinary form of postage stamp an ungummed coupon about the size of the mileage coupon used on American railroads. This could be detached from the letter by the post office officials, so that the country sending the letter could col-

ations in the non-Turkish languages Turkish. The best-known of the lies is Servet (Joy). It calls itself a rnal, but let it be remembered that politics are only of the kind that Sultan or his censor. Hidamet another daily devoted to news and irs. Its editor, Dr. Ibrahim Refik, arnalist. Ahenk (Majestic) is devoted and commerce. Servetifunoun, an illusty, deals with science, literature, and and has a political supplement where political news that the censor tolerates i. It is edited by Ahmed Ihsan.

es few other Turkish periodicals,—
mmercial, and literary. As we said
eare more publications in foreign lanlished in Turkey than there are in the
liguage. Among these are (in Armemation (Byzantine), edited by Puziant
Arevelk (Orient), a political and literary
rhanty (Messenger), published by DiDjivelikan. Manzoney Ejkiar (Good
another daily. It is edited in both
and Armenian languages. Owing to
y of learning Turkish script, and also
fact that nearly all Armenians under-

stand the language, the Turkish words in the journal are printed in Armenian characters. All the above are Armenian dailies, and among the weeklies in the same tongue we find Masis (Mount Masis), edited by Dicran Arpiarian, in its fifty-first year. Its columns are open to the discussion of politics, science, letters, and art. Arevelian Mamoul (Oriental Press) is a national weekly. It was founded by Dr. Hirand Mamorian. Pure Akin (Pure Source) is devoted to national, political, scientific, and religious affairs. Prof. Hagapoz Djedjian is its editor.

In other languages there are Armonia (Harmony), a Greek daily devoted to literature, commerce, and news. It was established twenty-four years ago. Amalthea (Daybreak) is another Greek daily, which claims to be the oldest Greek paper in Asia Minor. Among the papers published in English, the most important is the Levant Herald, a political paper devoted to the interests of the English-speaking people in Turkey. The Moniteur Orientale (Oriental Monitor), another daily, is printed in the French and English languages. The Courier de Smyrna (Smyrna Courier) and the Journal de Smyrna (Smyrna Journal) are two French dailies.

O. LEONARD.



A FEW OF THE BEST-KNOWN SERVIAN, BULGARIAN, A

tion of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers,"—exclusive of "publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates."

Foreign periodicals were included, and later, publications of institutions of learning, etc. In 1886, this bulk rate was reduced, perhaps as a sop to papers of political power, to 1 cent per pound, a rate below average cost, which reduction further stimulated the Post Office Department to hedge about this second-class rate with restrictive regulations These restrictions were aimed especially against cheap libraries or books issued serially, which the Supreme Court has recently decided may not be classed as periodicals; the "return privilege" accorded to news agents; extravagant numbers of "sample copies;" periodicals from institutions of learning which are really private affairs; and advertising sheets with circulations forced by nominal rates or premiums, such as are published in great numbers at Augusta, Me. The aggregate amount of periodicals mailed free or at pound rates in 1904 was 610,149,073 pounds, or over 305,000 tons.

Unfortunately, in the endeavor to prevent abuses, "such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct "have developed and degenerated into an elaborate and perplexing system of restrictions, now so complex and detailed as to occupy 24 pages of the Postal Rules and Regulations of 1902, arbitrarily applied and resulting in a petty interference with the periodical press comparable only with Russian censorship. This bureaucratic spirit has come to such a pass that well-known periodicals have been "held up" in the post-office for days because a page of illustration or advertisement was slightly shorter or narrower than other pages, and the legitimate business of the country has been subject to incessant annoyances. When President Roosevelt's attention was called to these absurdities, with an apology that such trivialities should be brought before the President of the United States, he expressed with characteristic vigor his regret "that such trivialities should exist to be brought before the President." But even the hands of a President may be tied by red tape, and the appeal found lodgment, as usual, in the pigeonholes of the very official appealed from, the statutory provision that "the Postmaster General shall have the determination of appeals from the action of the several Assistant Postmasters General" being practically a dead letter. The Third Assistant Postmaster General, though pursuing this policy of restriction, says, sensibly,

in his recent report that "it would undoubtedly facilitate the work of the department and subserve the interests of the publishing business if the conditions of admissibility were made to depend upon considerations of a more material and less ideal character, and class and class distinguished only by physical tests."

RATE COMPLEXITIES.

The law itself provides a sevenfold confusion of rates for periodical publications of the second class: first, free to actual subscribers within the county of publication, except through lettercarrier offices; second, at 1 cent a pound to all offices, letter-carrier or otherwise, except the office of publication if that be a letter-carrier office; third, the same rate for weekly publications even at the letter-carrier office of publication; fourth, at 1 cent per copy for "news papers," except weeklies, for delivery by the letter-carrier office of publication; fifth, at 1 cent per copy for other periodicals within two ounces in weight for delivery by the letter-carrier office of publication; sixth, at 2 cents a copy for the same exceeding two ounces in weight,all these six rates applying to publisher or news agent only; a seventh rate of 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof being payable under all these circumstances by the public for "second-class" periodicals, though for other printed matter the rate is 8 cents per pound.

The contradictory result is that weeklies print ed in New York will be delivered in New York, San Francisco, or elsewhere for a cent a pound; that any other periodical published in New York will be delivered in San Francisco or anywhere except New York for 1 cent a pound, but in New York, if a "newspaper," must pay 1 cent for a copy of any weight, or if not a weekly or a "newspaper," I cent a copy under two ounces. or 2 cents a copy thereover. These complexities, which probably are not paralleled in any postal system in the world, are the direct result of haphazard and piecemeal legislation. .. This multiform classification rate," says the Third Assistant Postmaster General, "is a relic of the days when the postal business was in a more or less primitive state. In this day of business methods. in government service the lack of business simplicity and uniformity is keenly felt." As free county circulation is now of diminishing importance, a simple uniform system might include all regular periodicals formally registered in the second class at the rate of 1 cent per pound to all regular subscribers, and 2 cents per pound for all other copies; or at the rate of 1 cent per pound except for delivery by carrier, which should be at 2 cents per pound.

THE PARCELS POST.

parcels post" has been a chief lack of our ystem. In Great Britain, a parcel up to et in length may be sent for threepence, or for one pound or less, and a penny, or 2 or each additional pound, making thirteen or 26 cents, for the maximum weight of ids. The presence in the Senate of the States, as Senators from New York, of irman of its greatest railroad corporation president of an express company, is cited cs as indicating a reason why the Post Department is not authorized by the law n better rates from railroads and to comth express companies in sending parcels. 1878 there has been no reduction in the ovided by law for railroad transportation s, which figures out, per ton-mile, \$1.17 nimum of 200 pounds per day, 18.7 cents ly average of 5,000 pounds, and 5.8 cents additional 2,000 pounds average; though ess company will carry for other patrons red pounds a thousand miles for \$3.50, cents per ton-mile (involving scarcely at payment for railroad transportation), railroads themselves carry a hundred of freight a thousand miles for from \$1 35 cents, being from 2 cents down to .7 r ton-mile. A passenger is individually l and 100 pounds of baggage individually l at the mileage rate of 2 cents per mile, ent to 16 cents per ton-mile, while comare carried as low as $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a mile, or 4 er ton-mile. These figures suggest the i a revision of contracts, which would offset the postal deficit and fully justify ke possible a proper parcels post.

e is now pending in Congress a bill propy the Postal Progress League, establisharcels post at the rate of 1 cent for each unces, 5 cents for a single pound, and 2 or each additional pound, making a maxif 25 cents for an 11-pound parcel. The parcels post insures a parcel up to \$10 charge, and for a registration fee of 4 p to \$25, with 2 cents additional fee for 10 up to \$600; and in some countries as may be mailed (C. O. D. for an addiee, the valuation being collected and rethrough the post office.

proposed consolidation of third and fourth atter into a new third class at 1 cent for ices, or 8 cents per pound, would furnish stic parcels post to the limit of four and the objection that the cost of the 3,000 miles of land transportation in intry would involve loss on heavier par-

cels might be obviated by the adoption of a zone system corresponding to the standard time zones. under which a single rate might prepay within a single zone or between two adjacent zones; a once-and-a-half rate to a third zone, and a double rate to a fourth zone; so that a parcel might be sent from New York to Chicago for 8 cents, to Denver for 12 cents, and to San Francisco for 16 cents, a pound.

We have for some time had parcels-post arrangements with Mexico, the West Indies, and certain Central and South American states, and with Newfoundland, New Zealand, and Hongkong at a price of 12 cents per pound (to Chile and Bolivia, 20 cents). A parcels post with Germany has been experimentally established, and the arrangement with the American Express Company, to which the British Government was driven by the attitude of the United States, will presently be replaced by parcels-post arrangements with Great Britain and France. To all the countries of the Postal Union, an American may send commercial papers for 5 cents for the first ten ounces and 1 cent for each additional two ounces, being 8 cents per pound, and samples of merchandise at 2 cents for the first four ounces and 1 cent for each additional two ounces, being also 8 cents per pound.

FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE.

The city free-delivery system, established in 1863, is now extended to 1,100 letter-carrier post offices, and the special-delivery system, established in 1885, by which the special-delivery 10-cent stamp insures immediate delivery by messenger, is now in use at all post offices. But the great boon to the country has been the rural free-delivery service (described and illustrated in this magazine for January, 1903), which, with the electric trolley, the telephone, the telegraph, and the traveling library, has done so much to relieve the isolation of that third of our population connected with agricultural pursuits, and to bring to them the comforts and conveniences of city life. This service, which began experimentally in 1897 with 44 routes and an appropriation of \$40,000, has increased until in 1904 there were 24,566 routes, in every State of the Union, delivering over 900,000,000 pieces of mail matter, at a cost of \$12,640,070, or about 11 cents each. This cost is more than the receipts from such matter, and in itself exceeds the postal deficit, but its value to the community is such as to render it one of the best investments that the post office can make, if any service whatever is to be conducted below cost.

The proposal of last year to prohibit rural carriers from carrying merchandise has been wisely

replaced this year by a recommendation for a low postage rate on packages not exceeding five pounds in weight mailed from a local post office for delivery on a rural-delivery route from the same office. to be paid by a special stamp at three cents per pound or fraction thereof. An even rate of one cent for four ounces might be more in line with other postal rates and of greater convenience to the people. The new plan will be of further benefit to the rural community, and though for some years there will be an increase of expense over return, the growth of rural population and this new source of revenue may be

expected to make the rural free-delivery system almost if not quite self-sustaining, and its full development may prove a chief credit of the present administration. An additional convenience has been suggested, by the use of a special telephone stamp which would authorize a rural postmaster to telephone a message to any telephone subscriber.

The registry service (first authorized by Congress in 1855), for a fee of 8 cents in addition to regular postage, prepaid with ordi-



DELIVERY AND COLLECTION BOXES AT CROSS-ROADS.

nary stamps, insures the registration of a le at each point of its journey, a receipt to sender and one from the addressee, and intance up to \$25 value. Post office money ordefirst in use in 1865, can now be obtained at 35,094 money-order offices for payment at a specified money-order office, for from 3 ce within \$2.50 to 30 cents for \$100, these recovering also Hawaii. Porto Rico, the Philipp Islands, Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, and United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, Chi

PRICE, 2 CENTS FOR PINK BLANK (\$2 LIMIT); 5 CENTS FOR BLUE BLANK (\$5 LIMIT), GOOD AT ANY MONEY POST-OFFICE TO ANY PERSON IF NAMES ARE NOT WRITTEN IN.

PLACE HERE 1-CENT STAMP IF RECEIPT IS ALSO DESIRED.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. POSTAL CHECK.

ON PRESENTATION OF THIS CHECK WITH STAMPS TO STATED AMOUNT AFFIXED ON OTHER SIDE,

PLACE HERE 1-GENT STAMP FOR MAILING.

Postmaster at New York	will pay 3 25 ct
To The Rev	ew of Reviews Co.
To The Reva Sent by John Smith Of New Corners	13 astor Place
Of New Corners. Teras.	new york
The state of the s	U

were issued 50,392,554 domestic, to the amount of \$378,511,407, vernment \$2,089,250 profit.

ROPOSED POSTAL CHECK.

of postal checks, good at any h needed, and might be accome simplest way by the sale of tal-card size, as a red blank costup to a \$2 limit, and a blue 5 cents up to a \$5 limit; the led for the affixing of ordinary ate any desired amount within and to give space for the postissue and of cancellation; the ding for payment to a specified secified post office, or at any post ting in or omitting the specific schecks might be sent by post for) affixed, and a receipt from the rned by the postmaster for an adt stamp affixed. Such blanks, as ary stamps, might be sold by card-delivery routes, if not on city e system would be of large cone people as well as a source of inie to the Government.

EIGN POSTAL FEATURES.

tal systems have gone much furrown in some respects. Great las several other countries, makes poly of its telegraph, at the rate y, or 1 cent per word, address a minimum rate of sixpence, or ach telegram. But the 90,000,000 t in 1904 involved an operating



loss of over £300,000, or \$1,500,000. Great Britain has also recently taken over the telephone service as part of the postal system, but, as in Sweden and other countries, the competitive private systems seem to give more satisfactory results. Postal savings-banks exist throughout Great Britain as well as in other countries, that country having at last report 14,362 postoffice savings-bank offices, with 9,403,852 accounts, aggregating £146,000,000, or over \$700,000,000, an average of \$75 each, on which \$17,000,000 interest was paid during the year. A system of postal annuities and life insurance is connected with the British post-office savingsbanks, but the use of this system at last report was confined to about 2,500 persons in a year, and its chief value seems to have been in keeping down the rates of friendly societies and regular life insurance companies.

Among other foreign features are the "blowpost," or preumatic-tube service for quick delivery, as in Berlin and Paris, -a system less desirable here in these days of the telephone and our special-delivery service. Our own Post Office Department, however, uses pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mail matter between main and branch offices in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis. In France, Italy, and elsewhere, local deliveries are expedited by the use of automobiles. Switzerland has a library post, by which packages can be sent from or to a public library at about three cents for four pounds: and in Italy, the Scandinavian countries, and elsewhere, books may be sent between the officially recognized libraries, for the use of students, free of postage. A bill for a library post at one cent per pound, promoted by the American Library Association, is now before Congress. Belgium has a curious stamp, with a detachable coupon reading, "Not to be delivered on Sunday," which is left on the letter when Sunday delivery is not required, but otherwise detached.

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION.

The Post Office Department, though it does a wonderful business in the interest of the people, is handicapped by a traditional and bureaucratic internal administration. The Postmaster General, who has been a cabinet officer since 1829, and has a salary of \$8,000 only, is mostly occupied in affixing to unread documents the perfunctory personal signature required by law, and in listening to political applicants, though civil service reform has much mitigated the political misuse of the Post Office. His immediate staff includes First, Second, Third, and Fourth As-



SOME REPRESENTATIVE TURKISH PERIODICALS.

the interests of the Jews. Gutenberg is the official organ of the printers' union. Revista Ideei (Review of Ideas) is the only Radical publication in Roumania at present.

What the people read in Bulgaria should be considered next, because Bulgaria is the next progressive country in the Balkans. There are quite a number of publications in that little country, among which are thirty political papers and a

number of weeklies and monthlies devoted to the arts and sciences. The most popular among the dailies is Vetcherna Poshta (Evening Post), edited by C. C. Shangov, a man of some literary ability and great business foresight. Den (Day) is a daily edited and published by L. Pajanov. This paper indulges in literary departments and translations



AHMED IHSAN.
(Editor of the Screetifunoun, one of the best-known Turk-

ish weeklies.)

from French authors. Novimi (News) is a daily devoted more to news, Dnevnik is one of the Liberal dailies, and Bulgaria is published thrice a week. Zemly Republicantz (Young Republican) is a Republican weekly. Rabotonitchesky Vestnik (Workers' Journal) is a Socialist weekly. Tirgoosky Vestnik (Commercial News) is issued daily, in both German and Bulgarian. Vibatert (Romance) is an Armenian journal of fiction. O.

Parsaglian, its editor and publisher, understands Armenian life.

A glimpse into Servia now. a number of periodicals in Servia. be classified as follows: Theological 2; agricultural, 3; economics, 2; 1 scientific, 3; pedagogy, 3; feminis most important are Delo (Deed), c best literary monthlies; Serbska Ki vian Literary Adviser), and Brancov. cov's Ideas). Brancov Raditovitch w Servian poet in the middle of the century. Then there are Bosanska Vi Nymph) and Proshevtza (National] All these are literary. Spomenik history and folklore. Of dailies, then twenty in the capital alone. Most among them are Samoprava (Anatom) the moderate Radical party-now Odika (Echo), defending the inter pure Radicals; Serbska Zestva (Ser Liberal, and Pravda (Justice), standi interests of the progressive party. sky Glasnik (Trader) is the most set It is the only Servian daily that spondents in nearly every European

There are scores of other magazin pers. Besides those published in country, the Servians publish Glass (Spokesman of Montenegro) at C bravnik at Ragusa, Sroleran (Servian at Agram, Serbsky Vestnik (Servian Herzegovina, and Serbska Stampa (Sei in Bosnia.

Now let us turn to Turkey. T people read very little. There are

GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN WALES.

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.

rvival in Wales began in Cardigan-For a long time past the Welsh had been moved to pray specially for ning of religious life in their midst. Es appears to have been sporadic and In remote country hamlets, in min-

s buried in eys, one man oman would l upon his or o pray that Spirit might out upon the which they itually coniere does not ve been any effort any-; was all inlocal, and nited to the hood. The ie very first f the revival o the tremrance of a ı girl, who, at in a Cardie, was the and testify. ne else will, st say that I Lord Jesus with all my



EVAN ROBERTS.

The leader in the great Welsh revival.)

he pathos and the passion of the avowal in electric shock upon the congregation. Inother rose and made the full surrenhe news spread like wildfire from place at the revival had broken out, and that being ingathered to the Lord. But I was soon to find its focus in a young student of the name of Evan Roberts, abandoned his course at Newcastle carry on the work of the revival t Wales.

lown to South Wales in the middle of to see for myself what was going on. oundly impressed.

ritish Empire," as Admiral Fisher is lof repeating. "floats upon the British ut the British navy steams on Welsh coal. The driving force of all our battleships is hewn from the mines of these Welsh valleys, by the men among whom this remarkable religious awakening has taken place. On Sunday morning, as the slow train crawled down the gloomy valleys—for there was the mirk of coming snow

in the air, and there was no sun in the sky -I could not avoid the obvious and insistent suggestion of the thought that Welsh religious enthusiasm may le destined to impart as compelling an impulse to the churches of the world as Welsh coal supplies to its navies. Nor was the force of the suggestion weakened when, after attending three prolonged services at Mardy, a village of five thousand inhabitants, lying on the other side of Pontypridd, I found the flame of Welsh religious enthusiasm as smokeless as its coal, There are no advertisements, no brass bands. no posters, no huge tents. All the parapher-

nalia of the "got-up job" are conspicuous by their absence. Nor is there any organization, nor a director,—at least none that is visible to human eye. In the crowded chapels they even dispense with instrumental music. On Sunday night no note issued from the organ pipes. There was no need of instruments, for in and around and above and beneath surged the all-pervading thrill and throb of a multitude praying, and singing as they prayed.

The vast congregations were as soberly sane, as orderly, and at least as reverent as any congregation I ever saw beneath the dome of St. Paul's. But it was aflame with a passionate religious enthusiasm, the like of which I have never seen in St. Paul's. Tier above tier from the crowded aisles to the loftiest gallery sat or

SOME RECENT TYPES OF LIFEBOATS.

BY ALFRED GRADENWITZ.

ollowing account of a few of the recently invented lifeboat types is not intended to be exhaustive. ive life-saving devices on the Continent of Europe only are considered by Dr. Gradenwitz. Mention be made in this connection, however, of the gasoline motor tests recently made by the Royal National titution of England. In tests under all conditions of weather and weighting, near the Isle of Wight, if lifeboat, newly equipped with a two-cylinder ten horse-power gasoline motor, gave complete satisfacoat is now being submitted to further tests at Newhaven, in the Channel life-saving service.—EDITOR.]

ary interesting types of lifeboats have tly been tested in Europe. One of st is the invention of a Norwegian. y a life-buoy, designed by Capt. J. id is especially planned to permit the ed who have left the ship to steer ays on the open sea toward a given se to sustain themselves until help aris life-buoy is a hollow sphere, from segment, the surface of which forms has been cut out. The sphere consel plates and has a double bottom; with an anchor, reindeer cushions for n, sails, and all the necessary accesso-



THE DON'T LIFE-BUOY.



THE ENGELHARDT 21-FOOT BOAT, COLLAPSED, BEING LOWERED INTO THE WATER.

ries, as well as sufficient accommodation for a number of passengers and food. Between the two bottoms may be stored about 560 liters of drinking water. An air-pipe traversing the top is fitted with a valve for rapid opening and closing. A manhole cover has been arranged in the top.

Experiments made by the Norwegian Department of Trade, Navigation, and Industry with this buoy gave satisfaction. The buoy, it is true, seems to be more suitable for use on board large freight steamers, as the skill necessary for its handling makes it more fit for use by experienced seamen than by passengers.

The lifeboat invented by Captain Engelhardt, of Copenhagen, Denmark, has been especially designed so as to take up the least possible space. It is unsinkable with its full complement of passengers on board, even if seriously damaged. The boat is readily transported to any part of the ship and can be launched without davits. The boat is collapsible, and two men, or even boys, can in a few seconds extend the sides by simply lifting in the cross beams, and thus convert the boat boat rafts into a lifeboat containing

consists of a strongly constructed pontoon of wood or iron filled with watertight cushions of kapok, which again are placed in water-tight compartments. Kapok is the product of plants growing in Java and Sumatra, which, in addition to a minimum weight, possesses the greatest floating capacity, so as to sustain from thirty to thirty-five times its own weight in water. On this boat-shaped pontoon is placed a super-

structure which can be folded down or erected, the whole being surrounded by a fender, which is also filled with kapok and water-tight cushions. If the collapsed boat be extended, the oars are released, an oval thwart fitted with cross-thwarts slides into position, and other parts drop into their places automatically.

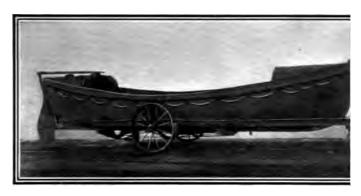
Many exhaustive tests of the boat have been made by English and American authorities, and its stability has been tried from the United States ship Illinois in the open sea during a recent eight months' cruise in the Mediterranean, while in the Boston Navy Yard it was dropped into the sea from a height of 28 feet without



THE ENGELHARDT BOAT EXPANDED, WITH TWENTY-TWO MEN ON BOARD, TESTING ITS STABILITY.

being in any way injured and without the mechanism being disabled.

Another very interesting lifeboat has been invented by Mr. Albert Henry, of the Rochefort (France) Arsenal. In this boat, a movable keel is made use of in conjunction with a set of watertight compartments, and it may be operated by a gasoline motor. The most important features



THE HENRY LIFEBOAT AS TRANSPORTED ON SHORE.

of the craft are its remarkable steadi insubmersibility, both qualities havi proved in a series of very severe tests.

Whereas in the old type of lifeboa keel 650 pounds in weight was fixed to tom about 20 inches below the water has been replaced in the Henry boat tem of sheet-iron pieces projecting f bottom, and to the lower part of which piece of the same weight is attached. leverage of the latter is about 3 feet, it more efficient in keeping the boat st lowering its center of gravity. The c made movable up and down, and enters ber in the bottom automatically wher obstacle is struck by the keel or if t comes ashore; it may, as well, be draw hand, by the aid of a winch. The inst bility of the boat is obtained by means of tight chambers, with light oblique wall food, spare pieces, etc., may be stored. compartments are filled up with kape which can be readily removed. The equipped with sails and oars in additio gasoline motor, which is principally inte facilitate the entering and the leaving o

Though the stability of the boat see quite sufficient to keep it upright in there have been provided means to reshould the hardly possible event occupasizing. To this effect, two large are fitted to the end, which, in case of lying keel upright, would produce suffistability to cause it to assume its normal

A series of interesting tests of this recently been carried out in the harbe Rochelle, in the presence of more that persons, among whom were delegates of life-saving societies. The boat was put a special carriage dropped into the wall a height of 18 feet, and its steadiness submersibility were fully tested.

Turkish. The best-known of the ilies is Servet (Joy). It calls itself a arnal, but let it be remembered that politics are only of the kind that sultan or his censor. Hidamet another daily devoted to news and airs. Its editor, Dr. Ibrahim Refik, urnalist. Ahenk (Majestic) is devoted and commerce. Servetifunoun, an illustly, deals with science, literature, and and has a political supplement where political news that the censor tolerates d. It is edited by Ahmed Ihsan.

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O. LEONARD.



A FEW OF THE BEST-KNOWN SERVIAN, BULGARIAN, AND ROUMANIAN JOURNALS.

had settled all local matters, and there was no Presidential campaign, the vote in November was light.

THE PRIMARIES POPULAR.

There were some horly waged contests for Congress in that year when the primary law was tried for the first rime in the State at large. In the first Michosota District, Congressman Tawney and his opponent joiled 20,467 Regulation votes at the primary and at the general election Tawney's vote was 19 331. In the Seventh District, a time of morred contest brought out 19,576 Republican votes at the primary, and the nominee, A. J. Volstead, received 20,528 votes in November.

Hennepin County, which includes Minneapolis, made its third trial of the primary system last September. The cent med Republican and Democratic vote for Congress in the county was 35,995. At the general election the two nominees received 37,846, and the total vote cast was 42,883. The primary election, therefore, brought out 97 per cent of the combined Republican and Democratic vote, and 84 per cent, of the total vote cast seven weeks later for President.

In the city of Minneapolis, last September, the primary-election vote for mayor amounted to 34,112. The Republican and Democratic candidates at the general election received 36,634 votes. At the primary election there was an expression from 39 per cent, of all the old party voters,—certainly a fair showing of the popular will.

In the rural counties last year, the primary-

ency is expensive, and advertising is the feature. Where the voters cannot has candidates personally, they vote for the consistency of the incumbents, and so far it has impossible to dislodge a single Congress a contest at the primaries. The system is suits in minority nominations. To obviously it is proposed to hold delegate convertions would do away with the evil of paracuses and fractioner contests. The primary in its pure form is only ideal with possible for all the voters to have a plant whelive of the candidates.

THE NEW WISCONSIN LAW.

Wisconsin has been fighting over the principle for six years, and the law just a is more radical than Minnesota's. It applicate officers, and excludes only judges Supreme and District courts and the electric of the State superintendent of pulstruction.

The machinery of Wisconsin law differ Minnesota's in two important features I which were in the original Minneapolis 1899, but were rejected when the State I framed in 1901. In Wisconsin, candidate secure places on the ballot by petition, candidate for a State office one must file tion signed by I per cent, of the voter least six counties. Two per cent, is required a Congressional district, and 3 per cent county or smaller division.

opular vote which adopted it last Noas proof that the voters want to give The bitter State-convention fight of when seven counties sent double dele-Madison, and two Republican tickets in the field, prepared Wisconsin people rect primary. Its passage was a perory for Governor La Follette. The reernor has made it a cardinal doctrine h ever since he opened his fight on the ine. He forced three State convenledge the adoption of a primary law, the State Senate, dominated by his blocked the bill. The third time it passed with the referendum clause, by "Stalwart" members passed the rety for the measure up to the people. e accepted it.

IOW THE PARTY IS ORGANIZED.

ota has had State nominating convenig with the primary law, but Wisconnot need conventions at all, except to gates to the national conventions every Party organization is maintained by I plan, each voting district selecting its at the primary. The chairmen of inct committees constitute the city and mmittees. The State committees are t a meeting of all State and legislative three weeks after the primary. At this six weeks before the general election, a form is also adopted. This plan is enexperiment. The pyramid plan of party committees has been effective in lis, however, ever since the primary dopted.

y-law agitation, like the Australian baleen a great political educator. It is y responsible for the independent spirit ng among the voters. It has bred conmachines, for machine-run conventions, sachine-made candidates. It must be ever, that the main factor in this new t antedates primary-election reform. rom the attempt of large corporate insually railroad companies, to contro' ion through party organizations. In vhen the Populist movement threatene 1 tion of railroad property, the succeas publican party in the Western States tter of life and death to the railroads. tributed heavily to Republican camids, and were the power behind the 1 Republican State administrations. e Democratic party amounted to anyas also a beneficiary. The party manhe old tégime got used to leaning upon the railroads for the sinews of war. As a consequence, they were obliged to look after the interests of the companies in legislation, and even in law enforcement. The Wisconsin organization was hand-in-glove with the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In Iowa, it was the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern. In Minnesota, the Great Northern Railway was the great political power, as it still is in North Dakota. The Rock Island dominated Kansas, and the Burlington was a power in Nebraska.

NEW LEADERS AND NEW ISSUES.

The Populist danger is over, and the menace to railroad interests now comes from within the Republican party. The new force striving for control of the party in the Northwestern States does not assume hostility to the railroads as business interests. It objects, however, to their interference in politics and legislation. It has rallied around various reforms which the railroads do not want. The leaders of the new movement have been called "Populists" by the men of the old régime, and, in fact, they have been supported by the thousands of Populists who have drifted back into the Republican party. They are also backed, as a rule, by the majority sentiment of the party and the people at large, whenever it finds a full expression. Their programme includes measures that fifteen years ago were Populistic, but now are good Republican dogma as elucidated by Roosevelt. The leaders of the new movement have been called demagogues, and few of them are free from a certain tendency to "play to the galleries." However, that charge can be laid against every man who leaves the beaten track, and as long as these men are consistent and keep faith with the people, the charge of demagoguery will not ruin them. They have had to fight prestige, patronage, and campaign funds, and to make an effective stand it has been necessary to capture party organizations, to build up new "machines," and to control patronage. The new machines have sometimes been as tyrannous as the old ones. and the dethroned leaders of the old régime have complained bitterly of "dictatorship" and "gag rule." La Follette, of Wisconsin, has been abused as an autocrat and a tyrant.

THE REVOLT IN MINNESOTA.

Minnesota, however, is not only the pioneer in primary-election reform, but also holds the banner for independent voting. At the last election, out of a total of 322,692 votes, President Roosevelt received a plurality of 161,464, while John A. Johnson, Democratic candidate

frères, and puts in action all his force, all his sentiment, all his energy, to end the sufferings, to end the cries, the tears, the maledictions. He is no longer patient, nor does he wish to be patient, for he sees clearly that it would be a crime on his part to witness the agony of his people without making an effort to withdraw them from the precipice over which their blind patience had precipitated them. He cries, "To arms! Take what is your own!" while Tolstoi advises, "Suffer and ignore the wicked, solely." Here it is that they differ.



FATHER GAPON.

(Leader of the Russian strikers in St. Petersburg talking to one of the workmen.)

It is absolutely impossible for foreigners to bring before themselves the actual condition of the peasant in Russia,—to understand his misery, his long suffering, his patience, and his great, quiet strength.

The Russian peasants say that justice (or God) demands that all human beings should be happy, that they shall have means of enjoying life without doing evil to others and without being oppressed by them. This is the justice so greatly longed for. But, beyond this, Russian peasants are bold enough to believe that they know not only what constitutes truth, but also the means of putting it in massiae here on earth. They

say, for instance, that a good God has crea he gave man with life the right to enj created by him for the benefit of mankind with all its riches, forests and streams,-a to all of us, because it is the work of Go that all that is produced by the hands of to him whose hands have wrought out t product. This is the economic aspect o Russian peasants; as to the moral side, never doing evil to one's neighbor and in his toil. Daily toil does not frighten th borer; he loves the land and values his makes his life pleasanter and more intellig to contemplate the beauties of nature, to solutions of serious questions, to enjoy a science. This is the real Russian peasar the present time he is misunderstood by: for he has not as yet had the opportunity self seen and heard.

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REFORM IN RUSSIA!

How Pobyedonostzev and Prince Mirski by op
effect reforms!—From Kladderadatsch

th Dakota has for years been controlled ll clique in close touch with the Great Railroad, but the progressive element zing for a battle royal next year. If try-election law is adopted this winter, ave the way for an upheaval in that

me independent spirit prevalent in the entioned is also found, in greater or se, in all the territory west from Mich-Vashington, and as far south as Misere the reformer Folk was elected gov-spite of a general triumph for the party. The new sentiment is manivarious ways. By its very nature it impossible to organize it. It is not a force, but it must always be reckoned hen a real issue is presented and thornderstood, the popular will is sure to pred in emphatic fashion.

LEADERS PROFIT BY LESSONS.

Under the influence of this movement, a new school of politicians is arising in the West which will yet be heard from in the nation at large. The cardinal principle of this school is, -be right with the people, free from special interests, and always deal openly and aboveboard. It is clear that the people appreciate this sort of treatment, and that it will win in the long run, rather than the devious ways of the "cute" politician. Another healthy sign is that the railroad and other corporations are taking a higher ground. They have justified their interference in politics on the score of self-defense. Many of them have suffered from double-dealing and blackmail till they are heartily sick. Most railroad officials prefer fair treatment from independent officials rather than special favors from expensive, untrustworthy creatures.

AT THE PEOPLE READ IN THE BALKANS.

points must be remembered when we ak of what the people read in the Balne is that "the people" of that part of do not read very much, and the other he people in the Balkans are not all

ey are not one nation.

ling with what these different peoples appropriate to begin with the country ople read most and where most people imania. There are a few hundred paperiodicals published in Roumania, and the circle of readers is limited, some ave managed to live over a quarter tury. The best of these is Adevarul founded by Alex. Beldimanu, a stanch an and an ardent opponent of foreign This journal was afterward sold to ine Milleman, one of the best journalists mia. To-day, the Adevarul is the best he land. Its editorials and literary des are conducted in the most modern it has done more than any of the other for the elevation of the masses. Uniniverse), another daily paper, should oned next, not perhaps because of its ut because of its popularity. It was by an Italian, G. Cazzavilan, a man business capability but without literary is the most "yellow" of "yellow" full of happenings that never happen, ational to the last degree. The Epoca the most conservative daily, is edited by

N. Filipesen, the man who incited the anti-Semitic riots of 1897. L'Independence Roumain (The Roumanian Independence) represents the interests of the higher classes, and is edited in French. Vionta Nationala (National Will) is the organ of the so-called Liberal party. Tara (Country) is a Conservative daily. Among the publications in foreign languages, we find Patris (Fatherland), a Greek daily; Bukarester Tageblatt (Bucharest Daily Journal), a German daily ; Bukarester Magyar Uysag (Bucharest Hungarian Journal), an Hungarian weekly; Buletino Mensile de Camera Italiana de Arte (Monthly Bulletin of the Italian House of Arts), an Italian monthly publication whose title indicates its purpose, and Der Wahre Hayoetz (True Adviser), a Yiddish

The most noteworthy among the weekly, semimonthly, and monthly publications are Anti-Alcoholul (Anti-Alcohol), a monthly whose title indicates its aims; Balcanul (Balkans), a literary weekly; Belgia Orientului (Belgium of the Orient), and Vesclia (Mirth), humorous weeklies, the former more refined, the latter more popular and unrefined. Convorbiri Literare (Literary Talks), the oldest literary monthly, was founded by Junimea (Youth), a literary society whose members became leaders in the political and in the literary world. Cronica Israelita (Jewish Chronicle) is the weekly organ of the Rou-

manian Zionists.

Egalitatea (Equality), a weekly, is devoted to

frères, and puts in action all his force, all his sentiment, all his energy, to end the sufferings, to end the cries, the tears, the maledictions. He is no longer patient, nor does he wish to be patient, for he sees clearly that it would be a crime on his part to witness the agony of his people without making an effort to withdraw them from the precipice over which their blind patience had precipitated them. He cries, "To arms! Take what is your own!" while Tolstoi advises, "Suffer and ignore the wicked, solely." Here it is that they differ.



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say, for instance, that a good God has created man, that he gave man with life the right to enjoy all that is created by him for the benefit of mankind. So the land, with all its riches, forests and streams,-all this belongs to all of us, because it is the work of God. It follows that all that is produced by the hands of man belongs to him whose hands have wrought out the individual product. This is the economic aspect of truth to the Russian peasants; as to the moral side, it consists in never doing evil to one's neighbor and in aiding him in his toil. Daily toil does not frighten the Russian laborer; he loves the land and values his work, which makes his life pleasanter and more intelligent. He loves to contemplate the beauties of nature, to seek out the solutions of serious questions, to enjoy a tranquil conscience. This is the real Russian peasant; but up to the present time he is misunderstood by all the world, for he has not as yet had the opportunity to make himself seen and heard.

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REFORM IN RUSSIA!

How Pobyedonostzev and Prince Mirski by opposing policies effect reforms!—From Kladderadatsch (Berlin),

Turkish. The best-known of the littles is Servet (Joy). It calls itself a surnal, but let it be remembered that in politics are only of the kind that the Sultan or his censor. Hidamet is another daily devoted to news and stairs. Its editor, Dr. Ibrahim Refik, journalist. Ahenk (Majestic) is devoted in and commerce. Servetifunoum, an illustedly, deals with science, literature, and in, and has a political supplement where is political news that the censor tolerates and. It is edited by Ahmed Ihsan.

I are a few other Turkish periodicals,— Learnmercial, and literary. As we said fore are more publications in foreign lanpublished in Turkey than there are in the language. Among these are (in Armetrantion (Byzantine), edited by Puziant a; Arevelk (Orient), a political and literary Swarhanty (Messenger), published by Diey Djivelikan. Manzoney Fikiar (Good) is another daily. It is edited in both tish and Armenian languages. Owing to culty of learning Turkish script, and also the fact that nearly all Armenians understand the language, the Turkish words in the journal are printed in Armenian characters. All the above are Armenian dailies, and among the weeklies in the same tongue we find Masis (Mount Masis), edited by Dicran Arpiarian, in its fifty-first year. Its columns are open to the discussion of politics, science, letters, and art. Arevelian Mamoul (Oriental Press) is a national weekly. It was founded by Dr. Hirand Mamorian. Pure Akin (Pure Source) is devoted to national, political, scientific, and religious affairs. Prof. Hagapoz Djedjian is its editor.

In other languages there are Armonia (Harmony), a Greek daily devoted to literature, commerce, and news. It was established twenty-four years ago. Amalthea (Daybreak) is another Greek daily, which claims to be the oldest Greek paper in Asia Minor. Among the papers published in English, the most important is the Levant Herald, a political paper devoted to the interests of the English-speaking people in Turkey. The Moniteur Orientale (Oriental Monitor), another daily, is printed in the French and English languages. The Courier de Smyrna (Smyrna Courier) and the Journal de Smyrna (Smyrna Journal) are two French dailies.

O. LEONARD.



A FEW OF THE BEST-KNOWN SERVIAN, BULGARIAN, AND ROUMANIAN JOURNALS.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS THE JAPANESE SEE HI

PRI B to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese. To the editor the President is a man wir, the Japanese view of Fresident Roose- tion, undaunted and brave, and of g Tent as expressed in metropolitan newspapers upon whose shoulders rests the trust of and magazines, had not been altogether favor-These maintaining a liberal or democratic mer i me jimmenples it government had been smirager and income vineming regarding um is in an and internalist whose beliefs and aimmeration ran counter to the traditional points in the American nation. To such journals as these President Roosevelt appealed more forthir is a strendons leader of "mough molets" there is the segmenters experience chief of a great remain. Eren his efforts to a live some of the most dimexions social problems had not been meren 🛎 entreim sincere, bus instead bad been mementy regarded as a political direction inremoved to seem the father of the masses. The american President, some of the Japanese jourme mi mievel ightly harped on the string at temperater to enchant the working class. while he was essentially the "loos" of the capt-The new and to translate liverally, "at it-THE II MOVE AND INC.

A JUST AND ESTABLISHED ASSAULT POLICY.

With the enswire complexity if the diglomade simulation in the mean the policy of Pres-क्ष्मा निर्वाणकार्याः स कार्रिकोशकार्याणः कार्यो केन्न कर्यकार decrease it desse May groved and inly devicable TO CARONIC WIT MAN THEIR THEIR ROOM AND WORK CORNEL. maly the attitude if the mand nation had been tioners and the employers to the server between Brassa and Japan railed forth a chorasof prace up the President. The reflection of Mr. Slove-THE TO THE PRESENTED IN THE TERMS NAMED IN DEFENDED INCOMES OF THE STATE O मध्यानामार्थे हेता अंदायामा अंदा ज नाव करता करता व Which the suppress how almost to a man, mainme toward An Booseven both as a nervice intiving this ar alministrative

and summar in the Telephone before of the The main die nemers if the The state of the s can remaine and Japan immig the past lake renter and immounted design spends the divine il the their letters mitting and dingerstalasse X: LEADING HOLD IN THE PRODUCT IN THE PROBLEMS. कार्यकार प्राप्त के कार कार्यकार्यकार अत्यक

namen of the United States. On the of the magazine appears a recent por President and on the second, his port age of eight and twenty-five. The san contains another article, entitled "The President Roosevelt," contributed by 1 who has established his reputation a lens writer of character sketches. Ac this writer, the popularity of President is lite not so much to his personal chaquality as to his policy, which in fact, the national spirit and tendency of the administrative policy, which he belie secret to the welfare and honor of t can nation, has been consciously or un ly one with the actions of the America

President Reserveit has expended the the Cathei States over the western half of th has entanged the mark equipment of his c has inaugurated imperialism as the guiding republic in its word-investment going a s than the Monroe Portrine. All these policie mency have appeared to the presimminant American matter. The imperations of Rose even is not semiliar to that of the German which is sufficient with the him of the Rome. of the surrection—the firements of sover-Mr. Scowereit's imperalism is based upon th it popular government and aimed as the of the wednes of the people of large. Hi ye sanat year stansoni tom the beincib and precion his has ever been on the ale nace personal effects which are likely from the matter segression of Bussia in t and has been entirely thank to promote comme ests in the line to be feelbaring the open do Spill there was no as the second thereigh of that same description is not a supplement with the Extellection to the Presidency of a rea de sometimes in cosque est aminum Seasa in he e lementary inquience in the mine Lines of he commonly to the some

APRICATED FOR ME BARRETELFS PER

The amoranes in health force term , talenest is great records of admired Special City over 22 milestern CO SECURITE SERVICE PROPERTY TO CO de la che lac. L'amendeux inches

rend toward law. The preference shown may be regarded not only as a proof of tinctive American leaning toward the on which is the main avenue leading into ife, but also as a tribute to the fine equipthe Oxford school of law, which has garded by some Oxford men as the school of its kind in the world. The on of Oxford as a great classical school esponsible, no doubt, for the large nummerican scholars who have elected Latin ek as their subjects. Some of the Amere also making good use of the facilities for the study of history at Oxford. ms, from a statement of the Tribune corent, that the American students have alound, after attending the Oxford Union ening to some of the debates, that the

students at English universities do not learn to "think on their feet," as American students do, in recitation rooms and debating halls. They admit, however, that while the Oxford system may not help to make men fluent in talk, it may promote habits of thought. Under that system the students attend many lectures and have only a single recitation a week. The tutors and literary advisers that surround them direct their reading and soften the asperities of their manners by thoughtful counsel.

Although the Americans have been welcomed at Oxford, the dons make no attempt to conceal their opinion that Mr. Rhodes made a great mistake in undertaking to educate Germans, Americans, and British colonials at Oxford on terms of equality with Englishmen. There is clearly a lack of sympathy with Mr. Rhodes' motive.

SOME RESULTS OF THE WELSH REVIVAL.

national and wonderful religious quickning among the Welsh people, which is ed so graphically by Mr. Stead in a conl article in this number of the Review, n exciting much comment in the reviews ly journals of Great Britain, and indeed world in general. The weekly edition of es, of London, finds the whole movement haracteristic of the Welsh people, with notional temperament, love for music and , and warm-hearted impulsive lives. Sump his impressions of the results of the rehe writer in question says:

ose we first hear the critic. "Remember," he -and I well remember,-"the revival of 1858as as great in fire and extent as this. The chief that revival himself soon lapsed into an unallousness, and his name was not held in honor, Cardiganshire, the cradle and center of the nt, a few months revealed a trail of immorality the revival, and showed how closely kin are y and sensuality, emotion and lust. Then, as excitement threw many off their balance, and ed them to end their days in rayless mania. result was bad-the people, strung up by an vorthy fanaticism, soon fell back into an imindifference, and dissent itself was left ennd palsied." Such criticism is in the air. There ruth, but not all the truth, in such an estimate vival, and those who know intimately the mineys of South Wales, and, alas, the squalid, ves of many of the toilers, must be profoundly for any influence that can awaken and startle the thought and the hope of better things. riness of well-doing is the strain under which fail. That strain is increased by the unwisdom founds innocent amusement with wrong-doing, rds football and lying as equally heinous. The revival does give an impulse to better things. If its influence wanes and fails, it will be for the lack of that sustained nurture and spiritual discipline which are essential to moral growth. But in spite of all the inevitable failures and lapses, a revival which makes men sunk in ignorance and depravity feel even for one short week the spell and power of a noble ideal cannot and must not be condemned.

The Saturday Review finds many of the same old familiar features in this revival. There is, it says, the same old orthodoxy, the old fervor, and something also of the old, narrow, Puritan conception of the religious life.

On the other hand, certain superficial differences present themselves, due mainly to the spirit of the age. There is comparatively little said of eternal wrath; there are few of those uncouth manifestations of popular excitement, which unquestionably prejudiced educated opinion against the older Methodism; there is less powerful preaching, and more lay initiation. Over and above all this, however, it is clear that a religious conception directs the present movement to which the men of the earlier revivals were strangers. Their minds were fixed on the idea of individual conversion. They rushed to the chapels and field preachings to hang on the lips of a great orator who proclaimed salvation. In the movement of to-day the underlying idea seems to be the public confession of sin, and the salvation not so much of the individual as of the community. In a word, this remarkable revival is a protest against an individualistic and sectarian conception of religion, and a struggle to return to a corporate and positive Christianity.

"One thing," concludes the writer of this editorial, "is certain. Welsh religion can never again become as individualistic or sectarian as it has been in the past; and the Catholic concep-

frères, and puts in action all his force, all his sentiment, all his energy, to end the sufferings, to end the cries, the tears, the maledictions. He is no longer patient, nor does he wish to be patient, for he sees clearly that it would be a crime on his part to witness the agony of his people without making an effort to withdraw them from the precipice over which their blind patience had precipitated them. He cries, "To arms! Take what is your own!" while Tolstoi advises, "Suffer and ignore the wicked, solely." Here it is that they differ.



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say, for instance, that a good God has created man, that he gave man with life the right to enjoy all that is created by him for the benefit of mankind. So the land, with all its riches, forests and streams,-all this belongs to all of us, because it is the work of God. It follows that all that is produced by the hands of man belongs to him whose hands have wrought out the individual product. This is the economic aspect of truth to the Russian peasants; as to the moral side, it consists in never doing evil to one's neighbor and in aiding him in his toil. Daily toil does not frighten the Russian laborer; he loves the land and values his work, which makes his life pleasanter and more intelligent. He loves to contemplate the beauties of nature, to seek out the solutions of serious questions, to enjoy a tranquil conscience. This is the real Russian peasant; but up to the present time he is misunderstood by all the world, for he has not as yet had the opportunity to make himself seen and heard.

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REFORM IN RUSSIA!

How Pobyedonostzev and Prince Mirski by opposing policies effect reforms!—From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES IN RURAL RUSSIA.

iRAL Russian writers have recently relied the famous saying of von Moltke, the war of 1870 the victory of the Gerver the French was the victory of the a village schoolmaster. They have been; stock" in the educational sphere, and elancholy results. Not only has there beducational progress in Russia in the or twelve years, but the empire has not id her own. There has been distinct resion in every direction.

iter in the leading radical monthly, Russpacetoo, edited by the novelist Korolenko
the "previous censorship," examines at
agth the condition of the popular or free
a in provincial and rural Russia. "In
ivilized country," he says, "the establish
if free libraries is heartily encouraged as
the most effective ways of spreading eduand culture. In Russia, on the contrary,
reaccacy has placed all sorts of obstacles
way of those enlightened zemstvoists and
spirited men who interested themselves
matter."

are the official figures as given by the V. Ivanovich : Altogether there are some ousand free libraries in provincial Russia. provinces have but few each; in others, mber rises to respectable proportions, yet n the latter the supply is so far short of mand, especially of the possible demand, is practically negligible. On the average, but one free library for every 1,374 square in one of the apparently best-equipped cea namely, Vologod, The appropriaof the zemstvos for such libraries are lly small, in many cases not exceeding one ed rubles a year. Many have no readingand the patrons have to take the books where the conditions are not favorable to and attentive reading.

that they may be regarded as having but hand existence. Some so-called libraries fifty books each. The statistics of thirty less show that the average number of a for a library is two hundred, of which a first one tenth are women, or rather young About two-fifths of the readers are adults. Instead of a dult readers is slowly increastion every side patrons complain of the lency and inferiority of the books available fact is, the strictest censorship is by the bureaucracy to the reading matter popular libraries. The best books of sical and contemporary authors are not

allowed to be handled by the libraries, and much of the periodical literature is likewise excluded. Progressive and liberal publications are jealously kept out. One library in the Poltava province reports that the adult patrons have gradually withdrawn their patronage because they could not get the books and magazines they desired.

The ridiculous lengths to which the censorship is carried are amusingly illustrated by one reported incident. In the province of Komstromsk, a rural free library was opened last year and named after the great radical poet, Nekrasov. After the dedication of the institution, one of the local seekers of culture asked for a volume of Nekrasov's works. "He must be worth reading," was the remark to the librarian, "if the library was named after him." But the Nekrasov works were not to be had in the Nekrasov Library; the censor's "index" had excluded them, along with those of other great national authors!

In this connection, interest attaches to recent data on elementary education in Russia, commented on in the St. Petersburg press. One writer points out, in the *Vyedomosti*, that Russia is behind not only every great European power in this respect, but even such small nations as Servia and Bulgaria.

In the last six years, it seems, elementary education has actually lost ground. The number of schools has fallen from 95,000 to 84,500, and though the number of pupils has increased, the increase is wholly due to the natural growth of the population. The total even to-day does not exceed 4,500,000. The percentage of illiteracy even in the government of St. Petersburg is 45; in some districts it is as high as 88. The percentage of those who have received a higher education (including secondary-school graduates) is insignificant, being 76 in the cities and 2 in the country. A liberal Moscow paper observes that it is not strange that almost every fairly educated man in Russia is given some title, decoration, or distinction, as otherwise the educated few would be lost in the illiterate

So humiliating are the facts as to popular education declared to be, and so grave the effects of illiteracy, that one St. Petersburg paper has opened a "posticatic" subscription for elementary schools. It has, however, been ridiculed by its contemporaries, which regard free and universal education as the first and most imperative duty of the government, and demand appropriations amounting to many times the amount budgets.

THE CENTRAL FIGURE OF THE WAR.



PRINCE KHILKOFF.

(Russian minister of ways and communications since 1895.)

THE Quarterly Review, in a suggestive survey of the war in the far East, points out how, before the battle of Liao-Yang, the Japanese had taken everything into consideration except one decisive factor, the rapidity with which the Siberian railway had been made an efficient channel of supply for the Russian army. The writer says that Prince Khilkoff,

says that Prince Khilkoff, Russian minister of ways and communications, is, in a measure, the central figure of the war.

It has been almost solely due to his American training and abundant personal energy that Russia has been hitherto spared one of those overwhelming disasters that occur but once or twice in a century of war. When the campaign opened, the condition of the railway was deplorable from a strategic standpoint. It was broken at Lake Baikal into two sections. Eastward of the lake, rolling stock was deficient, while shops and repairing machinery were inadequate, and sidings wanting for the heavy traffic of the line. It was also certain that with the thaw Lake Baikal would be closed to traffic for three weeks. Prince Khilkoff journeyed to Irkutsk, and at once displayed his remarkable powers as deus ex machina. He hurried forward the completion of the line around the southern end of the lake, and directly the surface was hard set, laid down rails across the ice, and transported to the east bank large numbers of locomotives, trucks, and wagons. A sledge service was improvised from local resources, and throughout the spring a continuous flow of troops, stores, and supplies was maintained. Not content with this, he collected thousands of men and women along the whole length of the railway, and set to work to improve the facilities for troop transport by doubling the line in certain sections, by the construction of sidings, the improvement of stations, and the collection of supplies of fuel and water. This great national effort proved the salvation of the Russian army of Manchuria. In six months, Prince Khilkoff had practically doubled the output of the line; while upon the sections west of Irkutsk it was found possible to raise the number of trains to a maximum of eighteen.

The writer points the moral for the rest of the world, referring to England's imperial defense in particular:

In ten months, no less than 250,000 men have been transported from western Russia to Manchuria over a single line of railway, and across a distance of from 5,000 to 6,000 miles. This railway has, moreover, proved capable hitherto of maintaining the military efficiency of a total Russian force of 400,000 men east of Lake Baikal, as well as of providing for the wants of the civil population throughout the districts traversed by the line, and of carrying construction materials for the extension and improvement of the line itself.

The Quarterly Review writer believes that it behooves England to watch her Indian frontier.



KUROPATKIN'S RAILROAD HEADQUARTERS.

A special armed train provided by Prince Khilkoff on the Trans-Siberian Railroad.)

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT OF SPAIN.

in, says Manuel Ugarte, in the course strong article in La Revue, "nobody anything, nor wishes for anything—s for everything." This "great general ce in unknown forces" pervades all "No one believes in the efficacy of the every one relies on the lottery." The Spaniard, continues this writer, is a flaziness and routine." The animating Spain is "passive—not active."

its—it does not seek; it receives, but makes tion; it understands, but refrains from inn. This was not always so, but to-day Spain in herself the fatigue and irresolution of old The Spanish women, who sit motionless on mies, like birds on a telegraph wire, are the the country, which has waited throughout ties, not knowing for what it waited.

cirit of intellectual and moral timidity, is writer believes permeates all Spanish character, first became apparent to him, res, upon entering Madrid. From his ces in the capital, he declares that the Spaniard is in mortal terror of two smuggling and a counterfeit five-franc). The national spirit, he declares furnade up chiefly of memories. The surgument in Spain is the phrase, "It is m." Custom is for Spain a fact "suhumanity and to life, an eternal and inble thing which vanquishes all reason."

ever custom is invoked there is nothing o be said, and the Spanish people are chronic "custom." Custom repeats essation the same ideas; custom is opall reforms. It is for this cause that ife of to-day is so jealous in its preservae spirit of the Middle Ages. The Spanso poorly nourished. Not only are the uch oppressed by poverty, but, instead g great efforts to satisfy their wants, the problem of life in the other way, themselves to want very little. The sick of anemia, says this writer. Spain an any other nation on the globe. The says M. Ugarte, in conclusion, is polite. espectful, docile, upright, and sincere. not find among them any of the fundamilities which should be the very muscle ople, except attachment to the soil and and wit is not with these alone that a naefend its position in our age of industrial rerish initiative, and intense struggle." s of the past will not solve problems of nt nor ward off perils of the future.

To Unify the Spanish Tongue of all Countries.

The project for an authoritative dictionary of the Spanish language, not only of Spain but also of Spanish-America, is discussed by Francisco Pleguequelo in an eloquent article reproduced in the Revista Contemporánca (Madrid) from the organ of the Union Ibero-Americana. He speaks



GENERAL AZCARRAGA.
(Premier of Spain for just six weeks.)

of the rivalry between nations to extend their various tongues, each striving to gain universal use for its own. Among the things that Spain can do is to send the teachers requested by the sixty thousand Jews of Salonika, who wish to modernize the speech they have kept so long, and to give aid to the Spaniards who remain in the Philippines, who "can help to make endure, even in small circles, a language which, if it had been adequately taught and diffused among the natives, might, perchance, have changed the fate of the archipelago." Overshadowing such efforts, however, would be the preparation of such a dictionary as is proposed by the Union Ibero-Americana, under the patronage of the academies of the different Spanish-speaking countries where existent, or of the government or the highest learned body where no academy ! been organized. It would us

the idiom as nothing else could do. The writer

It is necessary to strengthen what might be called the centripetal force of languages if one does not wish the centrifugal force to diversify and disintegrate them. Thus, although there are writers in America who could give lessons in Castilian to many of those in the Peninsula, there are also books written by others that remain unintelligible to the most learned Spaniards. It is important, then, to prevent the nations of the great family from coming not to understand each other.

He points out that there would have to be concessions from both sides, but that it would be presumption to assume that only the descendants of ancient Spaniards who remained in Spain have any competency for fixing the laws of the present language, and though some Americanisms must be excluded as contrary to Spanish grammar and phonetics, it would be "inconceivable petrifaction to close the language to all novelties." Excessive slowness in admitting to the dictionary of the academy words from the colonies gave rise to such incidents as excluding the word panca, for a Philippine boat, until the last edition of the dictionary, when, owing to certain political events, they no longer had any use for the word! The writer asks for the active cooperation of all the countries in carrying out the plan, which has already been foreshadowed in various prefaces to the academy dictionary, referring to aid from Colombian, Mexican, and Venezuelan sources.

What Catalonia Demands of Spain.

The Catalan question, which at times causes discussion of secession of the northern province of Spain, is analyzed by S. P. Y. Aguado in the Revista Contemporánea (Madrid). He first discusses the different forms of Catalanism. The Catalan Union, whose programme is that of Manresa, works within the laws, and is the declared enemy of the Separatists and those who desire annexation to France. It abominates the party of the Center, because it deems that all the evils come from there, and counts on numerous and very important elements of all social classes. There are two branches of the union,-one not desiring to obtain its end through the present political parties, and the other taking advantage of them.

The labor element in Catalonia has quite a surprising moral force. The labor unions are strong, well organized, and very numerous. They hold aloof from the Catalan movement, devoting themselves solely to the struggle with capital and their own betterment, and that chiefly by the peaceful means of association and strikes. Only as individuals do they take part in the Catalan

movement. The agriculturists desire an "economic arrangement" as a means of escaping from the unbearable fiscal investigations that the government adopts, an evil that is aggravated by the struggle for local chieftainship (caciquismo) that is felt in this class of industry more than in any other. Concealment of property robs the treasury of 20 per cent. of what it should collect. The majority of agriculturists are Catalanists, favoring the programme of Manresa.

The clergy, also, mostly profess Catalanistic principles, and demand that prebends and dignities be pledged to natives of the region. This element, with such prominent representatives as Morgades and the Bishop of Vich, secures the support of the devotees, and lends a religious aspect to Catalanism, seeking converts with zeal. As a sample of the extravagances to which exaltation leads, the clergy have sustained in print and in speeches that Catholicism is more deeply rooted in Catalonia than in any other country, that there are more saints in heaven from Catalonia than from all Castile, and that no other region on earth has a greater number of temples, oratories, and chapels.

The writer quotes from a Catalan manufacturer as to the economic situation. Through the last tariff and the commercial treaties with Cuba and the Philippines, Catalonia has become exceedingly prosperous. There is an excess of riches, hands are lacking, and the governmental administration, fitting for other provinces, is no longer sufficient or proper here. The business men ask for the "economic arrangement" in order to leave the way clear for the manufacturer, merchant, and business man, and they assure one that if the shackles of centralized administration were suddenly broken, there would be no Catalan question. But they cannot progress with the present administration. They must work openly for provincial, constitutional, or regional autonomy, or for the "economic at rangement." This exceptional treatment of our province should cause no friction with the others, as they should be granted it in similar conditions.

The Catalan Union pushes its theories up ceasingly. The societies under its wing an very numerous, and each has its special purpose They are admitted by secret vote. There are fifteen periodicals devoted to the cause of Mas resa, and the Catalan press has issued over half a million documents. Money has not been lack ing, and finally music, painting, and literatur have aided the propaganda. Authors toil is singing the traditions of the region, and in mod ernism find still another element of separation from Castilian literature.

writes mays that, in 1899, the governcomised to include in the budget a proor the "economic arrangement," but that sury department refused to concur. epresentatives of the government and of sm arranged a compromise, which was accessful. Canovas is said to have been to the same end when he died.

not that the Catalans wish to pay less or they are willing to pay more, but istribute the burden more equably, simpolection of taxes, render it effective, ad just by means of the "arrangement" culd leave them in economic liberty to Catalanism is, then, an economic probaseparatists are relatively few in numbalonia occupies an important industrial and her principal market is Spain, for mason the annexationists would gain; but the physical and intellectual vigor igion requires that it be not limited.

is Echegaray Not Sufficiently Honored in Spain?

In a eulogistic article on Echegaray, the Spanish magazine, España Moderna (Madrid), declares



THE SPANISH DRAMATIC POET, ECHEGARAY, WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE.

that his own country has not sufficiently recognized the genius of this Spanish writer, upon whom has just been conferred, by a Scandinavian jury, the Nobel prize for literature, sharing it with Mistral, the French Provençal poet. España Moderna is publishing "The Souvenirs of Eche-

garay" as a "document" of the Spanish Academy.

DLITICAL PARTIES AND THE CENSOR IN MACEDONIA.

DRDING to a French writer, who signs meelf Messimy, and who is declared to mber of the French Parliament by the La Revue, there are at present six distitudes parties striving for mastery and



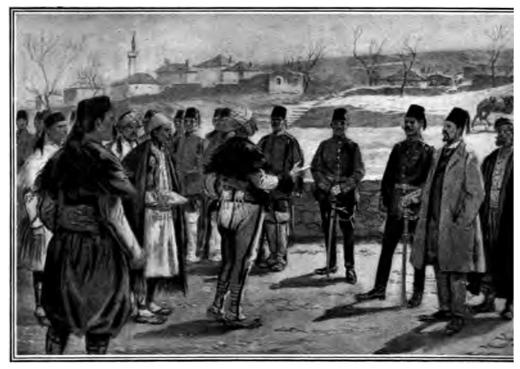
SARAVOV, THE MACEDONIAN LEADER.

causing general trouble in Macedo-These are the Turkish, the Albanian, the Greek, the Bulgarian, the Roumanian, and the Servian parties. Each of the last four, savs this writer, is encouraged and subsidized in its work by a national propaganda,

ally, the list of active political influn Macedonia would not be complete mention of the "work of Austria." rks, he tells us, number about one mill comprise the real Turkish stock which

came from Asia after the conquest, with many Bulgarians, Greeks, Bosnians, Servians, and Roumanians. These people occupy the plains and valleys of Macedonia. They form compact groups in the regions of Philippopolis and Salonika, and also control all the military roads leading to the south and to the Danube or the Adriatic. They have the fortresses and strongholds. M. Messimy regards these people as, under ordinary circumstances, honest, hospitable, and kindly by nature. It is the Turkish governmental officials, he believes, who incite them to the atrocities of which we hear. With their religious passion and their irreconcilable opposition to all change, they put down all national aspirations with a ruthless hand. The Young Turkish party, however, is acquiring an influence.

Albania, we are told, is "a veritable corner of barbarism, without roads or bridges, with only armed men and a perpetual state of war." There is no government or any sign of authority which the populace feels compelled to obey other than the strongest man who is most fully armed. The Albanians speak a language which no one can write, which has neither an alphabet nor a grammar. They know three religions,—Mussulman, Orthodox, and Catholic. They recognize, in reality, neither God nor man. These characterizations apply particularly to the northern portion of the Albanian country,—that the vilayet of Uskub. There



A MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL MACEDONIAN COMMISSION TO HEAR COMPLAINTS OF OUTRAGES.

ing themselves "Sons of the Eagle." They boast that they have never been conquered, and have never submitted completely to any power. The writer declares that, in conversation with an Albanian chief recently, he asked what was the chief occupation of the people. "We are hunters of men," was the reply. The Albanians are opposed to every appearance of reform tending to restrain the liberty of their depredations, and they make up one of the most difficult phases of the Macedonian problem. They openly desire to maintain the status quo in Macedonia,—"in other words, the régime of anarchy, of violence, and arbitrary authority."

It is from the most passionate of national aspirations, from an almost idealistic desire to reestablish the ancient Hellenic nation in all its glory, that the Greeks conduct their propaganda. They are the least numerous in the three vilayets which make up what is known as Macedonia. The Greek Church is, of course, "Orthodox," and its adherents regard themselves as the only real Christians, without a qualifying adjective. Their religious ideal corresponds with their political ideal. They have for their mission the regeneration of the unbelieving Orient. They aim to reestablish the empire of Byzantium, to replace the cross on the dome of Saint Sophia, and to make a Constantinople the center of a

civilization much superior to that of dent. Of course, all the European must, according to this scheme, have the in common with that of Greece, wh dominate the entire Egean. Not even and terrible domination of the Turk has this beautiful dream of Hellenic hegeme Greeks have held to their ideal. They h the instructors of the world in art and and they believe their politics will yet the Balkans. They constantly disagree propaganda of the other nationalities: worst mistake of all, says M. Messimv they have allied themselves with the order to secure sufficient force and infl defeat the rebels against pan-Hellenist French writer hopes that, for the sake glorious past, Greece will not now disapy hopes which Europe has placed in her.

There are nearly a million Bulgarian cedonia, who form the most numerous (nationality, and, incontestably, the mos and most powerful. The greater nut these belong to the Bulgarian Church, (chat, which is the center and initiation Bulgarian propaganda. This Bulgarian resembles, in its general doctrines and ment, the Orthodox Russian Church, bu arate from that body. There are am

ians, also, about one hundred and fifty id "Pomaks,"—that is to say, Bulgarian is to Islamism. It is impossible, says this writer, to lay down a line of complete ation between the Bulgarian and the Serpulation. The villages overlap, and it is y to define the distinct characteristics of yo Slav races, whose idioms resemble each o closely that in some cases it is impossibilitinguish one from the other. These was are mingled in great confusion in the ilayets that make up Macedonia, and the



DR. GIORGIS PASHA.

Lian commander of the international gendarmerie in Macedonia.)

tion is that some look to Belgrade and to Sofia. This French writer does not that the Servian propaganda has very oots with the Servian people. He says is of more recent origin than the other al propagandas, but has grown wonderuring the past few years.

Roumanian propaganda is of very much aportance than that of the Bulgarian. are only about one hundred and fifty and Roumanians in Macedonia. These lox Christians show a degree of fanaticism almost equals that of the Greeks. They

parentage and

their Latin ancestry. They are increasing rapidly—opening schools and proselyting generally.

M. Messimy concludes with a note on the rôle of Europe. Austria, he says, is practically the ruling power in Macedonian politics; her influence is even felt in Albania, where she has established a religious protectorate on behalf of the Catholics. Europe, in accepting Austria and Russia as civil agents, seems to expect these two powers to play a preponderating part in the pacification and control of Macedonia. While Russia is engaged in a war which is absorbing all her powers and all her resources, Austria will know how to take advantage of the opportunity.

Humors of the Censorship in Macedonia.

An English traveler, Mr. Watson-Dodge, has recently returned from Macedonia, where he spent some time with missionaries. In the *Quiver* he relates two instances of Turkish censorship.

Early in the year, a selection of passages from the Bible, appropriate for Easter, was sent to the censor with a request for permission to print the texts on Easter cards for distribution in Armenia and Macedonia. Nothing was heard of the application for some time, and it is probable that no reply would ever have come if one of the missionaries had not called on the censor in person. The missionary was greeted like a long-lost friend (that is typically Turkish). The missionary pressed his business. The apparent meaning and every hidden meaning of every verse had to be explained at length; a short sermon had to be preached, in fact, about each line of every text. The censor passed most of the passages, but stuck at "Love one another." Such precepts, if followed by the people, or even by the European powers, would end the Turk's day in Europe.

The other story concerns a suspicious telegram which the Turkish censor could not understand.

The Turk is no fool, and yet his unparalleled suspicion often makes him act with absurdity. Mr. Bond, of the mission at Monastir, once had an amusing experience. A reunion of the missionaries in European Turkey was to take place at Philippopolis, in Bulgaria, but because of the condition of the country at the time, the staff at Monastir elected to remain at its post and did not attend. On the day of the meeting, Mr. Bond sent a telegram to the assembly reading, "Greeting in the name of the Lord." The telegraph clerk accepted the message and the payment. Three days later a police officer called at the mission. He talked about the weather for so long that Mr. Bond was obliged to ask him his business. He had come to ascertain who this Lord was. Mr. Bond explained to him at length. The Turk seemed to understand, but still he asked if the Lord was a Russian or an Austrian. "No," the missionary replied, "he was a Jew." The Turk went away, but called again the next day, and asked if Mr. Bond would kindly put his statements in writing for the commanding officer. Mr. Bond obliged the policeman with a brief statement as to who the Lord Jesus Christ was, but the telegram was never sent, nor was the money ever refunded.

THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD.

THE friends of the forty-three American students who have just completed their first term as Rhodes scholars at the University of Oxford, England, are interested in learning of their experiences and impressions in their new academic environment. These men, it will be remembered, were selected after sharp competition and rigorous examinations, and in every sense are well qualified to represent American scholarship at England's ancient seat of learning. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune contributed to that journal in December last an account of the experiences of the American Rhodes scholars, which is reprinted in the February number of the Educational Review. Their American friends will be glad to learn that everybody at Oxford speaks well of them, and that there is no prejudice apparent against them. The Tribune's correspondent says that they are happy in their new life, frank in their recognition of what is useful and beneficial to them, and not disposed to be critical nor to look a gift horse in the mouth. Each of the Rhodes scholars has an annual allowance of £300 (\$1,500) from the Rhodes fund, and this enables them to live comfortably, but not extravagantly, in the colleges, and to have a margin in reserve for vacation journeys.

THEIR SOCIAL RELATIONS.

The Tribune's correspondent was curious to learn what had made the deepest impression on these forty-three American students, who have come from every section of the United States. He found that it was the social life within the colleges and in the university town. The men are impressed with what may be called the family life of the colleges and with the democratic spirit of the place. The barriers are broken down and the students are brought into intimate relations with one another and with their instructors. At Brasenose College, for example, four Americans,-from Georgia, Delaware, New York, and Oklahoma,-have been taken into a large family of dons and undergraduates, and are made welcome in all the rooms. "There are no cliques, there is no snobbishness. Men meet on a common level of equality, breakfast and take lunch together, rub against one another, and become tolerant and flexible. The students are brought into close contact with their instructors and tutors, and have more intimate relations with them than the conditions of American university life allow. At Oriel, Mr. Rhodes' own college, there is another group of three American students,-from Iowa, Maryland, and South Dakota,—and the social feeling is equally good. Mr. Young's success as a jumper in the sports was considered an honorable event for the college, just as the fine running of Mr. Schutt, the Cornell man from New York, was the subject of hearty congratulations all around, at Brasenose."

PUTTING UP WITH IRKSOME RESTRICTIONS.

The thing that is most distasteful to the majority of the American students is the traditional discipline of the colleges. The average age of the Americans is twenty-two; they are, with few exceptions, tall, broad-shouldered men, and while they are entering Oxford at a time of life when seniors are receiving their diplomas at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Brown, Columbia, and Cornell, they are treated at Oxford as inexperienced boys, work with tutors at their elbows, and are confined and disciplined if they are outside the gates after hours. Some of these men have been valedictorians of American colleges, like Mr. Nixon, a graduate of Wesleyan University, who is now at Balliol; some of them have been teachers, like Mr. Verner, of South Carolina who is now of Christ Church; and at least one, Mr. Scholz, has been a college lecturer, and is fitting himself at Worcester for an important chair in the University of Wisconsin. As the Tribune correspondent well says, for thoughtful, mature men of this order, the restraining influences of paternal government must be irksome "Some of them say that they dislike the restrictions on their liberty, but there is no evidence that they are seriously irritated or annoyed They are quick to catch the humor of the thing, and describe the colleges as 'kindergartens for adults,' or as academic nurseries with awkward tutors and ugly proctors in place of governesses and nursemaids. The majority are amused, and in a tolerant spirit accommodate themselves w their new environment. One of the common phrases among them is 'playing the game.' They plume themselves on their skill in adapting them selves to new conditions, and putting up with restrictions which they consider unnecessary and beneath their dignity. There is something, after all, in the American virtue of flexibility and ac commodation."

WHAT AMERICANS CAN GET AT OXFORD.

Of the 43 representatives of as many States in the Union, 13 have entered for law, 9 for classics, 8 for history (ancient or modern), 3 for science, 4 for modern languages, 3 for English studies, 1 for theology, and 2 are undetermined. d toward law. The preference shown y be regarded not only as a proof of tive American leaning toward the which is the main avenue leading into but also as a tribute to the fine equipte Oxford school of law, which has reded by some Oxford men as the hool of its kind in the world. The of Oxford as a great classical school onsible, no doubt, for the large numrican scholars who have elected Latin as their subjects. Some of the Amerlso making good use of the facilities r the study of history at Oxford.

from a statement of the Tribune corthat the American students have ald, after attending the Oxford Union ng to some of the debates, that the students at English universities do not learn to "think on their feet," as American students do, in recitation rooms and debating halls. They admit, however, that while the Oxford system may not help to make men fluent in talk, it may promote habits of thought. Under that system the students attend many lectures and have only a single recitation a week. The tutors and literary advisers that surround them direct their reading and soften the asperities of their manners by thoughtful counsel.

Although the Americans have been welcomed at Oxford, the dons make no attempt to conceal their opinion that Mr. Rhodes made a great mistake in undertaking to educate Germans, Americans, and British colonials at Oxford on terms of equality with Englishmen. There is clearly a lack of sympathy with Mr. Rhodes' motive.

SOME RESULTS OF THE WELSH REVIVAL.

tional and wonderful religious quickg among the Welsh people, which is so graphically by Mr. Stead in a conrticle in this number of the Review, xciting much comment in the reviews journals of Great Britain, and indeed in general. The weekly edition of of London, finds the whole movement acteristic of the Welsh people, with ional temperament, love for music and d warm-hearted impulsive lives. Sumis impressions of the results of the rewriter in question says:

we first hear the critic. "Remember." he nd I well remember,-"the revival of 1858great in fire and extent as this. The chief at revival himself soon lapsed into an unusness, and his name was not held in honor, rdiganshire, the cradle and center of the few months revealed a trail of immorality revival, and showed how closely kin are nd sensuality, emotion and lust. Then, as itement threw many off their balance, and them to end their days in rayless mania. alt was bad-the people, strung up by an hy fanaticism, soon fell back into an imlifference, and dissent itself was left enpalsied." Such criticism is in the air. There h, but not all the truth, in such an estimate d, and those who know intimately the minof South Wales, and, alas, the squalid, of many of the toilers, must be profoundly any influence that can awaken and startle thought and the hope of better things. s of well-doing is the strain under which That strain is increased by the unwisdom ids innocent amusement with wrong-doing, ball and lying as equally heinous. The revival does give an impulse to better things. If its influence wanes and fails, it will be for the lack of that sustained nurture and spiritual discipline which are essential to moral growth. But in spite of all the inevitable failures and lapses, a revival which makes men sunk in ignorance and depravity feel even for one short week the spell and power of a noble ideal cannot and must not be condemned.

The Saturday Review finds many of the same old familiar features in this revival. There is, it says, the same old orthodoxy, the old fervor, and something also of the old, narrow, Puritan conception of the religious life.

On the other hand, certain superficial differences present themselves, due mainly to the spirit of the age. There is comparatively little said of eternal wrath; there are few of those uncouth manifestations of popular excitement, which unquestionably prejudiced educated opinion against the older Methodism: there is less powerful preaching, and more lay initiation. Over and above all this, however, it is clear that a religious conception directs the present movement to which the men of the earlier revivals were strangers. Their minds were fixed on the idea of individual conversion. They rushed to the chapels and field preachings to hang on the lips of a great orator who proclaimed salvation. In the movement of to-day the underlying idea seems to be the public confession of sin, and the salvation not so much of the individual as of the community. In a word, this remarkable revival is a protest against an individualistic and sectarian conception of religion, and a struggle to return to a corporate and positive Christianity.

"One thing," concludes the writer of this editorial, "is certain. Welsh religion can never again become as individualistic or sectarian as it has been in the past; and the Catholic concertion of Christianity which the revival has reintroduced into Wales may in time have ecclesiastical and politic consequences of lasting importance." A study of the revival, by a Welshman, appears in the Independent. Most of the religious advance brought about by the great revival of 1859 in Cardiganshire, he tells us had been lost and a new spiritual impulse was necessary. After describing some of the sources of power in the personality of Mr. Evan Roberts this writer (Mr. David Williams) notes some of the special characteristics of the revival, as across.

The first and most noticeable is the absence of any reflect to exerte the fours. It is a revival without a hell. and the love of God for his children is the great thought presented. The next thing noticed is the high place gives to prayer and wing. The revival has made the proper meeting the great working service of the Church. It spread primarily to the young people, but it also was a see and a woman of ninety-four years was surveys at them; the For the first time, women have been given an important work to do. Bands of writing winner meson party the evangelists to sing, and ware their activities into effective speakers, winning many may were we though the said of the men. The huming a come manager a worthy of mention. They are way to the their and an example orangelists and as-والأنها سنداد تتاكلت والمجاور والمجاور

The months is outside is sure to kill secta-

estantism in the past. It is doing magood things. In fact, the revival is like ert a wide and wholesome influence, its benefits Mr. Williams recounts:

It is reviving the churches even in com where practically all are church members. It ing an era of good feeling by healing all differ tween church members, and some of the mo tional incidents of the meetings have been tl apologies and adjustments of differences. The of thirty-five thousand members to the various has roused them to the greatest activity along But the movement reaches further,-liquorhas been greatly reduced in many places, and t of taverns are closing for want of patronage. for drunkenness have been reduced fully 75 pe some towns. The theaters have been closed in the of the season, and many theatrical troupes ha doned the principality. Clubs and dancing h been deserted. Quarreling and profanity are the streets no longer, crimes and misdemes rarer, the drivers in the pits and the carters humane. A reformation that benefits dumb is complete. In the Rhondda Valley, where forms of vice prevailed, a great change has cor the reformation has gone still further: pugil discontinued their meetings, a football club at I has disbanded because six of its members have verted, and even more innocent pleasures at have been forced to give way before the Purit A mass of unbelievers do not yet attend the r but even they seem overawed, and there is a h little Wales.

THE SCOTTISH SAINT: JOHN KNOX.

Paris IT I Lindsay takes the quarter where a true tomates of John Knex—where a true tomates one time this year—a true and the moneth some time the property of the moneth some time and the moneth some time and the moneth some time the long true of the first in the stationary from the long true of the first in the stationary from the second leading to the first in the stationary from the second leading to the first in the second leading to the second leading t

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how to judical his favous of First Blast Trumpet Against the Monstrius Regi Women like says that this book did man Knows littles work than any other of his. The panighet him thaptear tilleth hall as embed that trumpanishe at these instruments which she never for his says excluse in the great reforms manifelds on the smaller's common.

Not Know was a Scoredman, and had to proceed their scores of the English queen reverses and those machine. The English queen never for redering particle reaction in the "Blast contract reactions and even and his English allies, the wines for Know and the Scoredian for the winner had require the matter of English and the second for the winner had require to have and the testings of English and the restrict of English at the lands a Simulation Caracteriae de Nam State, and the Spain like most way to be that

THE AND IS A PARTY SLAVE

the first the name of property on the transfer of the contract to the french f



ent Scottish reformer, who "neither feared nor flattered any flesh.")

1 flagrant violation of the articles of capit-1, sent to the galleys:

nineteen months he had to endure this living which for long-drawn-out torture can only be ed with what the Christians of the earliest centad to suffer when they were condemned to the He had to sit chained with four or six others to ring benches, which were set at right angles to sof the ship, without change of posture by day, apelled to sleep, still chained, under the benches it; exposed to the elements day and night alike; ag the lash of the overseer, who paced up and he gangway which ran between the two lines of s; wearing the coarse canvas shirt and serge of the rower; feeding on the insufficient meals se biscuit and porridge of oil and beans; chained with the vilest malefactors.

SCOTTISH PENITENCE AND GRATITUDE.

acipal Lindsay publishes two curious exfrom the Scottish liturgy of Knox's time, snitent confession was to the effect that the might worthily and justly have given the sh nation over to be slaves to the French use for the maintanance of their friendship we not feared to breake our solemn oather to others." The gratitude was expressed gland for ridding Scotland of the French, sentiment is so seldom found in Scottish aces to her Southern neighbors that I it in full:

i seeing that when we live for makin to have free! tyranny of strangers, and from the bondage and thraledom pretended against us. Thou of Thine especiall goodness didst move the hearts of our neighbours (of whom we had deserved no such favour) to take upon them the common burden with us, and for our deliverance not only to spend the lives of many, but also to hazarde the estate and tranquillity of their Realme and commonwealth: Grant unto us, O Lord, that with such reverence we may remember Thy benefits received, that after this in our defaute we never enter into hostilitie against the Realme and nation of England.

AN APPRECIATION OF KNOX'S CHARACTER.

In concluding his essay upon the man whose voice was "able in one hour to put more life into us than five hundred trumpets continually blustering in our ears," Principal Lindsay says:

More than any other man he was the maker of modern Scotland and the typical Scotsman. His perfervid genius, his fondness for abstract reasoning which often led him astray, his metaphysical theology, are all Scotch, and cannot be appreciated by outsiders. So is the mystic streak in his character. He had not the full-blooded humanity of Luther, nor his overflowing sympathies for men, women, children, birds, and beasts; he would have scorned the great German's lute-playing. gift of song, and readiness to tell the secrets of his soul to all and sundry. He was a man of the people, not a reserved French aristocrat like the reformer of Geneva; his invective sounds coarse beside the calm, polished sarcasm of Calvin-the bludgeon to the rapier. But he was unique among the great Reformation leaders in these three things; he had a gift of genuine humor which none of them possessed; he had a genuine democratic instinct which trusted the people to the fullest extent; no man matched him in personal courage.

WAS KNOX AN "HONEST JOURNALIST?"

In the Scottish Historical Review, Mr. Andrew Lang deals with Knox as an historian, and subjects his history of the Reformation to very vigorous criticism. His conclusion is that, as a party pamphleteer, in 1559, Knox exceeded the limits of honest journalism. His plan was to deny the existence of any scheme against "the Authority, though he simed at nothing less; to deny the intrigues with England in which he was taking the foremost part; and to accuse the regent of perfidy, by asserting the existence of terms which assuredly did not exist in the treaty of July 24. Knox. Mr. Lang believen, was oc casionally too much given to following out the Loyala prescription that the end always justifies the means. The great reformer had a personal, as well as an ecclesiastical spite against Queen Mary. This made him aimest always in a cor tain degree a special pleader. But he never EWESTED IS IN LIB TOUSTONE In his History as far as I can discover. Mr Lang concludes grately conceased the truth on several

and nometimes accorded the

THE GEOGRAPHY OF MANCHURIA.

COMPARISON of the campaign now being waged by the Japanese with that carried on ten years ago in the war with China leaves a very strong impression that the nature and direction of the army movements are being controlled by the surface of the country. The enemy in the former war came from the south; in this war, from the north. The former enemy was weak; this one, strong. Yet the movements of the opposing armies have been so nearly identical

far north as Montreal. This is approximate center of the country, so that the northern reaches the latitude of the southern part o Bay. Vladivostok is in the latitude of Boston to complete the scheme of analogy with Ameri Boston should be some 200 miles farther east.

In general the climate of Manchuria than that which is found in like latitude rope and in North America. The win dry; the summer monsoons bring di

rains. Forty - five continuous rain ha known in the valle Usuri, -- an amou cient to rot Europe cultivated in E style. It is said, h that the natives hav ed their agricultur peculiar condition there is apparently son why the broad tributary to the should not become cultural country wealth.

The boundaries churia, Professor holds, are very tory. On this says:

This country, 400,000 square .mile miles of frontier

sian territory. River, running broad and fertile nominally divides that lowland politically parts. - Russian on the north and Chines south. To those who are familiar with the boundary lines, such a division carries the s of extreme weakness. Modern civilization 1 out, as some one has said, that rivers are the of communities, and not their circumferen trade, and with it all the rest of modern life, toward the rivers, and there mingles and there the life of the country on both sides. Should th along the Amur become well peopled and ci would seem as impossible to preserve one so on the north and another on the south as it wa the Rhine river German on the one side and I the other. Or, again, it would seem that the of maintaining separate sovereignties on the south sides of the Amur would be found no sm that of erecting separate sovereignties on the: south sides of the Ohio and Potomac rivers may make very good boundary lines between

administrative divisions, such as counties

state, or even, in so strong a central government

United States, between States, where a mai



THE HIGH GRAIN OF MANCHURIA.

(Showing a Russian cavalryman hidden from the enemy in a millet field.)

in the two cases that it has been well said that a strategic map of either war would serve to illustrate an account of the other." Beginning with these sentences, Prof. N. M. Fenneman, who occupies the chair of geology in the University of Wisconsin, contributes to the Journal of Geography a paper on the physical and strategic geography of Manchuria. Professor Fenneman says that there are really no reliable maps of Manchuria outside of the circle of the Japanese War Department. Manchuria, he reminds us, is a country of large dimensions, -nearly 1,000 miles long from the northernmost bend of the Amur River to the Yellow Sea, on the south.

The average width is nearly 400 miles, giving an area of something less than 400,000 square miles. Accuracy is not possible on account of the contradictory nature of maps with reference to the western boundary. Port : Harbin is as he river bank and cross without any experihow that a new political division has been But between independent, sovereign and posle countries, while temporary barriers in times vigable rivers are fatal to continued separanes of peace.

Mountain ranges, the professor concludes, are the best natural boundaries. Navigable rivers and their valleys should be in the possession of but one power. He sees no reason why Russia should not have the entire valley of the Amur.

ELECTRIC TROLLEY OMNIBUS LINES.

he Continent of Europe, one developent of the electric trolley which as yet wan to the United States has been pracested with promise of success. This is known as the "trackless trolley," deby Mr. George Ethelbert Walsh in Cas-



OMNIBUS, WITH TROLLET POLES PULLED DOWN SO AS TO LET THE OTHER VEHICLE PASS.

agazine for February as a cross between mobile and the electric railway. "It is serviceable as the electric railway in transpassengers and freight along its lines, is not as mobile and independent as the bile stage coach; but its construction and ent are much cheaper than the former, a efficiency is greater than that of the

iew of the fact that the most serious item construction of the railway, as Mr. Walsh out, is the cost of the road-bed, it would hat some such device as the trackless trolght to fit in very well in those regions to insure fair returns upon capital invested in railway construction. In the connection of country and suburban traffic, for which a trolley road is not feasible in many parts of Europe, this trackless trolley serves as the "missing link." While its route is permanent, its cost of construction and equipment is so low that it can operate through a sparsely settled region and still return good interest on the investment. In view of the fact that freight traffic must pay a large proportion of the profits, it should be borne in mind that the heavier cars required for this purpose are comparatively costly.

One of the most important of the trackless trolley lines in operation in Europe is the "Haidebahn," running between Dresden and Klotzsche. in Germany. This road is about two miles long, and has been in active operation for some time. Regular overhead trolley wires were strung along the highway on poles, as for an ordinary electric railway. The road-bed itself consisted of one side of the regular highway, which was smoothed out and hardened on the surface by a layer of fine stones and gravel. The cost of construction was not more than one-sixth of the ordinary cost of an electric railway of the usual type. Trolley omnibuses are running over its trackless line which have a capacity of twentytwo passengers each. These coaches are provided with broad tires, to reduce the wear and tear on the highway as much as possible. The omnibuses use about 25 per cent. more current than regular trolley cars use, but the final cost is in favor of the trackless trolley, owing to the more expensive cost of maintenance of steel-rail lines and the installation of safety devices and their operation, in addition to the saving on the cost of initial construction already noted. In winter an electric sleigh is used when snow and ice cover the road and ordinary electric omnibuses have difficulty in running. This vehicle is similar to the ordinary coach, except that the hind pair of wheels have been replaced by a pair of steel runners, and the driving wheels are fitted with tires especially designed for taking hold on slippery surfaces. The whole device was described (with an illus-

THE EMPIRE OF ROTHSCHILD.

EI an that two of the secons of the great nouse of Louise 1 bi have some over from Venue to earn banking and finance as they are uncosed in americal is the domaion of an interesting acting by Invil Graham Phillips in the Alarm number of the composition. Mr. Falling in his armore gives an historical survey I the THOR I haven it this greatest of modern umming to use the transpute Romechiels, indeed. so the man a manage time but rather as a Har -an - irre-mass to ver The only indiminia in the worst whim Mr. Phillips regards as are a max from fittle house of Rothschild sometimeser of deadles and in custry. John D. Recognition out it is his which is that when Mr. Roexenteler passes away his power will probably uses also. Like the power of Napoleon, it is tenentient in this is that are purely personal.mairmann tenanty in ignient and courage. What is that leads as to suppose that the Romseni la have treated a real "empire?" Let Tr Pin :- enswer: - Rothschilds come and Romanni is go. It that fill remains. The name has already stool for power longer than any other name in Europe except Romanoff. And, very manufact, when Edmanoff and Hohenzollern have named Boar on in exile, or English Saxe-Commer and Padian Savov and Austrian Hapshurr in juppership Rothschild will rule on in power or an the petentiality of power. Only the someralizers of private property rights, the foundamea of the social order, could overthrow the empire of Rothschild.

BEGINNINGS AND GROWTH OF THE ROTHSCHILD MILLIONS.

The history of the house of Rothschild goes back to the year of the French revolution. The first of the name was one Mayer Amschel. known as Rothschild (Redshield), because his Inther had kept, in the Jewish quarter of Frankteat on the Main, a curiosity shop with a red could us its distinguishing sign. This little roup the youthful Amschol had transformed into w twinking and commission house. He bought serior greate in England and distributed them in the ment and also made considerable profits Tropic of configuration. In 1806, when Napoleon was acquit in monte thermany, the Landgrave of Hose has open-hadout five million dollars. and he usked Emerhal of the Red Shield, to take care of it for lam . Ameeled sont it to his third son, Nathan Mayor, who was ostablished at Manchester, Englished, as his spont for the paretimes of cutton grade. The entire sum was, during the continuation of the Name of the original orn, at the disposal of the Rockschills for spec Nathan once made a boast that in one fivterm he had increased his own capital five hundred times. What that capital one knows that it is believed that his fat given him for the London Franch not le one hundred thousand follars. After N



NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD (1777-1836).
(Founder of the London house.)

had been dethroned, the Rothschilds offerepay the Landgrave of Hesse, but the off declined, and even interest at 5 per centefused. Finally, an interest of 2 per a year was agreed upon; no back payment permitted. The heirs of the Landgrave received their money back until 1823, Napoleon was dead and Europe apparel peace. This was what gave the Rothschild its start, but the money itself was only a factor, and without what Mr. Phillips cal

on of coolness, judgment, and impetution that characterized Nathan Rothschild, ould have conferred preëminent power the controlled it. One immediate reunderstanding was that the house of a became bankers and financial agents important governments and sovereigns. Of the five sons of Amschel, the than, to whom we have already reveloped, as Mr. Phillips shows, into a ancier than his father. The London hich Nathan established when hardly a boy, is to-day, after a hundred the greatest English bank, with the eption of the Bank of England.

ident related by Mr. Phillips goes far the prominent characteristics of Nathan I. Nathan was a spectator of the batterloo. He stayed on the battlefield aw with his own eyes Blucher's rent of Wellington's exhausted army and though of the French. Then he rode with the Ostend, paid a boatman five though to take him across the Channel in eather, landed on the English coast, at full speed to London. What folgell told by Mr. Phillips:

m to London, indeed to all Europe, had gone that Wellington had been routed, that the s now more resplendent than he had been e since Friedland. Without pausing to dress or to eat, Nathan slouched into the stock exchange, shambled up to the pillar where he always stood, leaned there with drooped shoulders and with garments and face bearing the evidences of his perils and privations. He said not a word; he simply stood, a statue of defeat, disaster, and despair. Every one knew that the Rothschild stake was on the Allies. That statue seemed to them to tell the whole story. They sold—sold frantically—English funds, the funds of all the Allies. And Nathan's agents, acting under orders which they themselves did not know the origin of, bought—bought—bought.

When Nathan shuffled away to get sleep, Rothschild was to finance what Napoleon would have been to

politics had he won Waterloo.

The Rothschild who is now the active head of the house is Baron Salamon Albert, of Vienna. It is said that a policy of merciless weeding out of incompetents has been adopted. It is the invariable rule to put every male child born to the house through a system of training somewhat like that which the original Rothschild enforced upon his five sons. If the boy show taste and talent for finance, he is promoted and otherwise encouraged; if he prove an idler or incompetent, a fortune is bestowed upon him outright or in trust, and he is sent out to shift for himself. So numerous have been the intermarriages, and so faithful have the precepts of old Amschel to remain united as a family, and to look on wealth as a perpetual family trust, been heeded, that whenever a Rothschild dies the bulk of the estate, as a usual thing, goes back to the treasury of the house.

ENGLAND'S APPROACHING DEFICIT.

range in the British ministry draws the English reviews are more and pied with articles dealing with various government, in which the Liberals with the Conservatives now in power. lary numbers, especially, contain sevedly written attacks on the fiscal manthe Balfour government. Under the ly alliterative title, "A Decade of De-Finance," Lord Welby contributes to porary Review for February an incisive the present government's record in nance. The present ministry (countdisbury and Balfour governments as e said to have taken office in 1895. It ore, held power for ten years,—a term er than that of any ministry since rpool's, in the early part of the nine-tury. Throughout this long period ry has had behind it a large and a ority in the House of Commons. A

majority which, as Lord Welby points out, "could not be shaken by the disasters and blunders of the war in South Africa, by the insufficiency of the proposals for army reform, nor by the revolutionary policy of protection preached by Mr. Chamberlain and indorsed by the prime minister." Lord Welby further shows that the present ministry enjoyed exceptional financial advantage at the moment of taking office, having, as an addition to the ordinary revenue, the income from death duties brought in by Sir William Harcourt's famous measure of 1894. This income added about £4,000,000 a year to the national revenues. Reviewing the course of the ten years' administration. Lord Welby finds that the first three years of the period were remarkably prosperous. There was no increase of taxation, but the new death duties came into full play. The revenue derived from taxes was increased by more than £11,500,000 in three years, of which £8,550,000 represents approximately the natural

growth of revenue apart from the effect of the death duties. Furthermore, it appears that the consuming and saving power of the nation increased three times as fast as the growth of population. Lord Welby does not fail to direct the attention of his readers to the rare opportunity which fell to the good fortune of the ministry. "One can imagine how a great financier, how Sir Robert Peel, or Mr. Gladstone, would have used it for the amendment of our system of taxation and for the relief of the working classes. With its aid an old-age pension scheme might have been possible, while a mere fragment of it would have swept the tea duty and given the nation that free breakfast table so often advocated."

GRANTS TO VESTED INTERESTS.

But instead of using any portion of that great saving for the relief of the working classes and of the poor, the government, in the first place, increased the expenditure to the extent of £9, 000,000 a year; next, they gave away £1,850,-000, the greater part in doles to the land, a smaller part in exemptions from the death duties. Summing up the financial result of ten years of power, Lord Welby declares that while the government in the earlier years enjoyed record revenues and record surpluses, it really gave altogether £2,000,000 to the landed interests and the established Church, including in that sum a dole given to the clergy. After 1898, there were deficits instead of surpluses. While Lord Welby admits that deficits could hardly have been avoided during the Boer war, he makes it clear that they did not cease with the war, while the year of peace, 1903-04, showed a deficit of £5,415,000,—a sum far greater than any deficit which has occurred in any year of peace since 1840. This in spite of the fact that the taxes, imposed nominally for war but still retained, realized for the exchequer in that year between twenty-four and twenty-five million pounds. The rise in military and naval expenditure accounts in the main for this condition of affairs. In the last year of Liberal government these services cost £35,600,000. Last year they had risen to £72,300,000, having more than doubled in ten vears.

THE NATION IS STATIONARY.

Lord Welby declares that it is a grave question whether unrest in politics at home and the great increase of taxation have not checked the orderly progress of the nation. During the ten years of Conservative government, the population has increased 10 per cent. If the consuming power and the savings of the people increased in proportion to the increase of population, the

increase in the produce of taxes shoul roughly, in the ratio of 10 per cent. yearly it increases in less than that ratio, the const power is diminishing; if it increases in that the consuming power is stationary. It as that in the first three years of the present go ment, the revenues increased in a greater than population by a yearly average of £1 000; in the last seven years, by only a ! average of £1,600,000. Thus, the increase consuming power and in the savings of the in the last seven years has done little more keep pace with the increase in population. Welby believes that the conclusion that tl tion is stationary is confirmed by evidence dullness of England's home trade, which 1 diminished power of consumption at home finds an additional cause for uneasiness i practical annihilation of the sinking fund. predicts an absolute deficit of between two three million pounds on the budget of 190 even if the estimate of ordinary revenue is reand that of ordinary expenditure not exce

IMMENSE NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPENDITU

In conclusion, Lord Welby declares the efficiency of the navy has been obtained a necessary cost, if it be true that as many a hundred and fifteen cruisers, completed at of between thirty and forty million pounds in the last few years, and which should the prime of their power, are now held useless for war purposes. He further poin that the present naval expenditures of F1 Germany, and Russia combined are calcula be rather more than £35,000,000, while of the United Kingdom is estimated for year at £36,889,000; and if the sum to be 1 by a loan for naval works be added to thi total naval expenditure will be £42,000 The cost of the army, too, has increased in years from £41,000,000 to £75,000,000. Welby asks whether the cost of this soinsurance of the government has not really pled the nation's means of insurance as ignorance, poverty, and disease at home thus retarded the progress of the well-bei the nation.

Finally he asks, Is not this extravagar penditure reducing the reserve of power which England must rely in an emergency it not exhausting to no good purpose the naresources? Is not taxation weighing of springs of industry, and is it not checking consuming and saving power of the people all these points Lord Welby believes that is evidence which, if not conclusive, is suff to arouse anxiety.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN PROTECTION.

British tariff controversy occasions much riting in the English reviews on the subprotection in the United States. The v number of the Westminster Review conarticle on "Some Results of Free Trade and and Protection in the United States" hony Pulbrook. The writer begins his ison with reference to the fact that of rs the value of exports from the United nas enormously exceeded that of the im-This, he says, arises not from the export ufactures, but of products of the soil, uffs, cotton, dairy produce, and petroleum, effect means that the United States has at amount of merchandise out of stock an it has bought. In Great Britain, on er hand, exactly the converse is true,d's imports exceed her exports. But when nings of British shipping are taken into it is found that her commerce with other has not been so unsatisfactory as would from the figures of imports and exports This writer does not lose sight of the at the exports of the United States are carried by British shipping, which means tion from England's gross losses on the d, and a diminution of the gross profits Jnited States on the other.

position of England in comparison with ted States is likened by Mr. Pulbrook to a successful tradesman whose prosperity with opposition in the shape of his comtrying to secure his business by carrying on what is termed a "cutting trade,"-i.e., selling at a loss to obtain business. The tradesman against whom such tactics are employed will naturally suffer a falling off in trade. England now seems to be getting over her depression, and, in the opinion of Mr. Pulbrook, should continue her policy and fight to the death any attempt to protect her trade by duties on food, since such a proceeding, by increasing cost of production, means the imposing of duties on British manufactures by all her customers, and it will only make it easier for her competitors to compete with her, and especially in unprotected countries, and England's trade amounts to far more in unprotected countries than in those that are protected.

The United States supplies England with her staple food, wheat, at half the price that it was when free trade was adopted, and is now paying twenty-five cents a bushel to import wheat from Canada to supply England with flour. One result of protection in the United States, according to this writer, has been to place the United States in the power of Canada. Wheat-growing can be carried on in Canada at a greater profit than in the United States. If Canada were to say to England, we will levy no duties on your manufactures if you take our products on the same conditions, Mr Pulbrook declares that the migration from the United States would increase tenfold, and Canada would get the principal thing she desires—population. This would enable Canada to compete with the world.

A BOTANICAL LABORATORY IN THE DESERT.

attention of American botanists was atracted to the desert vegetation of our great est by the famous Death Valley Expedi-1891. Ever since that time, Mr. Fred-Coville, working under the auspices of ithsonian Institution, has been a close stuthe plants of that region. Two years ago, rnegie Institution adopted a plan, which ted with Mr. Coville, for the establishment oratory to be devoted to the special study rt vegetation. The institution appointed lyisory board Mr. Coville himself and Dr. acDougal, who chose the site for the labafter a careful personal examination of nost promising areas, including the deserts as, northern Chihuahua and Sonora in New Mexico, Arizona, and California. e finally agreed upon was in the vicinity of Tucson, in southern Arizona. Writing in the Popular Science Monthly for February, Prof. Francis E. Lloyd, of Columbia University, gives it as his personal opinion, after spending the greater part of the past summer at the Desert Botanical Laboratory, that the action of the committee was well advised and is fully justified. Professor Lloyd takes occasion to give an account of the laboratory and its surroundings from his own point of view.

The city of Tucson, with a population of 10,000, is situated in the valley of Santa Cruz, at an elevation of 2,390 feet above sea-level. The climate is hot, though dry and bracing. The laboratory itself, constructed of volcanic rock, is situated on the northerly face of one of the Tucson mountains, about two miles from the city. It is not at all unusual for the mercury



LOOKING NORTH FROM THE DESERT LABORATORY.

to register 100° to 105° F., but there is so little discomfort attendant on the heat that the thermometer is usually disregarded. The humidity on many occasions during six weeks of July and August of 1904 was as low as 7 per cent. The only feature of discomfort described by Professor Lloyd is the intense illumination, which, for some persons, requires dark glasses; but on the volcanic hills the dark color of the ground affords relief.

The laboratory is well equipped for its purposes, and has an abundant water-supply. Regarding the considerations which led to the planting of the laboratory in this particular region, Professor Lloyd says:

Aside from the conditions for study offered by the desert laboratory as such, the matter with which the student is especially concerned is the plant life. In seeking for the right place to plant a laboratory for the study of desert vegetation, it is obvious that some practical conception of what such a vegetation is had to be formulated by the advisory board. It was necessary for this board to find a locality with a desert climate and possessed of as rich and varied a flora as possible, while still of a distinctly desert character. Since it is the chief object of the laboratory to study "droughtresistant vegetation," it would have been absurd to put the laboratory in an out-and-out desert, and but little better to have selected a semi-arid region with a rich flora. Nor would it have been foresighted to have chosen a locality which might sooner or later be threatened by irrigation. The conditions above stated may, of course,

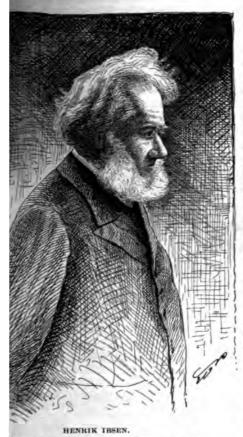
be met in many places, but scarcely better the hills west of Tucson, and on the adjacent slope. The general character of the vegetation here main similar to that of the mesa and rocky result which territory between Texas and western but is, also, within the limits of distribut saguaro or giant cactus (Cereus giganteus). If fore, representative in this important respectively stretch of country which is of an undoul character, the plants of which are, with the water derived from a meager rainfall and a lift able through long periods of drought to sur powers of growth unimpaired.

Two weeks after the advent of the ground is clothed with many richly col often fragrant annuals and small pe Some of the latter, as, for example, a and a Cassia, persist through the dr hardiness explained in part, at least, by like protective layers on the leaves.

Professor Lloyd proceeds to describe the more striking of these desert pla remarks in conclusion that the structure development of scarcely one of them is understood; in fact, the peculiar physical these plants has scarcely been touche Physiological and anatomical physiologics of wide extent may be carried or laboratory. This is one of the fruitful investigation laid open by the Carneg tution.

HENRIK IBSEN, AS SEEN IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

ILE the venerable Henrik Ibsen has temporarily regained his health, his acer as an author has been completed, and ple of Scandinavia are paying honors to to one who has actually passed away. at age and the fruitfulness of his career subject of a sketch in the Swedish e Varia (Stockholm), from the pen of a wn Swedish writer, Jesse Bröchner. ill be, says this writer, considerable new



rom a hitherto unpublished photograph.)

ut Ibsen's life published upon his pass-, but the important details of his life ady been fixed in their proper places in e which surrounds his portrait. And e are depths in the author which no s ever fathomed-not even his wife, his companion for half a century.

left home at the age of fifteen years. nts' house presented no possibilities for ad the young man, in order to get some as and opportunity, hired himself out to

a druggist in a small town not far from his native village. It was during this period that he wrote his first drama, "Catalina," besides other poems. The young Ibsen tried in vain to secure a publisher for this poem in Christiania. It was during these early years that he became acquainted with the famous scholar, Björnson, and other rising authors, and he himself made his way to the capital in a year or two. His first drama was placed by his friend Ole Schulerud, and sold for fifteen dollars in cash, another fifteen dollars to be paid when four hundred copies had been sold. Unfortunately, the publishing house failed before the contract could be fulfilled. Ibsen's present publisher, the Gyldendalske Bogforlag, of Copenhagen, has up to the present issued one hundred and four editions of his works, some of them reaching a sale of more than ten thousand copies, which, considering the fact that the population of Denmark and Norway together does not exceed five millions, is an excellent sale. "Brandt" and "Per Gynt" head the list, with fifteen editions each.

Ibsen's troubles as a dramatic author began early. Through the friendship of the famous musician, Ole Bull, he was employed in the state theater at Bergen. He made several short trips to Copenhagen and Dresden in the interest of the theater, and then signed a contract for five years at an annual salary of three hundred dollars. A long period of practical work for this theater developed the natural technical skill of Ibsen. Each year he brought out a new play, and himself made the sketches for the outfit-even designing the costumes, many of which are still preserved. It was during this period that he met Pastor Thoreson, whose daughter Susanne he afterward married. After five years' work in Bergen, he became the dramatic author of the Norske Theater of Christiania, where, however, he was unable to make much progress, through lack of sympathy and funds. It was terrible, he writes. The highest salary received for one of his works at that time, which took more than a year to accomplish, was only two hundred and twenty-seven dollars. The expenses were great, and he soon became practically a bankrupt. He presented a petition to the Storthing for a yearly stipend of four hundred dollars, in order that he might carry on the work for the state. This was refused him, however, and it was not until 1866 that he received the yearly income he had asked for at the earlier date. This final success was probably chiefly due to a letter he wrote to King Karl XV., from Rome:

The first fruits of my journey have now been pre-

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An interesting an invariant of the great at her filled in the great at her filled in the filled when he returned in I is a little in the foliage of that to believe and interest in the constitute a new great little in the little in the constitute of the charge of pessions in the electrity of little in the constitute of the constitute in the const

CONTINUE WHO HAVE

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Trunkwater is in his coen for fitty years water. Sir Williams His meals a warrety of thing. He never the leaf of outdoors are thousands who for thirt was cambrid.

nd no drugs. He eats vegetables, fruits, ains. His simple fare, he says, obviates essity of much exercise.

has written a book, entitled "A Plea for pler Life," in which he makes suggess to a plainer, more healthful diet. He a little, but rarely drinks any alcoholic

special cases considered in this article ith reference to an American, Mr. Henry is, the former Democratic candidate for esidency of the United States. Mr. Davis, g to a question as to his mode of life, I never allow anything to worry me.

My conscience is always reasonably clear. I sleep eight hours every night. I eat three square meals in twenty-four hours. I drink a little wine at times, but that is all. I do not use tobacco in any form. I take a good, long walk every day."

Summing up, the editor of the Grand Magazine, recalling the remark of a famous physician that "most men dig their graves with their teeth," says, "It is evident that all these men have been all their lives exceedingly moderate, not to say abstemious, as regards both food and alcohol, while most of them have altogether eschewed tobacco, and all have gone in for a good deal of exercise."

RADIUM AND THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

half a century and more there has been controversy among scientists as to the on of life on the earth, which Lord Kelvin probably not more than one hundred years, basing his conclusions on arguas to the duration of the heat of the sun rth, and on the action of tides in altering riod of the earth's rotation. In an article ium, which he contributes to the Februarper's, Prof. Ernest Rutherford, of McGill rsity, Montreal, refers to these calculations.

nholtz, says Professor Rutherford, calculated heat generated in the sun through its contracould be enough for the sun to shine with his brightness for a period of about forty million The calculation is uncertain within limits, for ot know how the density of the sun varies from ter outward. Kelvin came to a very similar conand stated that "it seems, therefore, on the most probable that the sun has not illuminated th for one hundred million years, and almost that he has not done so for five hundred million As for the future, we may say, with equal certhat inhabitants of the earth cannot continue to he light and heat essential to their life for many years longer, unless sources now unknown to prepared in the great storehouse of creation."

last remark, says the writer, seems almost tic in the light of the discovery of a body dium.

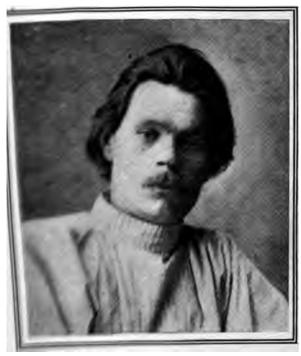
emanations of radium and of other radioactive nees are present everywhere in the atmosphere. radioactive gases possess the property of being rmed into a nonvolatile kind of matter, which is ed on the surface of bodies and can be collected rire charged with negative electricity. Every raindrop and snowflake carries some of this tive matter to the earth, while every leaf and of grass is covered with an invisible film of tive material. These emanations are not pron the air itself, but are exhaled from the earth's crust, which is impregnated with radioactive matter. As a means of detection of radioactive matter, the gold-leaf electroscope far transcends in delicacy even the spectroscope; for with only a gram of matter, the presence of radium to the extent of only one part in one hundred thousand million can readily be detected.

As to whether the amount of radioactive matter in the earth is enough to heat it appreciably, Professor Rutherford says that, even with our present knowledge, this question must be answered in the affirmative. That is to say, a source, formerly unknown to us, was all the time prepared in the great storehouse of creation.

If radioactive matter is distributed throughout the whole earth to the extent that experiment indicates, the heat evolved by the radioactive matter would compensate for the heat lost by the earth by conduction to the surface. According to this view, the present internal heat of the earth tends to be maintained by the constant evolution of heat by the radioactive matter contained in it. The calculations of the age of the earth made by Lord Kelvin, which were based on the theory that the earth was a simple cooling body in which there was no further generation of heat, cannot apply, for the present temperature gradient of the earth may have been nearly the same for a long interval of time. On this theory of the maintenance of the internal heat no definite limit can be set for the age of the earth, but some deductions can be made of the probable variation of the internal heat with time. If an immense store of atomic energy is really available in the air, as is supposed, it would suffice to keep up the present output of energy from the earth for about five thousand million years . . . while the duration of the sun's heat in the future may possibly be extended for a hundred times the estimate made by Kelvin.

Nevertheless, there is no escape from the conclusion of Kelvin and Helmhoitz, "that the sun must ultimately grow cold, and this earth must become a dead planet, moving through the intense cold of empty space."

A MONTH OF RUSSIAN HISTORY—THE DOCUMENTS



As 4:4 (AMAL MANALA ALTHOR AND LIBERAL AGITATOR.

and the importings in St. Petershand beautiful part two months is presented in an and in the itemstaysblatt (Sunday Edition) of the day flow floats Zeitung by Mr. Herman the man to the state of a Russian, who has "inthe can, first of all, be posi-11 that the Russian Liberals, Mr. a street account the banner of the zemstvo part and more count their hopes on the new months, of the sheet, have been bitterly dis-Approved their days, red. By this it is not said the state of the confidence placed in him; / / / 1 / / / / / / He put his faith in the way war read and and acided Czar, cherished will gave, also, prom-After perlutined the same and the representatives of Ili was nitimately obliged to de-The port of and pet the convention was held, Illy has appeared intromyh unosicial, in St. Peto this I me the wallrownen of the convenof which was received by the Czar at Tsarskoe-Selo.—as well as the zemstvos of Jaroslav, Poltava, Viatka nigov, and Moscow. Only the one from ' gov received, as may be remembered, a from the Czar, because it pointed out of a free, popular representation altog strongly. The other addresses were g accepted by the Autocrat of all the Russ out being denounced as "fresh" or "1 That denunciation was made on the 9th o ber. The address of the zemstvo of was, nevertheless, framed four days late 13th), and the weak Nicholas II., who on his ascension to the throne, of being a Nicholas the Second, but a second Nich not dare to pronounce this address " fre "tactless."

A LETTER FROM THE ZEMSTVO PRESID

It is interesting to read the letter on piect from the marshal of the nobility of Prince P. N. Trubetzkoi, to Prince Svy Mirski. He writes in part:

Through this letter I wish to explain myse and ask you not to refuse me the privilege of ing to the Emperor, most humbly, the motiv



ÖRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.
(Permanent commander-in-chief of the Russia

prompted me to give the zemstvo permissi sert itself. According to public opinion, in concur unreservedly, Russia is, at present, epoch of anarchy and revolutionary movemer is going on is, by far, no mere agitation by The youth stands forth only as a reflection o eral state prevailing in society. This state is terrible for our entire country, as well as for ad particularly so for the holy person of the it is, therefore, the duty of every truly loyal ward off the disastrous calamity with any ms at his disposal. A short time ago, I had tune to be received by the Emperor, and to mightforwardly and truly, to the best of my



D DURB MICHAEL BROTHER OF THE CZAR.

knowledge, about the present state of society. ed to explain to him that what is going on is but a revolution; that the Russian people is diawn into a revolution, which it does not I which can be forestalled by the Emperor. is but one way out of it, just one, and that is speror placing confidence in the strength of d of the masses. In the depths of my soul I convinced that if the Emperor only wanted itly group these powers around himself, Rusfree itself from all the terrors of the impendbance, and would support its Czar, his will, solute sovereignty. In view of the state of ll the people, who are filled with fear and er the things referred to above, it is really iman power to refuse them to speak about is vexing and tormenting everybody so fear-

ian society," says Peter Struve, in the ber of Osvobozhdenie (Liberation), the ore Constitutional party, "is. with few exdominated by the inflexible purpose to prough reforms. The historical resolu-

tion of the city council of Moscow, the actual concurrence in this resolution by the city council of St. Petersburg, the constitutional addresses of a whole series of zemstvos, the constitutional proclamations by the councils of the polytechnic institutes at Kiev and St. Petersburg, and, finally, a great number of other constitutional, semi-constitutional, and simply liberal expressions of public opinion, do not allow any further doubts about the sentiment of Russian society."

REMONSTRANCE FROM LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Besides those mentioned by Struve, the following Russian societies and institutions have also adopted resolutions, in which they protest against absolutism, and demand, together with other thorough reforms, a popular representation: the citizens of Odessa, under the leadership of their mayor; the citizens of Baku: the Polytechnicum, the Pedagogic Society, the High School for Ladies, and the Society of Engineers, in St. Petersburg: the barristers of Rostov, on the Don, etc.—If we add thereto the fact that the representatives in the zemstvo congress at St. Petersburg were all great land-owners, among them being several princes, barons, counts, and chamberlains, with celebrated names, one can



GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.
(High admiral of the Russian navy.)

hardly doubt any more that it is no longer an uprising of the hot-headed youth, but a struggle of the whole Russian society against absolutism. An industrial nation cannot endure an autocratic form of government, and it is industrial Russia, with intellectual Russia, which is rising against the autocracy.

IS A RUSSIAN REVOLUTION POSSIBLE?

NG the many review and magazine articles on Russia's internal condition and sibilities of actual revolution in the empecially noteworthy is a long and dolet still hopeful, paper by Alexander Ular, appears in the Contemporary Review. This on politics and economics states that the of von Plehve had been decided on twelve before it occurred, and the event being in by all the educated classes in the counsy prepared for the vigorous revolutionary on which has actually occurred. He dethat autocracy has been a mere fiction

Capacity was the sole means of promotion. "Within a couple of years the middle classes had invaded all official positions." The writer asks, "Is it not an astounding fact that during the last quarter of the nineteenth century there have been, among several dozen ministers in Russia, only four noblemen?" Mostly self-made men, they have found a keen pleasure in keeping out men of great family or high standing. They have formed a powerful army of officials, "the sole glory and the sole moral principle of whom is what the French call arrivisme, an awful mixture of egotism, cynicism, cupidity, and insolence."



QUO VADIS?

BETTER ARGEL, "PEACE": "You have lost a golden opportunity, Sire; is the end?"—Westminster Gazette (London).

he reign of Alexander II. The Czar is, a, only allowed to read extracts from which are typewritten every morning vised by the minister of the court. M. smarks that it is one of the most striking sof the present anti-autocratic movement is headed by the nobility. The latter, are likely to become in the Russian ion what the Tiers-Etat was in the French. Itains this singular fact as a result of the ratic reforms of Alexander II. When than nobles were admitted to the great schools, the aristocratic régime came to I and a bureaucratic caste was formed.

THE "REVENGE" OF THE

The policy of pan-Russianism has antagonized all the non-Russian peoples, and pushed the Jews to the front. Their capital gave them power:

Even in the Jewish zones the brute sway of Russian bureaucracy was soon paralyzed by the astute arm of corruption. Jewish towns became literally schools of bribery. Thus, anti-Semitism had for its immediate consequence a progressive de-moralization of officials. But, on the other hand, it had far more serious results. Jewish wealth, oppressed and spoiled by irresponsible small despots, could not possibly—as it has done elsewhere-join the governing caste in order to oppose the social aspirations of the masses. Its riches and its brains deliberately took the rôle of seconding, and later on of heading, political disaffection. In fact, there is hardly any great revolutionary organization in the country the

leading men of which are not Jews. Even the so-called Liberals, a party of constitutionalists, the members of which belong to the highest classes of society, cannot do without the assistance of Jewish effort.

THE PLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE.

In the insolence of bureaucracy toward all subjects of the Czar, without exception, the writer finds the secret of the combination of men of all ranks and grades against it. "This horrible oppression of denial of justice is perhaps the sole tie which holds together the various elements of the revolutionary movement." He goes on to say that "no essential or even useful reform is

possible except by the complete destruction of present Russian law," which is simply legal arbitrariness. The number of persons proceeded against during the last ten years has increased twenty-seven times; 11,000 cases, not one of which has been treated in court, have been "terminated by police administration." Corruption is confessedly an essential feature of bureaucracy, and quietly accepted by the Czar. Alexander III. is said to have described as a dunce a man who refused to earn large sums "aside" as director of the Imperial Bank. The writer states that a fifth of the budget is the annual amount stolen every year. Meantime, the people are starving. Russians consume only 425 pounds of corn per annum per head; Germans, 1,125 pounds. Russians eat three times less than Germans. He quotes a confidential report on central Russia to the medical board: "In general, the consumption of bread remains, on an average, about 30 per cent. below the physiological standard that is necessary for maintaining the strength of adults." The peasants pay about two-fifths of their gross income in taxes to the government, and have, in addition, local rates to pay. Their illiteracy is also appalling. In the government of St. Petersburg, only 55 per cent. of the population can sign their names; in Kars (Armenia), only 91 per cent. In six districts, absolute illiterates amount to two-thirds of the population; in fifteen, to three-fourths; in five, to four-fifths; in fourteen, to nine-tenths. The number of illiterates is 28 per cent. for priests, 30 for nobles, 10 for the middle classes, including workmen, and 89 for peasants. Ninetenths of Russia are, intellectually speaking, on the verge of barbarism.

THE COMING "PACIFIC REVOLUTION."

Out of these desperate conditions the writer sees an easy way. The bureaucratic reforms, such as a liberal press law and the like, are now decided on, and may serve to gain time for a few months. Then will come the great change -the pacific revolution. First, the oligarchy and the Moscow group will be destroyed; then it will be proved to the Czar that without a constitution violent revolution is unavoidable. The leading statesmen—above all, M. Witte—realize this necessity perfectly well. The Czar will be gradually led to understand that it is barbarism and illiteracy that hinder the life of the empire, and he will, it is expected, give up bureaucracy for a consititution. The consequences of these important steps are thus outlined:

For the first of all economic measures to be taken by an "institution of natural control" would be to lower the taxes, to make peace in Asia, and to accomplish

the most necessary of all reforms,-to disentangle the finances, and prevent the export of corn. I need hardly say that, if such is the course of events pointed out by the interest of Russia, good-luck has it that its general consequences on the politics of the world will be no less happy. Russia will simply disappear for ten or twenty years from the stage of international struggle, and, at the same time, there will disappear not only the awful war cloud which hangs over Europe, but also the stronghold of political reaction, which at this moment is still the principal bulwark of political oppression in Germany, Austria, and Turkey. This, however, is to change the equilibrium of the great powers from top to bottom. The political and military importance of the Franco-Russian alliance will fall to pieces, but, at the same time, Germany will lose all interest in seconding Russia for dynastic reasons. Asiatic expansion being abandoned-unless the yellow peril come forth-the center of world politics will again be placed in Europe, an Anglo-Russian understanding would easily be obtained, and if there should still remain some clouds on the political horizon, they would hang only over

M. Ular concludes his paper with the confident expectation

that the bureaucracy will soon be crushed by the Czar, who is its slave, in order to procure for himself the real moral power of a constitutional sovereign over a self-governing nation, and the satisfaction of seeing his great empire develop from starvation and moral servitude into welfare, prosperity, and conscious power.

"Revolution Impossible in Russia."

Mr. A. S. Rappoport, the London correspondent of the Novosti (St. Petersburg), contributes to the Fortnightly Review a paper in which he denies most emphatically that Russia is on the eve of a revolution. The only possible chance for liberty in Russia is for it to be introduced at the sword's point by western Europe. Mr. Rappoport is very emphatic:

A Russian merchant, asked by a foreigner whether the Russians have already had a revolution, replied, "No, we have not yet had any ukase from the Czar to this effect." A constitution may be granted by the Autocrat, but the muzhik will have to accept it "by order of the Czar." By himself he will never do anything to obtain it. Heine says somewhere, "The Englishman loves liberty like his lawful wife, the Frenchman like his mistress, the German like his grandmother." The Russian muzhik, he ought to have added, is too weak to love at all. A constitution in the dominions of the Czar will never be obtained by the Russian nation by means of a revolution, let it be stated once for all. The reason is very obvious, because the nation will never revolt against the Czar. Let the revolutionary agitators in Russia and elsewhere understand it, once for all, that it only depends upon Europe to force the ruler of the European China to grant individual liberty, freedom of speech, and social reforms to his subjects.

Mr. Rappoport can hardly be serious in thus suggesting that Europe should make war upon

o force upon Russians a system of govwhich he declares is absolutely hateful ut of every ten men in the country:

ussians," says no less an authority than Danifind no attraction in power, and although de consider it as a fault, we, for our part, see ad in it. For this reason, too, Russia is the try which has never had (and never will have) ical revolution." Non-resistance and Budf-annihilation were chief traits of the national long before the Sage of Kyassnaya Polyana it from his arm-chair. But historical facts cause in the temperament of nations. The ted slavish disposition of a people that bows ity but looks askance at a ray of liberty, sevolution an impossibility. People who, by

nature, are inclined to look up to an authority dwelling high above them on some Himalayan height, who are crushed in the dust by a continuous sense of sin and their own nothingness, feel quite at home in a state of tutelage. They breathe more freely, paradoxical as it may sound, in an atmosphere of oppression. The horror of servitude, the eager desire for self-government which is the result of a highly developed sense of self-reliance, have now been deeply rooted in the national character of the English. In Russia, it was quite the reverse. Had the inhabitants of Russia been distinguished by such traits of character, the princes would not have enslaved them, and autocracy would long ago have crumbled to dust. Unlike the Englishman, the Russian is unhappy if he is left to himself, but as long as he can account for some external superior power that tortures him, he is satisfied.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF RUSSIA.

RY striking article, in a way a review the past year of Russia's internal and relations, appears in the Russkiya Vyedo-Moscow, by the editor, who represents servative Liberals of Moscow society, known to be a true patriot. Several ago his remarks would have been proy the censor. Russia, he declares, faces and year of the war with apprehension. The war is terrible; but, on the other he movement born of the self-conscious-ur society, which has just awaked from rgy of centuries, inspires us with new The passing year, he declares, has been respects a red-letter one for the empire.

ourse, the old maladies of the state appeared ter virulence than ever and the ulcers of the tate organization were laid bare to their very heartrending war, full of terrible losses and as proved conclusively that even in military e our bureaucracy is behind the times and sp up with the new conditions of affairs all 'orld. The events in the far East offer indiscoof of the lack of preparation and the lack of ze, and of the incapacity of our bureaucratic in the sphere of internal government, also, s such unwarranted interferences with perty on the part of the police that it was clearly all right-minded people how necessary was a protest against such an unrighteous abuse of and social liberty. Abuses and lawlessness saible forms of oppression, violence and robany decades, have driven society to such exit, in spite of natural timidity, it has begun m in loud tones its rights, its ideas of freesquality, and even its intention to demand a aming the laws of the state.

g the history of the formation of Liberal rm societies, the editor of the *Vyedomosti* the issue of the imperial ukase of December 12 last, promising so many measures of relief and reform. Hee questions whether the council of ministers will carry out the reforms in the spirit in which it was intended by the Czar. Bureaucracy certainly, he says, will not do so. One of the greatest requirements of the present day in Russia, he says, is the improvement of public education.

But a broad growth and development of national education is not in keeping with police wardship, with the absence of academic freedom, with obstacles in the way of educators, nor with a censorship which, in high-handed fashion, puts prohibitions and limitations on the press. A civilized and enlightened government understands the necessity for the freedom of the printed and spoken word, a freedom of meetings and unions which should be limited only by law, the open courts, and public opinion.

Patriotic Russia, he continues, sees with sadness that success, so far, in the present war has been on the side of "those with whom public education is on a broader basis and who are better prepared in the sciences." He gives credit to the Japanese for their fine military organization and their full preparation for the war, which included an exhaustive understanding of topographical conditions. "On our side," however, he says, "there was displayed no preparation, complete ignorance of the aims and forces of the enemy, an inadequate acquaintance with topography, and an extreme procrastination in adopting necessary measures, as a consequence of which we suffered terrible losses, to retrieve which is now extremely difficult.

One of the chief factors in these failures has undoubtedly been the lack of education and enlightenment, a lack which is in greater or less degree inherent in all the leaders in the struggle, including the great mass of the troops.

GERMANY AS RUSSIA'S WORST ENEMY.

T is generally believed that the relations between Germany and Russia have been friendly and cordial in late years, and since the outbreak of the war in the Orient many have charged the Teutonic empire with open benevolence to Russia, if not with violations of neutrality in her interest. In the daily press of Russia, including the aggressively "Nationalist" organs, the habitual attacks on Germany have practically ceased. It is all the more surprising therefore to find in a very conservative and respectable Slavophile journal, the Slaviansky Vilk (Slav Age), Moscow, a bitter and violent assault on the whole policy of the German government toward Russia. According to the writer in this journal, I. V. Kawensky, Germany's apparent good-will masks the most selfish and perfidious designs. He says:

We do not doubt that, with all her heart, Germany desires Russian victory over the Japanese,-and not merely a victory, but complete conquest of Japan and the destruction of that power as a power in the Orient. But why does she desire this? Because in that event Russia would have her hands full in the far East, and nothing would prevent the west and south of the Slav Empire from falling into Germany's lap. Some scold Japan for her aggression and impudence; others blame Russia for short-sightedness and stupidity; still others accuse England of malice and a deliberate policy of provocation; but no one has pointed out that, in reality, it is our good neighbors, the Germans, who have lured us into this war by tempting us with the retention of Manchuria. Not without reason have the Japanese complained that Russia and Germany robbed them of Port Arthur right after their successful war with China. And it is Emperor William who raised the "yellow peril" cry and at the same time guaranteed our security on our western frontier by his proffer of a benevolent neutrality. Go, my dear friends, go East—as far East as possible, and take away from proximity to my possessions your land and naval forces. Later we shall see what to do; meantime go on, on to the far East. Friendship is friendship, and politicspolitics. With all the German friendship for Russia, that honest broker, Bismarck, refused to allow us to acquire Constantinople, and thereby compensate our losses in the war with Turkey, in the seventies. We have no occasion to expect better treatment in the future

Other writers, however, declare that this view of the situation is far from representing the true state of affairs, and that there is nothing insincere or treacherous in the present pro-Russian attitude of Germany.

German Views of Russia's War Prospects.

Since the surrender of Port Arthur, a number of leading German newspapers have changed their view of the war situation. Whereas they formerly predicted Russia's final triumph, they have latterly taken the position that Russia is as

good as defeated, and that time and further effort will not enable her to reverse matters in Manchuria. There are, however, some dissenting opinions in the press. The most prominent of the Teutonic publicists who believe that Russia has not necessarily lost, and is still likely to retrieve everything and emerge successful and victorious, is Maximilian Haarden, the editor of the independent Zukunft, one of whose early articles on the far-Eastern war we quoted here several months ago. Russia, says this publicist, has no more disgraced herself in Manchuria than England did in South Africa, in the war with the handful of Boers, or Germany in West Africa, in a war with the wild natives. The Japanese achievements discredit, not the Russian nation, but the St. Petersburg bureaucracy, which has been unequal to its task, and which has relied on verbal successes and arguments instead of on guns, shells, and bayonets. Russia's preparations for the conflict did not extend over a year; Japan's took five years. The Japanese victories are founded on the blindness and guilelessness of the Russian bureaucracy.

But what now? asks Haarden. Japan, apperently, has her heart's desire. She has avenged the vetoed treaty which she concluded with China in 1894; she has Korea, Dalny, Port Arthur, maritime Manchuria; she appears to have won. But she has not won. She lacks the main thing the assurance that what she has achieved will not be completely wiped out by the future course of the war. The war, with or without the Rojestvensky fleet, may be indefinitely prolonged. The Japanese will stay in Port Arthur, the Russians in Manchuria proper. Kuropatkin will increase his army to 600,000, and the struggle will go on. Russia has no choice; she must win; she cannot possibly accept Japan's peace terms. Meantime, Japan's means are nearing exhaustion. She cannot wait. Not only are her finances in an unsatisfactory condition; she has other dangers to consider. The racial consciousness of western Europe will sooner or later prevail over Russophobia, and complications will arise. "As for Russia, she is still mighty. Our half-baked politicians affect to consider her cause lost, but the value of her securities is a better index to the world's sentiment, and that points to faith and confidence in Russia's vitality."

Similar opinions are expressed by the Hamburger Nachrichten, which concludes a review of the situation thus, "We think it but just to state that the whole course of the military operations does not permit any doubt as to the final and, for Russia, favorable outcome of the war."

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

IBJECTS TREATED IN THE AMERICAN MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES.

Discussions.-The first of a series of Literary Statesmen" by "Alciphron," ape Atlantic Monthly, and is addressed to oosevelt. This writer makes some goodnments on the President's political career, following: "Your violence in denouncing ponents is equaled only by your coolness in ig their programme. The old motto used out what your antagonists want you to do the opposite;' but you have improved upon your maxim seems to read, 'discover what rty proposes, hold it up to scorn, warn the inst it, and then do it yourself.' Great men ave stolen the clothes of the Whigs, but no rivaled you in denouncing them for not er clothes to steal."-In Success for March, lenry Lewis gives an outline of "Mr. Roose-Policies," touching especially on foreign e Philippines, the race question, and enof the anti-trust legislation.-The same as an interesting sketch of the rise of Govohnson, of Minnesota, who began life as a , and has won by his own efforts a comace in the councils of his party.-In the kman, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck conthird of his papers on "Twenty Years of c," describing the Republican rally which the election of McKinley in 1896.-In the ber of Leslie's there is a study of the inhe Mormon Church in politics by W. M. W. Dunn.-A new periodical appears this ing the title of Tom Watson's Magazine. ls, written by the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, e present political situation largely in the ers or exhortations addressed to public men nt Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan, setting forth phrase Mr. Watson's well-known opinions and economic questions, with which the me acquainted during the last Presidential Among the specific topics dealt with in are ship subsidies, the green back question, liness of inauguration ceremonies. The rethe magazine consists largely of short spersed with articles on municipal ownerer questions of the day.

Ad Economic Problems.—In the March Harper's, President Charles W. Eliot, of ites on "Employers' Policies in the Induselaborating some of the views expressed by erent occasions within the last few years, he last convention of the National Civic It is needless to say in this connection that liot indorses, in the main, the positions of rs' associations with reference to the deganized labor.—In his second paper on "The isuse of Wealth," in the March number of

Success, Mr. Cleveland Moffett touches on the racesuicide problem, particularly those phases of it which are observed in the tenement quarters of our great cities. -In Everybody's Magazine for March, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's papers on "Frenzied Finance" and Mr. Charles Edward Russell's story of the beef trust are continued .- The March number of Scribner's has a most interesting contribution, by Frank A. Vanderlip, on the methods and results of government education in European countries .- A former governor of New Zealand. the Earl of Ranfurly, describes the government of that country in the Cosmopolitan for March. Because of its position on many social and economic reforms, this writer believes New Zealand entitled to be called the world's most advanced government.—In the Booklovers Magazine for March there is a fully illustrated description of the White Haven Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, under the title, "A Philanthropy Worth Imitating." This article is contributed by Mr. Day Allen Willey .-In the March number of McClure's, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker tells how New York City built its subway, and how a new private monopoly has been created which bids fair to become more powerful than any of the streetcar corporations which so long successfully opposed this great public improvement.-Mr. Lawrence Lewis gives, in the March number of the World's Work, an entertaining account of the great "welfare work" maintained by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, affecting seventeen thousand employees.-In the same magazine, Mr. Clarence H. Poe writes on "The Government and the New Farmer."

Natural Science.-Several important articles, dealing directly or indirectly with scientific topics, appear in the March magazines. The one which will, perhaps, attract the most attention is Mr. William S. Harwood's account of the almost magical success of Mr. Luther Burbank in creating new forms of plant life. This article is contributed to the March Century, and the illustrations which accompany it reveal some of the wonders which have been worked by Mr. Burbank's original methods within the past few years. Surely Mr. Harwood is justified by the facts in his statement that Mr. Burbank has become the foremost man in the world in the production of new and interesting forms of fruits, trees, flowers, vegetables, grasses, and nuts. No less a personage than Dr. Hugo De Vries, the great Dutch botanist, has declared that the flowers and fruits of California are less wonderful than the flowers and fruits which Mr. Burbank has made.-Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams describes in the March number of McClure's some of the marvels of modern surgery, especially the newer operations on the stomach, the brain, and in orthopedic science.-Mr. Ernest Ingersoll gives, in the March number of Harper's, an entertaining description of plant life in the desert.-The same magazine has an account of "The Later Day of Alchemy"

by Prof. William C. Morgan. This article describes various processes for the utilization of by-products in such industries as the manufacture of steel and the distillation of coal.—The opposing arguments on the question, "Do Animals Reason?" are presented in Outing for March by John Burroughs and C. F. Deacon, respectively.

The Fine Arts.-Mr. John La Farge resumes in McClure's his series of papers on "One hundred Masterpieces of Painting," treating in the March installment of the old Flemish painters.-In the Booklovers Magazine, the work of a painter of modern industrialism, Colin Campbell Cooper, is described by Albert W. Barker.-Mr. George Bird Grinnell contributes to Scribner's an appreciation of the photographs of Indian types made by Mr. E. S. Curtis. The illustrations of the article are all reproductions of these Indian photographs, in tint. Mr. Grinnell declares that if Mr. Curtis shall have his health, and shall live for ten years, he will then have accumulated material for the greatest artistic and historic work in American ethnology that has ever been conceived of .- "Philadelphia's Contributions to American Art" is the subject of a suggestive article in the March Century .- The same magazine contains a group of new etchings of New York skyscrapers, by Joseph Pennell.-Mr. F. B. Morse writes in Munsey's for March on "The Completion of the Capitol at Washington," meaning thereby the proposed extension of the east front, in order to correct the existing architectural defect in the building caused by the projection of the base of the dome over the central portico.

Notes of Travel, Exploration, and Description. -In the March number of Outing, the editor, Mr. Caspar Whitney, tells, for the first time, the full story of the ill-fated Hubbard Expedition into Labrador, which was undertaken, it will be remembered, under the auspices of Outing, and in which the leader, Mr. Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., lost his life.-"Into Tibet with Younghusband" is the title of a fully illustrated article in the World's Work by Perceval Landon, the correspondent of the London Times. Among the wonders of the Forbidden City, described by Mr. Landon, are the great Temple of Buddhism and its mammoth idol.-The American Island of Guam is described in the Booklovers Magazine by Mr. Willard French. He declares that our national duty to this isolated possession in the Pacific has been sadly neglected.-The achievements of the explorer Bering, who is regarded as the discoverer of Alaska, are graphically narrated by Miss Agnes C. Laut in the March number of Leslie's .- Captain T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., gives in the March number of Scribner's an entertaining account of "Three Days on the Volga," illustrated with snapshot photographs.-In the same magazine, Mr. John Fox, Jr., continues the story of his somewhat unwarlike experience as a war correspondent in Manchuria. Mr. Fox declares that of war in detail he knew no more than he should have known had he stayed at home, and that it had taken him seven months to learn that it was meant that he should not know more.-In the Century, Mr. Robert Barry, who was the only American correspondent with the Japanese forces before Port Arthur from the beginning of the investment, describes the various devices employed by the besieging army, of which little has been known by the outside world. He gives a detailed account of the inventions of Amazawa and the extension of scientific appliances employed by the Japanes erals in their besieging operations.

The Loss of Life in Accidents.-In the issue of Tom Watson's Magazine, Mr. W. J. contributes a startling article on "The Butche Peace," in the course of which he shows that ou roads and trolley lines alone, probably, destroyed nearly as many lives in the year 1904 as were lost three battles of Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and Ch lorsville combined. It is believed that the factor stroyed more lives than the railroads, but the are not obtainable. The main point in Mr. G article is in his assertion that the overwhelming ber of known fatalities in this country is due nomic causes, "that railroad, factory, and minin dents are, for the most part, needless, and due entirely to the brutal indifference of capital to th of workers, and that by far the greater part of the cides, of which we read and hear, are of being have been sent to death through economic troub "Why English Railroads are Safe," is the title of forming article contributed to the World's W Mr. James D. Whelpley. Among other thing Whelpley shows that while the English railroad twice as many passengers as the roads of this co only one-tenth as many people are injured or ki in the United States. Provisions which contrib this result are, the use of the "block system" double-track roads, the use of the "electric sta ticket system, on single-track roads, protecting t grade crossings by automatic-locking gates and excluding the public from the right of way, using matic devices for track, trains, and operation, at but not least, the enforcement of the national compelling the operation of all railroads with a mum of safety.

Ethical Education of the Jews.-In prot against compulsory reading of the Bible in s Prof. Henry Berkowitz (writing in the Interna Journal of Ethics) says: "The Jew, who ga Bible to the world, and naturally prizes it most, strenuously to Bible readings and other devotion ercises in the public schools. He regards this as vasion of the rights of conscience for which our ment stands and a defeat of the democratic s The following passage in Dr. Berkowitz's artic be read with edification by Gentiles: The simple the practical Jewish method of character-building be found in this passage in the Talmud: "As merciful, long-suffering, acting with kindness, and truth, so are you to be and so are you to act mud, Babli, Sotah End., Yalkut, 873). Of vast tance in the moral training of the Jew is the symbolism of his religious observances practiced home and in the sanctuary. These never fail to and uplift with high thoughts and glowing ide The Passover rings out its glorious message of fre and sustains the down-trodden with hope. Pen with its majestic traditions of Sinai, impresse sturdy lessons which make the Jew everywher abiding and peace-loving. Tabernacles, with quisite poetry, is the harvest-home festival that the heart mellow with gratitude, and by deepen sense of human dependence, cultivates that true ity which flowers into the well-known deeds of charity, better called by him "acts of loving kin

n, the Feast of Queen Esther, brings the sunlight hesome festivity even into the dinglest home. The abean feast spurs the heroic and courageous ims. The Sabbath, impressing the sweetness of rest ne sanctity of work, is a moral teacher of incalcuforce. The great days of searching, self-scrutiny, the New Year and Atonement Day, constitute a discipline which in sublimity and effective teaching of morals are, I believe, unsurpassed by any kindred institutions. Thus, the home and the synagogue unite to conserve and cultivate the ethical side of the life of the Jewish people.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

Reclamation of the Sahara Desert.—There any surprises in the geography of Africa. One of reatest of these, perhaps, is the truth about the t of Sahara, which has for so long been supposed nsist exclusively of bleak, vast, uninhabitable s of sand. The truth seems to be that within the of the so-called desert there are vast stretches of otentially fertile, awaiting only the touch of irrito make them blossom like the rose. The inng importance of French interests in the Sahara ne Sudan has furnished the theme for a book, reissued in Paris, under the title, "The Sahara, the a, and the Trans-Sahara Railroads." In reviewing book and analyzing its suggestions, M. Robert et, writing in the France de Demain, declares that, wenty-five years, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's strugdestroy the legend of the Sahara Desert has suc-I. We now know that there are vast agricultural conomic possibilities in the Sahara. A number of h "missions," says M. Doucet, have proven that, aly is the Sahara inhabitable, as far as nature is rned, but the bands of robbers and brigands are lywhere near so frequent or terrible as has been im-1. In the south and central portions, the Sahara nparatively free from sand dunes, and the oases equent and fertile. Moreover, the climate, speakenerally, is healthful. "The heat is not excessive ese regions, and the nightly frosts compensate y for the fatigues and heat of the day." The temire throughout the southern and eastern portion derate. M. Leroy-Beaulieu, says this writer, ades a number of railroads across the desert strip ploit the commercial possibilities of this vast

Judiciary of Japan.-An analysis of the ese judicial system is contributed to the Grande (Paris) by Henry Dumolard. This writer traces velopment of the Japanese civil code from the tion of 1808, when the empire began to put on rn dress. The penal code was made public in nd went into effect two years later. Both of these at foundation, the work of M. Boissonnade, honorofessor of the faculty of law of Paris, and for years gal adviser of the Japanese Government. Crimiial by jury is as yet unknown in Japan. The code il procedure took effect in 1890, and the commerde in the same year. This latter is based on the an system. The details of the organization of the ese national judiciary are fixed by the law of ary 2, 1890, and are a reproduction of similar h and German texts. Japan has a Court of Cassa-7 courts of appeal, 49 department tribunals, mmunal tribunals, and 1,201 tribunals separate this list. In passing, M. Dumolard notes the fact he Japanese woman can now hold property in her ight.

A Graphic Description of the Shakhe Battle. -A French journalist, Georges de la Salle, was with General Kuropatkin during the battle of the Shakhe (or Sha) River (he spells it Cha-Kho), and he contributes to the Revue de Paris an analysis of the battle, with his impressions of the fighting. Interspersed among passages of some very fine descriptive writing, we find bits of information about the number and alignment of the forces which are interesting. The total effective strength of the Russian army, says this writer, was probably not more than 200,000 men. They have a free and easy way of estimating troops among the Russians, according to M. de la Salle. In publishing the size of armies, it is all very simple. "One simply opens a year-book; he sees that a Siberian army corps, for example, normally consists of 20,000 men. Now, Commander X- is at the head of this corps; therefore, has 20,000 under him." But when one reaches Manchuria, he continues, he finds that there has been "a margin for error of at least 50 per cent." He pays a tribute to the bravery of the Russian common soldier. "How they can die, these brave boys! Ivan, the son of Ivan, who comes from the Baltic provinces, from Little Russia, from the Caucasus, from Siberia, or from the trans-Baikal, whether he be Catholic, Orthodox, or Jew, he kills and is killed without a murmur. The shrapnel shrieks. Of what are they thinking, these heroes in the trenches? A shell peeps above the rim of the horizon; they pay no attention to it. It comes nearer; it will probably kill some one. But they see it not. Is it for me or for you? It bursts with a crash, and, lo! twenty men are gone; and next season there will be no harvest in a little village two miles from the spot." One of the most impressive features of this battle, according to this French journalist, was the steady, irresistible advance of the Japanese. All day long, he says, for four days, cannon roared, and every hour of these days the Japanese left advanced irresistibly and without a pause. "When I saw this irresistible advance, I felt that for us the battle was

Has Japan Designs on France's Asiatic Possessions?—Although the Japanese ambassador to Paris has emphatically declared it to be a fabrication, Paris reviews and journals are evidently placing faith in the report recently published that, in 1902, the Japanese Government distinctly avowed that it was considering the conquest of French Indo-China. A number of the weeklies and dailies took the matter very seriously, and the well-known writer, M. Marcel Prevost, contributes to the Figaro a "leader" on the subject, under the title "The Peril of the East." The report may be false, says M. Prevost, but, nevertheless, it has turned the attention of the French people to the possibility of a war with Japan, not only in order to keep the promises of an alliance, but to defend the very pos-

sessions of the republic. This writer goes on to confess that before the Russo-Japanese war Frenchmen were almost completely ignorant of Japan. They knew Russia through the works of her realistic writers; but their limited knowledge of Japan was supplied by the literary work of Pierre Loti, which, admirable as it is, gives no adequate idea of the Japan of politics, economics, and war. During the past year, he points out, gradually, but surely, the popular conception of Japan has changed from that of an artistic, mild-mannered, flower-like people to that of a conquering warrior. Have you noticed, asks M. Prevost, that "during the past year, the illustrated journals have greatly increased the stature of the Mikado's soldiers, until today, they make them as tall as Europeans?" This war is from Japan's standpoint a war of necessity. M. Prevost insists that if Russia should only really want badly enough to conquer, she could do so. Victory, however, is not so essential to her in this war; but for Japan it is a war of necessity. And afterward, if she be victorious, Japan will inevitably seek other wars. Military pride and conquest will run in the blood. No enterprise will appeal to the Japanese as noble, as profitable, as exalted as war. Japan will be the Prussia of the Orient. "The people who imagine that after the actual fighting Japan will devote her energies to commerce and arts have but imperfectly read history." The old nations of Europe, he continues, are those which desire peace. Young, vigorous, new Japan will still wish to try the edge of her sword. If all of France's possessions were around the Mediterranean, then, says M. Prevost, the republic could look with equanimity upon the ambitions of Nippon. Unfortunately, however, he concludes, we Frenchmen are a far-Eastern power, and there is a real and great peril for France's Asiatic empire in the advance of victorious Japan.

The Centenary of Eugène Sue.—In December, the French celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of Eugène Sue, author of the two famous works, "The Wandering Jew" and "The Mysteries of Paris." A descriptive article, with reproductions of paintings, busts, and documents, treating of the life of Eugène Sue and his work, appears in the Revue Universelle, contributed by M. Edouard Pepage. Sue, he reminds us, was born in Paris, in 1804, although the exact date of his birth is not known.

The Needs of Italian Agriculture.-A comprehensive review of agricultural conditions in Italy is given in the Rassegna Nazionale (Florence) by Signor Antonio Ciacchieri, who bases his observations on a recently published book. This volume is "Agrarian and Alimentary Evils in Italy," by Prof. Italo Giglioli, who served as a juror at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The reviewer thinks that this is the most important work of its kind issued during the past quarter of a century. From it we learn that the consumption of wheat in Italy is only three and three-tenths bushels per capita. while the average for the other countries is six and threetenths bushels. Taking all the cereals into account, Italy's consumption is six and eight-tenths bushels, as against nineteen and five-tenths bushels in other countries. Professor Giglioli compares Italy with Great Britain and Germany, both in the front rank agriculturally. He finds their superiority chiefly due to the importation and use of chemical fertilizers, in addition to the best organic manures, and also in agricultural instruction. Germany and France, he points out, increased their vineyard yield from 20 to 30 per cen fertilization. He reviews the progress in German the scientific reclamation of swamps and bogs. points out dolefully that Italy is cut out from suc vances by practically prohibitive taxes on sugar alcohol. Professor Giglioli opposes the present pro ive duty on wheat. But it is not alone in the cons tion of cereals that Italy stands low, -in the use of s she is behind all other civilized countries, inclu Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Greece; and her sumption of meat and rice is growing less. In fore also, she lags behind. In his comments on the l Signor Ciacchieri urges the better utilization o superb Italian climate for the culture of fruit, an its preservation and shipment. In this connection refers to the benefits of the cooperative methods us California, and to the use of the fig-fertilizing in that would enable the culture of Smyrna figs in 1 A state initiative and cooperation are absolutely no for progress in Italian agriculture. Signor Ciacc in conclusion, urges that the increase in certain nues be devoted to reforesting, irrigation, and the thering of agriculture in general.

Should the Old Masters Be Restored?—I Revue Bleue, M. Raymond Rouyer has a plea fo great masterpieces of ancient art,—painting, stat and architecture. He recounts the efforts to re ancient Greek art in its shape and color, and whil mitting the loftiness of the aim, deplores the idea. cannot really restore these works, he declares, and cludes with this question, "Not to restore the wor the old masters—is not this the only true way of serving them?"

Hard Lot of the German Workman.-A r depressing picture of the conditions surrounding German laboring classes is presented by the Berlin respondent of the World's Work and Play (Lon He admits that the masses of the German people undoubtedly advanced in wealth and well-being d the last generation. "Their wages are higher. savings have enormously increased, the working of shorter, and social legislation has done much t sure them against accident and the disabilities of age." But, though the German workingman's pre ity has increased, it will take another quarter of a tury to place him on the British level. "His v are lower, his hours are longer, his life is he his prospects are less bright, and, above all an yond all, he is crushed to the earth by the burd militarism, and by the class feelings of his race. man labor is still largely unorganized." The v says that he knows the German coal-miner; h been in his home and spoken with his wife and dren, and if there is any class of men in the world than ever deserving pity, it is he. His wages av £41 to £60 in the year. The iron-ore miners recei average of £35 to £45 a year; these averages are on the last three years; 2.19 per thousand of Ge miners are killed annually at their work, against 1 British miners. The health of the German min growing feebler. The glassworkers in the Upper tinate work 110 to 112 hours -- an average of or hours a day, sometimes receiving as low as 12s, or week. Compare this with the 46 to 54 hours a we the British glassworker, with his 40s, to 55s, wages

id, bottle-makers, receive 21 marks a week in and 18 marks in summer. They work a teny. The textile worker in Bavaria has a dismal
After their eleven hours' work in the factory,
d wife return to their home and begin another
labor, sometimes stretching to six hours. They
keep the family from starvation. And when
last is over, what is the rest they enjoy? From
en persons lie down to sleep in one room. No
that there is grave unrest and discontent.
five years ago, half a million German workmen
r the Socialists. A year ago, three million Sootes were recorded.

rofessors Ever Write Poetry?—In a new study, published under the title, "Sylvester of the German critic Ompteda, writing in the Educational Herald (Liepsic), declares that here are comparatively few educators engaged ry work, and scarcely any in poetry. Formerly ere a number of remarkable men, such as Gotteller, Emil Strauss, Thomas Mann, Otto Biernd others. To-day, however, it would be diffiame any one very distinguished pedagogue, in y at least, who has achieved any eminence in re.

ench View of Japanese-American Re-.- A number of very remarkable articles are ag in the French reviews upon the foreign relathe United States, most of them reading into dic acts of our State Department, intentions igns of which no American foreign policy could capable. In Revue Universelle (Paris), there onymous article, under the title, "The Ameriicy in the Far East," in which the writer ento show that, while Japan was very apprehentrouble with the United States when the an forces defeated Spain in the Philippines, yet, ately afterward, a secret understanding was at between the United States, Japan, and afterngland, to "egg on" the Mikado to his present h Russia. Uncle Sam, however, continues this is "playing with fire;" before long he will find panese commercial competition and Japanese ambition will make more trouble for him thanexclusive trade policies have ever done.

Id the Church Benefit by the Breaking of acordat?—In the Correspondant, the Clerical of Paris, there appears an analysis of the present s situation in France, by Eugéne Boeglin, in this author argues that the separation of the and State in the republic, the absolute abrogate famous Concordat, would be of tremendous the Church. The new civic spirit, he declares, sened and strengthened the religious vitality of ern Frenchman. In other countries of Europe, Austria and Holland, there is also a revival of less in the Catholic faith.

Way of Peace for Russia.—There is a strange ince in the advice given to the Czar in an article eroy-Beaulieu, in a recent number of La Revue. icle was written before the recent outbreaks in and consists of a strong plea to the Czar to take with the popular representatives, the French ssuring him that this is the only way to secure

speedy peace. With the support of his people, M. Leroy-Beaulieu argued, the Czar would have nothing to fear. He then proceeds to argue that in case Russia should feel a natural repugnance at seeming to recoil before the perils and sufferings of the war, she has only to secure the good offices, if not the mediation, of the powers. France as the ally of Russia and England as the ally of Japan are manifestly the countries to open such negotiations, while Germany and the United States would gladly help to forward them. Japan could not maintain over-exacting demands in the presence of the consent of the powers, who, after all, have a right to a voice in the settlement of Manchurian and Korean affairs,-that is to say, in the settlement of the affairs of China. It would then be possible to conclude a peace, equitable and honorable for all,-a peace which would establish a just and permanent equilibrium in the far East. Of course, a good deal would depend upon the meaning of what this French writer calls "inadmissible" demands. It may safely be asserted that Japan is not likely to abandon again all the fruits of victory on the demand of any combination which is in the least likely to be formed against her at the conclusion of her war with

Japan and Russia after the War.-In the Taiyo (Tokio), Dr. Nakamura, an eminent Japanese political writer, goes minutely into Russia's attitude before and after war broke out. This attitude, he declares, may be roughly divided into five periods: (1) the period of bluffing, (2) the period of declaration, (3) the period of defense, (4) the period of keeping the enemy at a respectable distance, and (5) the period of appealing to other powers. Russia is too proud to appeal to other powers for help, so that after these repeated defeats, the only course open to her would probably be to win a signal victory for once at least and then make peace with Japan. If this signal victory cannot be obtained, the next plan would be to inveigle other powers into this war, and to be defeated by the united powers of Japan and other countries so as to save her face. How will peace be brought about? This is a very interesting question. Dr. Nakamura seems to think that peace must be settled by a mutual understanding, not by the interference on the part of foreign powers; but, he says, Russia will employ every possible means to obtain the good-will of China. In winding up this lengthy article, he says we must not approach Russia at the expense of England. The Japan-Russian alliance, if such a thing is dreamed of, is a great mistake. Japan must be at peace with England under any and all circumstances.

The Abiding Value of the Old Testament .-The first place in the first number of the new Church magazine, The Interpreter, is fitly assigned to a paper on the permanent religious value of the Old Testament, by Canon Driver. As an eminent exponent of the higher criticism, the writer is properly expected to lay stress, not merely on the things that have been shaken by criticism, but on the things which cannot be shaken. The upshot of his article is given at the close: "The Old Testament Scriptures enshrine truths of permanent and universal validity. They depict, under majestic and vivid anthropomorphic imagery, the spiritual character and attributes of God. They contain a wonderful manifestation of his grace and love, and of the working of his spirit upon the soul of man. They form a great and indispensable preparation for the coming of Christ.

They exhibit the earlier stages of a great redemptive process, the consummation of which is recorded in the New Testament. They fix and exemplify all the cardinal qualities of the righteous and God-fearing man. They insist upon the paramount claims of the moral law on the obedience of mankind. They inculcate with impressive eloquence the great domestic and civic virtues on which the welfare of the community depends; they denounce fearlessly vice and sin. The Old Testament Scriptures present examples of faith and conduct, of character and principle, in many varied circumstances of life, which we ourselves may adopt as our models, and strive to emulate. They propound, in opposition to all formalism, a standard of pure and spiritual religion. They lift us into an atmosphere of religious thought and feeling, which is the highest that man has ever reached, save in the pages of the New Testament. They hold up to us, in those pictures of a renovated human nature and transformed social state, which the prophets love to delineate, high and ennobling ideals of human life and society, upon which we linger with wonder and delight, as they open out before us the unbounded possibilities of the future. And all these great themes are set forth with a classic beauty and felicity of diction, and with a choice variety of literary form, which are no unimportant factors in the secret of their power over mankind."

New Young Ireland .- The political-propagandist side of the new Irish school in literature is set forth by Miss A. Macdonell in the London Bookman. The break-up of the Nationalist party and the death of Parnell, she says, let loose forces which had hitherto been absorbed by politics. "Likewise they left a hungry gap in the popular heart that had to be filled." Now came the chance of those who long had thought that the cry of "Ireland a Nation" had been too narrowly interpreted. Nationality, they said, is not merely a political fact, but a question of the heart and the soul. "A Parliament on College Green will be a mockery, if we still look to England for our ideals, our songs, our books, and all that keeps the spirit alive. The people are hungry for their own food, and we have within our own borders wherewith to feed them." And thence arose Irish literary societies, and Gaelic leagues, and Irish literary theaters. "The best means of deanglicization was felt to be the revival of the Irish language where it was dead or dying, and the feeding of the popular imagination with the tales of the proud old days when Cuchulain ruled, and Finn led his mighty men to victory, and Oisin sang. . . . The people have responded to an appeal made in their own speech and out of their own past as they had never done before to an alien culture."

Rewriting the History of the American Revolution.—The making of the United States is the subject of an interesting paper in the Quarterly Review, which is chiefly devoted to the reversal, in the light of recent researches by American scholars, of the traditional judgment of the principles and personages of the American Revolution. One of the boldest of these American authors, Mr. Sidney Fisher, is specially complimented on his courage. He says: "The patriot colonists, when aroused, were lawless, and while clamoring for independence, violated in a most shocking manner the rights of personal liberty and property." The destruction of the tea in Boston harbor is so

generally described in patriotic terms in school tories that no school-children would see that a lawless violation of the rights of private pr and an open defiance of government authority taxation without representation was never of the British constitution, and is not even and the taxation of the colonies was not a new but had been submitted to in many instances for tury without protest." The distinction between ternal and internal taxation he declares absur colonists saw this, and shifted their ground. He an appalling description of the persecutions st by the Loyalists for ten years previous to 177 points out that the shocking practices of thos have made an indelible impression on the public and have been the origin and source of that lyne which has been so discreditably conspicuous in a times, "One of the first results of the revolut movement was the rise of the ignorant class power and the steady deterioration in the cha and manners of public men. Cobblers and med became captains and colonels, or got importan tions in State governments. The Congress see become narrow-minded, factious, and contemp The reviewer mentions the singular fact that of the Lovalists of the Revolution were des from the Pilgrim Fathers, who arrived at Plymo 1620; while the Puritan Fathers, who settled ninlater in Massachusetts Bay, were the forefath most of the New England revolutionists. Mr. exposes the falsity of Mr. Gladstone's statemer "the American Constitution was the most wor work ever struck off at a given time from the and purpose of man." The American Constit declares the Quarterly Review writer, as a maj fact, grew out of an ancient practice, long expe and local necessities.

The First "Review of Reviews."-Accord Mr. G. A. Sinclair, who writes about early S periodical literature (in the Scottish Historical view), it appears that it was one Walter Rude who, in 1768, established the first Review of Re This attained a circulation of 3,000 copies, and tentous title ran : "The Weekly Magazine, or Edin Amusement, containing the essence of all the zines, reviews, newspapers, etc., published in Britain; also Extracts from every new Work of whether political, literary, serious, or comical." light articles, others of practical utility were in in the collection, suitable, as the publisher says, "requirements of physician, virtuoso, country man, merchant, mechanic, or farmer." The department was specially reserved for "the juvenile readers." In discussing political affa editor, more concerned for the prosperity of his prise than the peace of the world, regards wi utmost complacency the prospect of war. As proof that the weekly chronicle constituted an tant item, it may be noted that when Mrs. ! played at the Theatre Royal, in 1784, the Edit Weekly Magazine, as it was then called, gave account of her performances, and recorded th manager took the precaution, after the first n having an officer's guard of soldiers at the pr door for the purpose of regulating the crowd, began to assemble round the theater at eleven o'c the forenoon.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

IATEVER Mrs. Alec-Tweedie writes, no matter if the subject be remote, cannot fail to be interested as the delightful, but uncommon, quality of an ining style wedded to a real knowledge of how to

ory. Those who eed "Through l in Carts" will n Sunny Sicily" thy successor llan). The volllustrated with mphs (most of taken by the and a map. dgar M. Condit s wife, having wo years in travbout the world, me unusual exes, have written iption of these entitled "Two in Three Conti-(Revell).



MRS. ALEC-TWEEDIE.

omance of exploration has, perhaps, seldom been natingly presented as in Mr. Dillon Wallace's are of the Labrador Wild" (Revell), the story of doring expedition conducted by Leonidas Hubr., who, it will be remembered, perished of hunexhaustion in the wilds of Labrador last year. bhard's survivor presents, in a graphic, literary se tragic story. It is more than the record of a ist's trip for "copy,"-it is the chronicle of high, surpose and achievement, and it appeals to the t, and most virile in man. Mr. Wallace was the three who made the expedition,—he and Mr. d being the leaders, -accompanied by a halfree Indian, who is described as intelligent, quick eption, resourceful, and of fine character. A : of illustrations from photographs, with three accurate maps, add to the attractiveness and licity of the narrative.

ITERARY AND OTHER BIOGRAPHIES.

ographical and study of "Theo-Vatts - Dunton: lovelist, Critic" en written by Douglas and shed by John One important that this book as is the collecreminiscences sedotes concern-English critic's ircle of distinl friends and



THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

associates among the artists and literary workers of this generation.

The latest issue of the series of "English Men of Letters" (Macmillan) is "Thomas Moore," by Stephen Gwynn. The volume is uniform with the others already noted in these pages. Moore's fate, says the author, is a capital example of "sudden fame acquired with little difficulty, followed by a period of obscuration after the compelling power which attaches to a man's living personality has been removed."

A new and "worth while" Shakespeare book is Mr. Tudor Jenks' "In the Days of Shakespeare," one of the series of "Lives of Great Writers" which Mr. Jenks is preparing for A. S. Barnes. This little volume consists of a personal picture of the Stratford boy, and the London actor and man of affairs. There is also added a helpful explanation of some of the principal plays, with suggestive comments.

The "Letters of Aubrey Beardsley" have been collected and published (Longmans, Green), with an introductory note by the Rev. John Gray, of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. These letters are interesting as throwing side-lights upon that remarkably sensitive, artistic soul, who, after years of struggle with consumption and fighting against religious conviction, finally "submitted, like Watteau, his master, to the Catholic Church."



LEONIDAS HUBBARD, JR., AND DILLON WALLACE.

(From a photograph reproduced in the book, "The Lure of the Labrador Wild.")

The latest issue of the "English Men of Letters Biographies" (Macmillan) is "Sydney Smith," by George W. E. Russell. Mr. Russell has had a great deal of material from which to glean, and he has made a very readable monograph.

A new "Life of Florence Nightingale," by Sarah A. Tooley (Macmillan), has been published to mark the jubilee of this famous woman, who left London in October, 1854, with a band of thirty-eight nurses, for service in the Crimean War. The work of the women

who enlisted as nurses in our own Civil War, and of those who went out under the Red Cross organizations in the Spanish-American war of 1898, has made the functions of the trained nurse more familiar in this generation than they were fifty years ago, when Miss Nightingale went on her famous mission. Her fame as a nurse became world-wide, and has suffered no diminution in recent times. Only a short



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

time ago, when the editor of a popular English magazine took a vote of his readers as to the most popular heroine in modern history, out of the 300,000 votes given 120,776 were for Florence Nightingale. This interesting account of Miss Nightingale's labors in field and hospital will be welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic.

"The Old Shipmasters of Salem," by Charles E. Trow (Putnams), contains many reminiscences of the days when Salem was a port of great commercial importance, and when her sailing masters had a world-wide reputation. The author seems to have made a faithful study of the documentary materials, and the result is a book of no little historical and biographical value. The work also contains some mention of Salem's many merchants of the olden time.

The "Life of Archbishop Cranmer," by Albert Frederick Pollard, professor of constitutional history in University College, London, has just been issued (Putnams) as one of the series of biographies under the general title "Heroes of the Reformation," edited by Samuel Macaulay Jackson, professor of church history in New York University. It was because Cranmer has been so often termed "the mysterious figure in the English Reformation" that Professor Pollard has undertaken to depict the life of the great archbishop, whose story is "that of a conscience in the grip of a stronger power." It is to him that the English Church owes its Book of Common Prayer, the most effective of all its possessions.

BOOKS ON NATIONAL PROBLEMS AND INSTITUTIONS.

A new book, entitled "The Governance of England," by Sidney Low (Putnams), contains attractive chapters on certain phases of British constitutional government which have caused no little perplexity among American institutions. Particularly enlightening is Mr. Low's treatment of "The Selective and Elective Functions of the House of Commons," "Government by Party," "Ministerial Responsibility," and "The Prime Minister

and the Inner Cabinet." This latter subject is one that has not been sufficiently studied by Americans.

One of the most thoughtful, valuable dissections of American national character by a foreigner is Prof. Hugo Münsterberg's "The Americans" (McClure, Phillips), which has just been translated from the original German by Dr. Edwin B. Holt, of Harvard. When, some years ago, Professor Münsterberg (who, it will be remembered, occupies the chair of philosophy at Harvard) brought out his famous book "American Traits," it was thought in some quarters that he was perhaps too decided in criticising certain American tendencies and defending German ideals. In his latter book, however, which was written for Germans, he deals in a detailed way with the political, economic, intellectual, and social aspects of our national culture, endeavoring to interpret systematically the democratic ideals of America. Occasionally he cuts to the quick, but when



PROF. HUGO MUNSTERBERG.

it is remembered that he wrote in German for the Germans, it will frequently be noticed that his sharp, analytical mind has discovered an unsuspected virtue. From his foreign point of view, he is enabled to observe, criticise, and praise with more title to credit than the native would be. Professor Münsterberg. on the whole, has a very high opinion of the possibilities offered to American de-

velopment, and his chapters on the intellectual life of the United States are intensely interesting.

"The Color Line: A Brief on Behalf of the Unborn" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), is the title of a discussion by Prof. William Benjamin Smith, of Tulane University, New Orleans, setting forth the Southern argument on the race question, buttressed with statistics of the birth and death rates and the crime of the Southern negro. Professor Smith believes that no evil could equal the race decadence that would follow any considerable contamination of the white race by African blood. His effort in this work, however, is to put aside all sentimental considerations and conduct a purely scientific inquiry undisturbed by any partisan or political influences.

A very interesting and thought-provoking interview with Katherine Bereshkovska, which originally appeared in the Outlook, and portions of which were reproduced in our "Leading Articles of the Month" for February, has been reprinted by Charles H. Kerr & Co. To the interview Mr. Ernest Poole has added a characterization and description of the famous Russian revolutionist, now in this country.

A novel form of text-book has been compiled by Dr. Thomas S. Adams and Miss Helen L. Sumner, of the University of Wisconsin (Macmillan). The book is en titled "Labor Problems," and it contains much valuable information on such topics as cooperation, profit-sharing, labor organizations, and employers' associations, the sweating system, strikes and boycotts, emigration, and woman and child labor. There is also contained in the volume a summary of labor legislation.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

Ernst Hackel attained world-wide fame by his The Riddle of the Universe." The success of lume has encouraged him to continue in the

making books, as just brought other volume, Jonders of Life" 3), which takes letail many bioquestions only y touched upon former work. volume Profesckel, who occuchair of biology Iniversity of reats of organic e, under the of the knowlnature, funcand history of



ERNST HAECKEL.

he translation is by Joseph McCabe.

f. S. Kingsley's "Elements of Comparative Zo-(Holt) has been revised and issued in a second. Professor Kingsley occupies the chair of zon Tufts College. His scholarly little work only to be an introduction to the serious study of

A RECORD OF BRITISH ART.

story of English arts development, and a story in almost all the art personalities of the past three-m of a century in England are the characters, is sed in "The Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones" illan). This work, in two volumes, is by "G.



'AED BURNE-JONES.

B.-J.," which, of course, stands for Gertrude (?) Burne-Jones. The influence of the Burne-Jones family upon English art cannot be over-estimated, and the debt of the world to the pre-Raphaelite movement is beginning to be fully recognized. This handsome two-volume work is copiously and appropriately illustrated with portraits in tint of Burne-Jones and most of the prominent personalities connected

e art movement of the past century in England.
sciude William Morris, Algernon Charles SwinJohn Ruskin, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Phillip
Jones, and reproductions of a number of famous

A USEFUL MANUAL OF GYMNASTICS.

sheen chiefly through the untiring exertions of Pierre de Coubertin that there will be a series of timal Olympic games in 1908. There will be a spreason properties and gatherings, including and physical correction congress at Brussels the present year, to be presided over by his Majing Leopold of Belgium; a meeting of the Inter-

national Olympic Committee at Berlin next year, under the Emperor's patronage,—and the fourth Olympic Games of the modern era, to be held at Rome in 1908. Baron de Coubertin has spent years of effort and thought upon this project, and his enthusiastic devotion will probably make this a success, as it has made other ventures successes in which he has been interested. Baron de Coubertin has just written a very interesting little book, entitled "Gymnastique Utilitaire" (Useful Gymnastics), which has been issued by Felix Alcan, in Paris, as one of the library under the general title, "The Education of the Youth of the Twentieth Century." This little volume is dedicated to President Roosevelt. It covers the entire field of sports and physical exercises which can be of any possible use. The three divisions which the author makes are (1) Rescue, (2) Personal Safety, and (3) Locomotion. Fencing, boxing, horseriding and yachting are considered among the sports.

BOOKS ON RELIGION AND ETHICS.

Paul Bourget's latest work is ostensibly a novel, but to English readers it will appear as a purely pathological presentation of the relation between the Roman Church



PAUL BOURGET.

and its adherents in the matter of divorce. The book is entitled "A Divorce" (Scribners). M. Bourget's theme is the working out of the moral law of the Church upon the ecclesiastical sin of a woman in taking a new husband, according to the laws of France, when the Church forbids such a thing. It is really the story of an intense mental and moral struggle between religion and love.

Dr. Wayland White, author of "Gleams From Paul's Prison," has prepared a little inspirational volume entitled "Home Ideals" (American Baptist Publication Society). It consists of a number of chapters on the closest relations of life, including some helpful words on what husbands, wives, brothers, and sisters should be in the home.

"I searched up and down the earth—and found it in my own soul. I implored heaven and hell—and the field daisies answered me." This is one of the prayers, by Muriel Strode, in "My Little Book of Prayers" (Open Court Publishing Co.).

The work done by the Union Pour l'Action Morale in France is being extended by an extensive campaign of publicity. One of the recent noteworthy issues of this organization is an illustrated account of the hard life led by the Newfoundland fishermen. This appears under the title "Pecheurs de Terre-Neuve" (Fishers of Newfoundland), with a preface by Paul Desjardins, and some graphic illustrations by the French artist E. Yrondy.

Still we have books by Pastor Wagner. "My Appeal to America" (McClure, Phillips), with an introduction by Dr. Lyman Abbott, and notes and appendixes, has just appeared. Dr. Abbott characterizes Pastor Wagner as a man who, in a preëminent degree, has given to the world "vitalized truths." The famous Frenchman's

message to the American people is a call to active goodness and "the simple life." Another of the early Wagner books, "The Busy Life," has been translated and published (Ogilvie Publishing Co.), with the sub-title, "The Quest of Energy." This REVIEW has already commented more than once upon the sane, helpful value of Pastor Wagner's works.

Dr. T. K. Cheyne, Canon of Rochester, England, has written a small volume, entitled "Bible Problems and the New Material for Their Solution" (Putnams), which he sub-heads as "a plea for thoroughness of investigation addressed to churchmen and scholars.'

CHILDREN, AND ABOUT THEM.

A very handsome book typographically, as well as a daintily written one from a literary standpoint, is Mr. Edward S. Martin's "The Luxury of Children and Some Other Luxuries" (Harpers). Mr. Martin, it will be remembered, is the author of "Windfalls of Observation," "A Little Brother of the Rich," and other books. His text can be seen in the first sentence of the volume, "I don't know of any aspect in which earth appears to better advantage than as a playground for small children." The very "fetching" marginal illustrations in tint are by Sarah S. Stillwell.

A series of delightful pictures of real children, with

a story to match, have been published under the title "The Age of Innocence" (Dodd, Mead), by Walter Russell, author of "The Bending of the Twig." Mr. Russell has made the pictures and the text himself. The frontispiece is a colored portrait of Miss Ethel and Master Archie Roosevelt.

BOOKS OF HUMOR.

One poor mortal, who has been afflicted for years with rheumatism, has written an exceedingly humorous book on his experience with cures, under the title "Being Done Good" (The Brooklyn Eagle Press). The author, Mr. Edward B. Lent, recites, in genuine humorous style, his experiences in being cured of the rheumatism, with "comments on the advance made by medical science during the past 5,500 years."

Evelyn Gladys is a new writer of vigor and point. She has just brought out a work, entitled "Thoughts of a Fool" (Chicago: E. P. Rosenthal & Co.), with a subtitle, "Twenty-six Chapters of Good Stuff." It is made up of chapters of rugged philosophy on the facts of every-day life. Its general spirit may be seen in the following sentence: "It seems to me if there is anything wrong in the physical or social world, it would be better to remove the cause, and until the cause is removed, let us have as much discord as possible."

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

Astrology. By M. M. MacGregor. Penn.

Backgrounds of American Literature. Hamilton Wright Mabie. Macmillan.

Book of Symbols, The. By Henry A Wisewood. William Ritchie.

Business. By L. de V. Matthewman. Lippincott.

Consumption. By Samuel H. Linn. Rochester, N. Y.

Courtesies, The: A Handbook of Etiquette. By Miss Eleanor B. Clapp. Barnes.

Cranio-Muscular Origins of the Brain and Mind. By Philip H. Erbés. Promethean Publisher.
Cyr's Graded Art Readers. Ginn.
Daily Cheer. By M. Allette Ayer. Lee & Shepard.

Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. By Clifton Johnson. Macmillan. Dog. The. By John Maxtee. Penn.

El Cautivo de Doña Mencia. By R. Diez de la Cortina. Jenkins.

Epitaphs. By Frederick M. Unger. Penn.

Ethical World-Conception of the Norse People, The. By Andrew Peter Fors. University of Chicago Press.

For People Who Laugh. By Adair Weckler. 331 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fossler's Practical German Conversation. Ginn.

Germelhausen. (Gerstäcker). By Lawrence A. McLouth. Holt.

Graphology. By Clifford Howard. Penn.

Handbook of Plant Morphology. By Otis W. Caldwell. Holt. Homophonic Vocabulary in Ten Languages. By Charles B. Waite. A. C. McClurg.

Incense of Sandalwood. By Willimina L. Armstrong. Baumgardt Publishing Company.
Laboratory Manual of Physics. By Edwin H. Hall. Holt.

Latins Hymans (The Student's Series of Latin Classics). By William Merrill. Sanborn.

Le Livre Français. By Josefa Schrakamp. Holt.

Los Puritanes y Otros Cuentos. By W. T. Faulkner. William R. Jenkins.

Margueritte Strasbourg. By Oscar Kuhns. Holt.

May Irwin's Home Cooking. By Francis Brook Farley. Stokes.

Nameless Women of the Bible. By Rev. Theron Brown. American Tract Society.

Napoleon. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. Jennings & Graham. Notes for the Guidance of Authors. Macmillan. Out of the Northland. By Emilie Kip Baker. Macmillan.

Rebels of the New South. By Walter Marion Raymond. Charles Kerr & Co., Chicago.

Struggle for America, The. By R. P. Brorup. North and South Pub. Co.

Threefold Path to Peace, The. By Xena. The Grafton Pres Trolley Honeymoon, A. By Clinton W. Lucas. M. W. Hazen Company.

Twin Immortalities, The. By C. E. Russell. Hammersmark Publishing Co.

Upward Leading, The. By James Henry Potts. Jennings & Graham.

Verse-Book, A. By Webster Perit Huntington. Fred J. Freer, Columbus, Ohio.

War Between Russia and Japan. By Count Tolstoy. Stokes. Waterloo. By James F. Rusling. Jennings & Graham. Well Ordered Household or the Ideal City, A. By William

Arthur. Omaha, Neb. With Puritan and Pequot. By William Murray Graydon.

Penn.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS. EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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SCENE ON THE REAR PLATFORM OF AN ELEVATED RAILROAD TRAIN IN NEW YORK CITY, LAST MONTE. SHOWING DANGEROUS PROXIMITY OF PASSENGERS TO THE DEADLY THIRD-RAIL CURRENT.

HE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

CXI.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1905.

No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The winter has been one of such severity,-and of such unwonted and stubborn persistence far into the March,-that the reluctant dawn of mes, in the minds of at least half the people, a matter of deep and positive In the northern half of the country, brought records of low temperature snowfall that reminded the oldest inthe orthodox weather of his boyhood, climate had changed. The South was old waves and snowstorms. In parts t the snow blockade caused the fuelail, so that in some places the farmers sir corn, and in others their fences. rch there still remained in hundreds populated streets of New York City ses of discolored and unwholesome ice, from the time of the so-called 'of January 25 and 26. The gradual ion of the filth-laden snowbanks was

CALL MARKET COLLEGE CONTRACTOR COLLEGE COLLEGE

A WELCOME CALL.

s at last to rescue Father Knickerbocker from of winter.)—From the World (New York).

thought to be the cause of an epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis, or "spotted fever," that developed in New York last month, and that led to the official appointment of a special investigating commission of leading medical experts.

So bad was the condition of these New York
City. So that was the condition of these
streets through at least seven or eight
continuous weeks, that in many of continuous weeks, that in many of them it was practically impossible for fire engines to make their way. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars had been spent for snowremoval, with good results on a few main thoroughfares, but otherwise little or no achievement. Thus, the longer days, with warm rains and spring sunshine, were anxiously awaited by the people of the most densely crowded metropolis in the world. Meanwhile, the population of New York has seemed to be increasing day by day, with an ever-intensifying pressure upon the resources and facilities that are peculiar to that city. The great office buildings, central mercantile establishments, and many-storied clothing and other factories in the middle and lower part of Manhattan Island are constantly being multiplied, and are thus increasing the day population of this district of concentration. At the same time, the tenement-house capacity of the upper end of the island has been growing at a corresponding pace, while the number of people coming across the East River from Brooklyn and adjacent districts has been greater from week to week. The same thing is true of the swarms of workers who cross each morning from Jersey City, Hoboken, and the various New Jersey suburbs; while there is a moderate but constant growth in the number of people who come to town from the northern suburbs by the several lines of the New York Central system and by the New York, New Haven & Hartford trains, as well as by extensions of the elevated and street railway systems.



Photograph by the New York World.

AN ORDINARY NEW YORK STREET, LAST MONTH.

(This is not one of the worst, and is comparatively passable.)

means of street tricking almost funds their existence.

passable.)

The results of this experie metropolis of America wi found in their character.

opinion has been created which, am things, has already compelled the gr

February. To cre most unbearable there came, early a strike on the ne rapid-transit lines, the elevated railroa which is under management as the And although th proved futile and d long, it succeeded hampering and reta business of taking and from their he demoralized the se weeks. Never b€ the people of New painfully,-with s ship and suffering ered their depende

The result of all this has been, dur-The Transit ing the months of February and Problem in Acute Form. March, - when inclement weather drove everybody to the use of street-transit facilities even for short distances,-such a congestion of the local means of transportation as the world has probably never seen before under any circumstances. The crowds going to and from the world's fair grounds at St. Louis on the days of greatest attendance, and those moving back and forth from Jackson Park at the time of the Chicago exposition, were not to be compared with those that New York witnessed every day, without special occasion, during March and



Photograph by the New York American.

STAGE-COACH SPECIALLY CHARTERED FOR TELEPHONE GIRLS LANT MONTH, BY THE EMPLOYING COMPANY, ON ACCOUNT OF OVERCROWDED STREET CARS.



Photograph by the New York World

HANGING TO THE JAR PLATFORMS, A REGULAR NEW YORK LAST MONTH.



New York American.

A NEW YORK STREET-RAILWAY SCENE OF LAST MONTH.

company of important franchises for round railway system which will operber of tunnel tubes under the Hudson will connect on the west side with sit lines to all the important New Jerbs. On the New York side, it will reaching into the heart of the busicts. The situation has further given nd impetus to plans for the rapid and development of the lines of the present subway system, and important legis-Albany will have authorized the grantther franchises to the most favorable r subway lines not yet undertaken. the New York Central system is dth rapidity the work upon its stupenterminal facilities, and will add new be operated for rapid and frequent Airban service, for a distance of thirty New Haven system also has great hand, and the Long Island system is be transformed into a network of for suburban business. The Pennoad is at work upon its great plan for tains under the Hudson River into of New York, and other systems from rard are in their turn entering upon

policies of a similar nature. Brooklyn's best talent has been engaged all winter upon the problem how to make the new bridges carry electric cars and trains in such a way as to accommodate the greatest number of people with the least delay. It is practically agreed that there must, on the New York side, be something in the nature of great loops connecting bridge terminals and sweeping out toward the heart of the city in such a way that there can be a continuous movement of hundreds of street cars and elevated and subway trains, across the river by one bridge and back again by another, with a corresponding development of terminal and connecting facilities on the Brooklyn side.

Huge Engineering Outlays. No city in the world has ever had to face such difficult problems relating to transit as those which have lately confronted New York, and in no other city has there ever been so tremendous an outlay for the engineering and construction enterprises that belong to transit and similar services as those now under way in New York or soon to be entered upon. Great as is the Panama Canal in its vastness as a public work and in its probable cost, it falls far behind in these respects when



HON. FREDERICK C. STEVENS, OF THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE.

(Chairman of a joint legislative committee investigating the gas situation.)

compared with the magnitude and cost of the engineering projects now under way or in immediate contemplation relating to the public services of the metropolis of New York. And with so much at stake having to do with the future comfort, well-being, and prosperity of millions of people, and with the present expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, it is not strange that there should be a growing interest in the principles of government and administration that are involved, and an even keener interest in those commercial phases of politics that are always to be found where public franchises are at stake and huge contracts for construction work are to be secured.

Rew York's Pressing Concerns. This municipal situation has been pressed in many ways upon the attention of the legislature at Albany during this year's session. Every year it grows more plain that metropolitan affairs ought to be fully in the control of the people of the city, and relieved from the domination of committees of the State legislature. The fundamental remedy would lie in dividing New York into two States, one of them to comprise the existing New York City and adjacent territory. But

such a division, with all its theoretical tages, is not to be thought of as a practition. There is nothing to do, therefor take the cumbersome machinery that no and use it for the best results that ca tained from it. Even with a lack of self-government, and the difficulty of t interference from the State legislature. an immense difference to New York (elements are in control of the municipal ment. Thus, at present there are grave in connection with the contracts for ligh streets. It is charged that the Tamin ministration has been paying the light nopoly an excessive and needless price public service. The matter was taken t legislature at Albany, and after much : and many charges of undue lobby infl was decided, by an almost unanimous the legislators, to investigate the light 1 This vote was taken on March 17, and vestigation began in the following week

If Mayor Low had been reële there had been a continuance velopment of his efficient i the public-lighting question would by t have been satisfactorily solved and would have been avoided. In a number pects, Mr. McClellan's administration offended the best sense of the communit such extent as it was offended by form many governments. Yet Tammany is the same, however its viciousness may be Thus, the Democratic papers have bee with the Republican press in accusation effect that the leaders of Tammany ha profiting in all sorts of ways from their over franchises and quasi-public work. been pointed out that Mr. Murphy, the T. boss, is connected with contracting firm are engaged in doing work to the aggr several hundred million dollars, chiefly porations which have had to secure fr and obtain municipal consent before upon their projects.

The reasons which in the rec have convinced most of the large are sof New York that part has no place in city government are more this year than ever before. A mayor elected in the coming autumn, and a compact of the utmost strength should be brouward. Those who will be most active it ing such a candidate are, however, wise to see that nothing could be gained by choice, but that the winter and spring

nt in securing every possible aid to better ipal conditions from the legislature at y. Hard efforts in that direction will have plished a great deal when the results of ession are summed up. The pressure ht to bear by great corporations and linterests upon the members of the Legiswas not confined to representatives of try; and it seemed at an earlier stage of occedings to have accomplished its pur-

But there were men of clean courage uick decision who smoked out the rasput members of the Legislature on their behavior, and helped to secure legislative of a substantial sort for the well-being great masses of people living and toiling w York City.

There will be cheaper gas, better methods in the development of transit systems, probably some comsive plan of dealing with the problems ter-supply, and progress in several other ons, as a result of recent work in which of the Republican leaders of New York tave been notably active, together with a bodies like the City Club. Among acts Legislature from which good results are



IOHN RAINES, OF THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE.
(Leader in liquor legislation.)



MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF.

(Who served last month on a committee to report on New York police conditions.)

hoped may be mentioned the amendments to the Raines liquor law, by means of which it is declared that several thousand of the most harmful and vicious resorts may be put out of business. The problems of a city like New York are of appalling magnitude, yet they need not be despaired of. Never before were so many men of intelligence, high character, and strong conviction interested in trying to deal with these affairs. When great financiers like Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, with all their cares and interests, stand ready to give thought and sympathy as well as money to promote the advancement of the community, it is clear that we are moving steadily toward the time when the best business talent will administer public finance, and when the welfare of the people will be as carefully considered by the ablest minds as in the years past has been the welfare of the money-making corporations.

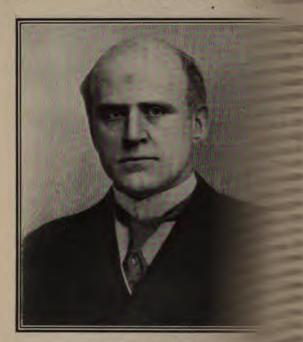
Chicago's Great Contest. The municipal election in Chicago occurs on April 4. The personalities of the two candidates for mayor stand out boldly, and the issues, while technical and complicated, relate to one paramount subject.

If Chicago really means to go into amising the business of passenger transit on municipal account, Mr. Harlan's od of doing it would seem to promise betesults for the people of Chicago than Judge ne's method, for in one case the public ev would have been expended in the acquin of an obsolete service, while in the other every penny of the city's money would be t upon wholly fresh additions to the transit ities of Chicago. This would compel the ing companies, or their successors in ership, to modernize their service under sure of municipal competition. Thus, the ens would have secured a doubled or quaded extent of transit service, all up to the t standards. The people of Chicago are sed to the point of doing something of firstimportance, regardless of expense, in securor their city an up-to-date system of street avs and rapid-transit lines; and they seem we learned how to protect their own interas against the greed of monopoly corpora-In principle, their fight for the public are is not so different from that which the le of New York are carrying on, and which ome form or other is to be found going on ery large American city.

There is nothing destructively radical in the recent self-assertion of the people of the cities of New York and ago against the great public-service corpora-The companies have made hundreds of one of dollars out of capitalizing the rights privileges that belong to the public itself. Yew York, for example, where excessive s are paid to the lighting trust for the elecillumination of the streets, and where the s pays a dollar per thousand feet for its large dividends are distributed upon lightsecurities that sell at fancy prices in the : market and that represent in volume several sthe money actually invested in the lightmainess. It is expected that new legislation ring the price of gas down to 75 cents or outs; but it is also likely that this will readually upon a sliding scale, in order I too rudely with so-called vested in-Much will depend upon the results of tigation by the legislative committee. omises to be vigorous and thorough, and 11 go into various phases of gas and ighting in New York City. In all the egitation in American cities and Amerifates against the greed of corporate moly, there seems at the present time a remarksane and equitable disposition on the part ose who represent the public interest.

These movements in New York and Chicago, however, although they inand the Oil Business. Chicago, nowever, assured and also in volve vastly more in value, and also in their relation to the actual comfort and well-being of large populations, have not attracted nearly so wide notice as the comparatively novel and sensational action of the Legislature and governor of the State of Kansas in dealing with the subject of the shipping, refining, and sale of the product of the oil wells of the State. All the salient facts will be found in an article contributed to the present number of this Review by Mr. Charles M. Harger, of Abilene, Kan. Mr. Harger gives an account of the opening of the Kansas oil fields and the growth of the industry, and relates the circumstances under which the State determined to assert itself against the methods of the Standard Oil monopoly. The one thing most widely commented upon throughout the country has been the appropriation of money for the building and operation of a State oil refinery. A more thoughtful study of the subject, however, would seem to make it clear that the building of a small public refinery to be worked by convict labor, while interesting and significant for a number of reasons, is not a matter comparable in importance with the other legislative steps just taken by the people of Kansas. They have dealt in such a way with the question of transportation as to give independent shippers the same rates and advantages that belong to the Standard Oil Company.

This they have done by making the Securing Equal Chances. oil pipe lines common carriers and by taking measures to secure equal railroad rates. Such steps cannot be complained of by the Standard Oil Company. It is not prevented from carrying on its business with every opportunity in the State of Kansas; but, on the other hand, any capitalist or company may now engage in the business of transporting or refining petroleum with the same access to common carriers that is enjoyed by the Standard Oil Company. Unquestionably we have entered, in this country, upon a period of business operations upon the large scale by great corporations. There are advantages in this, and there can be no serious harm in it, provided there is no infringement of the rights of smaller companies or firms to a like use of facilities that are in their nature public and common. Kansas, therefore, is not likely to teach us so much by the operation of her oil refinery as by her vigorous application of the sound principle that common carriers must give everybody a square deal. Already, before the end of March, the maximum oil-rate law had resulted in the starting of a dozen independent refineries.



MR. JOHN M. HARLAN.
(The Republican candidate for mayor of Chicae

Mr. John M. Harlan is the Republican date, and Judge Edward F. Dunne is the date of the Democratic party. Mr. T while still a young man, has for ten you a striking figure in Chicago's municipal and is known to possess in the highest the qualities of courage and probity. Dunne has for some time past been a well member of the local judiciary. The issue to the future of the Chicago street-trans ness. Judge Dunne and the Democra form demand immediate municipal own all street-railway lines. It is estimated carrying out of this policy would cost ! for the buying out of the assets and rigo existing companies and the proper an ment of the lines, a sum reaching wo \$100,000,000. Mr. Harlan and the Befavor the granting of franchise extensi street-railway people for a comparation period, on condition of a thorough mu of the equipment and service, with the served to the municipality to buy after a specified number of years, at value of the cars and other tangible no allowance for franchises and goo-

The programme of Judge volves many difficulties probably make for long is delay in the courts. The program

regulation, have naturally had the appearance of the appearance of

In this number of the REVIEW will be found an article of authoritative character telling about the Governinvestigation of what it entitles The Bed Industry." It is written by Dr. E. a very able young economist and avestigator now connected with the Corporations. Mr. Durand was enmed be many months in the beef investigaand has now gone to work under Commisdirection upon the inquiry into apropos of the situation in Kan-Our readers will remember atticle in this Review Street Railway Fares in the also based upon government in-We must ask for his present artibed business a thoughtful reading on and shows who have been influenced by harsh criticisms of Mr. Garfield's and the inquiry for the purpose of sustaining the



We have no oil wells, but we're in on the scrap!"



MR. GARFIELD GOES A-CALLING.

amissioner of the Bureau of Corporations, having I his examination of the beef trust, has instituted rigid examination of the Standard Oil Company.) the Times (Minneapolis).

of a class of writers engaged in furnishicles of the "frenzied" sort to widely ed magazines. However sincere these may be,—and however dramatic and contheir way of telling what they have found hey are very far from being engaged just conducting a scientific investigation. Furre, sensationalism is their stock in trade; by would be out of business at once if ould attempt to tell the truth in a well-ioned way.

There are two diametrically opposite points of view. First, there is that of the people who have conceived of stry like what they call the "beef trust" ently oppressive and a public evil, -a conto bring about abnormal conditions. To ; is simply a giant monopoly existing in at it may control the market and permadepress the prices to be paid the farmers schmen for their cattle, while maintainays at unduly high levels the prices exom consumers for their necessary supplies L. The enemies of the monopoly thus f it as exacting a first large profit from le men and a second large profit from the nsumers, while managing to get a third rofit from wrong and illegal relations to lroad companies, and a fourth or perfifth large profit from the many-sided ment of industry that grows out of utilne by-products of the slaughter-houses. posite point of view is that which is held by those engaged successfully in the beef industry, and their apologists. They think of themselves as having so eliminated the waste of old-fashioned competition, and of business on the small scale, that their improved methods have become a great and positive boon to the cattle men of the West and the beef-consumers of the East. They believe that their facilities for transportation and cold storage, and their methods of packing and distributing fresh meat and of preparing and marketing other food products, are of positive benefit to the consumers, and that the public gains a great deal more than the Armours and Swifts and Morrises gain from all this development of improved methods.

Finding the Now, as between these two points of view, the plain, unsensational truth Mean of Truth. is to be found, by such an investigation as Commissioner Garfield undertook. Neither of the extreme points of view is wholly correct. The report transmitted to Congress by the President just before the session closed ought to be highly reassuring to everybody honestly concerned. There are some real problems respecting the carrying on of large industries that we shall not solve in this country this year or next. The Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce has no destructive mission. Whatever may be wrong, under existing United States laws, in the way in which the beef industry is carried on by the half-dozen largest packing firms is already in the hands of the Attorney-General for unsparing prosecution. The Department of Commerce and Labor had principally to ascertain facts in accordance with the resolution of Congress adopted in March of last vear relating to prices of cattle and dressed beef, and the organization, conduct, and profits of the corporations engaged in the beef industry. This work has been well carried out by competent men, with impartiality. In so far as the subject is one that requires further attention, it will not be dropped.

Publicity and its Results. The greatest advantage to be derived from investigations like this, and from the ever-growing publicity that now envelops the affairs of large corporations, is one that is as yet almost unperceived. It can be stated in one short sentence: Company after company is setting its house in order as respects things that would not bear inspection. It would not be difficult, for instance, to mention here a number of important companies that, as a matter of fact, no longer accept any railroad rebates or special favors as against smaller competitors. They feel that they cannot afford

Many years ago, when the raising and sale of wheat was the principal business of the pioneer farmers of the Northwestern States, there grew up monopolized lines of elevators at every way station throughout the wheat country, and these enjoyed such relations to the railroad that the farmer was obliged to sell his wheat to them at the price they chose to pay. If he wished to ship his wheat independently, the railroad found itself unable to supply him with cars. The situation became impossible, and the legislatures learned how to apply the old-fashioned principles of equity to the business of inspecting, grading, storing, and transporting the staple crops. The grievances have in the main been overcome, and the once bitter feud between the farmers and the railroads in the Northwest seems now to have lost most of its acute character. Whether moved by the example of Kansas or prompted by the needs of their own localities and a certain spirit that is in the air this year, a number of other States, especially in the West, have this year been dealing with these questions of practical control of monopolies and more effective regulation of railroad rates. The widespread interest in the discussion of private-car lines used for the shipment of fresh beef, fruit,

and other edible supplies, and the demand for their national regulation, have naturally had their effect upon many legislatures in the attitude they have assumed toward local monopolies or common-carrier inequalities.

In this number of the REVIEW will be found an article of authoritative character telling about the Government's recent investigation of what it entitles "The Beef Industry." It is written by Dr. E. Dana Durand, a very able young economist and an expert investigator now connected with the Bureau of Corporations. Mr. Durand was engaged for many months in the beef investigation, and has now gone to work under Commissioner Garfield's direction upon the inquiry into the oil business apropos of the situation in Kansas and elsewhere. Our readers will remember Dr. Durand's instructive article in this REVIEW for February on "Street Railway Fares in the United States," also based upon government investigations. We must ask for his present article on the beef business a thoughtful reading on the part of those who have been influenced by the numerous harsh criticisms of Mr. Garfield's report. It is to be remembered that the inquiry was not made for the purpose of sustaining the



THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATOR (to the Paul Revere of Kansas); "We have no oil wells, but we're in on the scrap!"

From the Journal (Detroit).

rs Kean and Dryden, of New Jersey, are ed to have important connection with inancial and other corporations, and the il elements in New Jersey are not radical ir corporation attitude. But there are numbers of individual citizens in New Jer-10 agree with the President, and who do well to make their views known to ntlemen who represent their State in the Mr. La Follette will doubtless turn up Visconsin with strongly formulated and adical views already well known. The y would be more interested in finding out what position so influential a Senator as league, Mr. Spooner, will take when the d subject is really brought to a focus in nate Chamber toward the end of this year.

In several States, it is to be remembered, the legislatures are to be chosen in November which will have l States Senators to elect. In some of States the popular choice for Senator is ined at primary elections. In others, the s fought out practically in the nominating ecting of members of the Legislature views on the Senatorial question are . In a number of States, preliminary rial contests are going to be affected by estion whether a candidate is supported railroads and great corporations or is ig for the public interests. The present singularly favorable for a calm, searchscussion by the newspapers and the people ry phase of this subject of railroads and rial corporations in legislation and politics. ie thing, these subjects can just now be sed with less bias of partisanship than at any time in the past. President Rooseattitude upon such matters is not partisan nature. It is true that by the claims of and by the reproaches of others, he has redited or charged with having gone over emocratic position. But the real cleavage public men on these questions does not the party lines.

When Congress adjourned, on the of March, the Senate remained for two weeks in extra session (with resident Fairbanks in the chair and the enators sworn in) for the purpose of congressidential appointments, and, especitousider the pending Santo Domingo It was found that,—although a variety indiments were adopted in order to make eaty more palatable to one Senator or thirds support could

not be rallied; and this subject also went over, to be taken up again next autumn or winter. Here again we have a topic of great importance upon which, if one estimates correctly, the preponderant opinion of the country supports the President and the administration, in the new policy toward Santo Domingo, as explained in these pages last month, and thoroughly described and defended in the article by Prof. John Bassett Moore. Some of the Senators opposed the trenty because they frankly avowed their desire to annex Santo Domingo to the United States and regarded the proposed arrangement as one that would bring about so good an adjustment of Santo Domingo affairs as to obviate the demand for annexation. This, certainly, was an intelligible position, and an honest one; but although these Senators may wish to annex Santo Domingo, one does not find any strong tide of public opinion setting in that direction. Other Senators opposed the treaty because they declared that it brought about a relationship which would inevitably lead up to annexation,—the first step toward which they were determined to oppose with all firmness. This was not a sound position.

Precedent versus Practice. There were still other Senators who professed to be willing enough to deal after the manner of this treaty with Santo Domingo but for the fact that we might thus have established a precedent which would prevent our dealing upon their precise merits with analogous situations that might arise



ONE THING TO AVOID.

"In this collection business don't play at the cat's-paw act."

From the Brooklyn Eagle (New York).

in other Latin-American republics. The simple fact is that all our recent experience shows how directly we deal with such problems upon their individual merits, regardless of precedents. We have made Cuba an entirely independent republic, but have given her some commercial advantages and stand sponsor before the world for her internal good order and external solvency and honor. In the case of Venezuela, we have worked out an arbitration plan for adjusting foreign claims and a financial plan for paying off the claims as adjusted, and this we have done without impairing independence and selfgovernment in Venezuela. At Panama, we have countenanced the creation of a new republic under our auspices and protection, and with relations to our government not based upon any precedent. Far earlier than any of these arrangements, we had come into unwritten relations with Mexico of an intimate and mutually beneficial kind under which Mexico is safe from foreign aggression and practically guaranteed against serious domestic instability.

Now, the case of Santo Domingo is Our Mission in not so much one of theory as one of San Domingo. acute practical conditions. Circumstances have made us the one interested power that can, to everybody's satisfaction, assist in straightening out the disordered finances of the Dominican Republic and in carrying out a plan for adjusting foreign indebtedness and gradually paying it off. It will cost us nothing to do this useful piece of work, and it will positively promote those causes of peace, friendliness, and good order in the world that sensible and far-seeing men have at heart. Most of the objections that have been brought against the protocol have been quibbling and far-fetched. In any case, under the terms of the arbitration of last summer, we shall continue for some time to come, as we have already begun, to administer several of the Santo Domingo custom-houses, in order to work out the adjudicated claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company. With Santo Domingo's entire concurrence, we could just as well as not use the same machinery of financial intervention to satisfy the European creditors and thus to prevent what will otherwise be quite likely to occur,-namely, a seizure and occupation of Santo Domingo by one or more European powers.

Our Place In the Caribbean.

Then would arise the danger that such occupation would not be abandoned in the near future, and that it would lead to the gradual development of a European naval base in West Indian waters, which are now regarded as our own chief naval

rendezvous. As to precedents, and the assumption of future responsibility for debt-collecting in other republics, it is needless to borrow trouble. If similar situations should arise. for example, in the little Central American republics,—it would be the merest incident of administration, in so far as any cost or effort were involved, for our government to act as receiver and liquidator. But, the very fact that such steps might be taken would have a wholesome effect upon the methods of reckless finance in these small republics. The existence of Uncle Sam's approved machinery for passing revolutionary republics through bankruptcy proceedings would act as a deterrent, and would thus diminish the need for applying the remedy. In no case would we ever be likely to have to use our influence in these matters excepting in what is already coming to be pretty well established as our own peculiar sphere of influence around the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. A glance at the map will help to make the situation clear. When we acquired the mouths of the Mississippi, a hundred years ago, our full control of the Gulf of Mexico became inevitable. And our interest in the Caribbean Sea became so important as to aid in the evolution of the Monroe Doctrine as it was originally expressed. That concern for our naval supremacy in the Caribbean has steadily grown until,—through the expulsion of Spain from Cuba and Porto Rico and our acquisition of the Panama Canal, -we have made the Caribbean Sea our own for naval control as completely as the Gulf of Mexico. We have. indeed, become so dominant there that our sense of duty must be aroused.

Everything we have done for Porto Two Latin-Rico, Cuba, and Panama has been at once for the well-being of the inhabitants and the improvement of larger relations. We shall extend our influence to Santo Domingo and Haiti and to the small republics of Central America. In due time we shall obtain the warm good-will both of Venezuela and Colombia and shall be given the opportunity to render both of those republics substantial help in getting upon such a basis of business prosperity and political stability as are enjoyed, under our neighborly influence, by Mexico and Cuba. It would perhaps be well to drop the term "Monroe Doctrine" as applying to our present policy toward the countries extending from Mexico down the isthmus and including Venezuela and Colombia as well as the Greater Antilles. We have a part to play within this sphere that is more than negative. It is to this group of countries that the views laid down so broadly

by Secretary Olney in his correspondence with Lord Salisbury really pertain. Those views were further developed under McKinley, and have been very strongly set forth and maintained under Roosevelt. We shall probably have to show, further, what we mean by taking an active interest in the latest complications of Venezuela. That country is just now engaged in confiscating the property of the French Cable Company, and it also persists in depriving an American company of its asphalt properties. It may become the duty of our government to take up these two controversies upon their substantial merits, and thus to dispute the finality of the decisions of Venezuelan courts. All this interference with affairs in the ring of republics around the Caribbean Sea belongs to a policy that has long been growing up through practical conditions, but which has not yet been sufficiently formulated, and differentiated from the more negative ideas that belong to the Monroe Doctrine. Quite apart from the Monroe Doctrine, we have assumed an active and at times a rather dominating interest in the affairs of our more immediate Latin-American neighbors.

A Distinction When, however, one looks farther of down the map of South America, the policy of Uncle Sam takes on a wholly different complexion. The Monroe Doctrine becomes important then only in its earlier, negative aspects. It is deeply to be regretted that the makers of public opinion in the Argentine, Chile, and Brazil so lamentably fail to understand the very alphabet of the policy that prevails at Washington. The Monroe Doctrine as it relates to those important republics merely means that we in the United States have, from the beginning of the independence of South America, held steadfastly to the view that the Latin republics were to develop in their own way without being subjected to the danger of reconquest by any transoceanic colonizing power. Thus, if the idea that Germany was planning to secure the southern part of Brazil should have been found to be well based, the influence of the United States could be counted upon by Brazil to almost any extent for the protection of Brazilian territory against German designs. But there is not going to be any European attempt to seize territory below the northern coasts of South America. And the Yankees, as we are called in those southern countries, have no other thought for the larger states of South America than a desire for their prosperity and for the growth of trade and friendly relations between us and them. Yet the newspapers we receive from Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, and other



AN ARGENTINE VIEW OF OUR RELATIONS WITH SANTO DOMINGO.

Santo Domingo: "Don't forget, Señor, the Christian doctrine, which says, 'Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors,'"

UNCLE SAM: "Oh, in place of this we always prefer the Monroe Doctrine, which tells us, 'Take what you can get and run.'"—From Caras y Caretas (Buenos Ayres).

such centers indicate persistent misunderstanding of the policy of the United States. This was strikingly shown in two or three cartoons reproduced in this magazine last month. It is shown in another reproduced this month, dealing with our supposed designs upon Santo Domingo. There is nothing now to be said excepting that it will be the part of statesmanship and diplomacy at Washington, during President Roosevelt's new term, to use every means for the removal of these misconceptions in South America, and for the establishment with the Argentine, Chile, and Brazil of relations as cordial as those that now exist between our government and that of France or England.

Amity Toward Not only with the Spanish-speaking Spanish-world of our Western Hemisphere, Speaking Men. but also with the Spanish people of the Iberian Peninsula, our relations are, it is hoped, soon once more to become of the best. We are in the early summer to send to Spain a naval expedition, under the command of Admiral Chester, who will conduct American astronomers to that country for the purpose of observing an



MR. WILLIAM M. COLLIER.
(The new American minister to Spain.)

eclipse of the sun which is due in the month of August. It is expected that no ship will go that was in existence at the time of the Spanish-American War, while everything else that is possible will be done to show our good-will toward Spain. Our new minister to that country, Mr. William M. Collier, of the State of New York, is a young lawyer of marked attainments, who has written well-known law books, and has served the Department of Commerce at Washington in a legal capacity. He conceives of his mission as one of friendliness. Our Spanish relations are important.

What Congress
Did and was considerable in the aggregate,
Falled to Do. the Senate's refusal to do what was
expected of it makes a very large part of the
chapter. The needed legislation for the Panama
Canal passed the House, but failed in the Senate. This would have enabled the President to
reorganize the existing cumbersome commission
and would have affected in other ways the management of the great undertaking. The proposed railway regulation bill passed the House
almost unanimously, but could get no consideration in the Senate. A very important pure-food
bill was passed by the House—a measure of far-

reaching consequence-and it was held up in the Senate. The House duly passed a satisfactory Statehood bill, admitting Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as one State and uniting New Mexico and Arizona and admitting them as another State. The Senate would not concur in this statesman-like settlement of the question, and so the whole business has gone over to the next Congress. The Santo Domingo treaty was a matter of prime importance, but the Senate passed it over until the extra session, next October. The Newfoundland reciprocity treaty had bearings of a sort that may affect for generations to come the political development of North America; but the Senate chose to alter the treaty in such ways as to make it manifestly unacceptable to the other contracting party. The group of arbitration treaties with foreign nations ought to have been ratified without hesitation. The Senate held them up a long time, and then changed them in such a way as to remove their chief practical value and prevent their exchange and acceptance.

The total appropriations of the ses-The National sion reached an aggregate of \$818,Budget. 478,914.81. This is a little larger 478,914.81. This is a little larger than the appropriations of the previous session. Within a few years the cost of running the Government has increased by more than 50 per cent. This last Congress has made the record for outlay, its expenditures exceeding those of the Congress that provided for the Spanish-American War. It has been the opinion expressed in this REVIEW that Congress made a mistake in its extensive reduction of taxes after the close of that war. While some of the stamp taxes were needless and annoying, the highly lucrative beer tax ought to have been kept, and portions of the remitted tobacco taxes might also have remained. As matters stand, the sums voted for expenditure during the fiscal year that begins July 1 considerably exceed the estimated revenue for that period. The country can bear the increased expenditure provided the money is used for valuable ends. The great pension bill involves no waste, because the money is distributed back to the people of the country. The cost of maintaining the army and navy is, in the President's opinion, a wise and economical expenditure of money. In the opinion of others, it is most of it sheer waste and loss. It is not, in our opinion, true that any considerable part of the \$818,000,000 appropriated for next year's government expense can fairly be said to indicate gross extravagance, much less to point to misuse or mismanagement of the money of the taxpayers.



From a stereograph. Copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SCENE AT THE EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL; MARCH 4, 1905.

The weather at Washington was Mr. Roosevelt's auspicious for the inauguration, and this fact may have its bearings upon the further demand for a postponement of inaugural ceremonies from March 4 to a more promising date, perhaps at the end of April. President Roosevelt never appeared to better

advantage than on the fourth day of last month. The illustration presented on this page gives a good idea of the general scene at the east front of the Capitol, where, in the presence of many thousands of people, the President took the oath of office and made his brief inaugural address. He stood forth in the fullness of his great strength.



He attends to San Domingo.



He hands Mr. Castro a few.



He jumps on the Senate.



He writes on the race question.



He lands on the Standard Oil Co.



He attends a banquet in New York.



He superintends the preparations for inauguration day.



He passes a hot message to the Senate.



He pauses a moment to make plans for a hunting trip.

ONE OF MR. HOOSEVELT'S QUIET DAYS .- From a cartoon by McCutcheon, of the Chicago Daily Tribune.

mind, and moral purpose; and the elt the inspiration of his superb manlis dignity was flawless, yet his demorectness and friendliness and sincerity lent to all.

 v_s He has entered upon his new term with brilliant prospects. Those who have been saying that President t has hard and troublous times before lly misunderstand the man and the pomation. It is absurd to suppose that any "war" on between Mr. Roosevelt Senate. The President is in earnest in s that he sets forth, but what he does as a an is all in his day's work. He has no trying to coerce the Senate, and is not unlightest temptation to do anything that ake what is called a "break" between and that body, or between himself and orial leaders of his own party. He will nd to Congress what he thinks right, country will hold Congress responsible ay in which it exercises the powers that onably belong to it as an equal and cobranch of the Government. Mr. Rooseould seem to us, has before him every of a very useful, happy, and harmoninistration. He made several speeches esses in March, one or two of them at



HON. FRANK H. HITCHCOCK.

(First Assistant Postmaster-General.)



MAJ. WILLIAM WARNER.
(United States Senator-elect from Missouri.)

New York, where he came to attend a banquet on St. Patrick's Day; and these speeches, like most of his recent utterances, have had a wellrecognized bearing upon wholesome progress in the social life and condition of the American nation. As these pages make their appearance, the President will probably be on the point of starting for Texas; whence, after a reunion with his old regiment and a possible rabbit hunt or two, he will proceed to the heart of Colorado for several weeks' hunting of bear or mountain lion in the wilderness. His main object will be to obtain fresh air and that toning up which comes to him with hardy out-of-door life in the unmodified wilderness of the great Western mountains.

Business at Washington promise to go on smoothly, even with some dispersion of department heads. Mr. Hay sailed for the Mediterranean on March 18, for a number of weeks of much-needed rest. Mr. Cortelyou has taken the helm at the Post-Office Department, and his thoroughgoing methods will in due time begin to show their effects. He is so fortunate as to have secured for the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General the services of Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts. Mr. Hitchcock, like Mr. Cortelyou, has made his way through sheer personal merit, without any tells

ance on political influence. He is a Harvard graduate, and has been at work in Washington for some fourteen years. He was chief of the division of foreign markets in the Agricultural Department when Mr. Cortelyou, nearly two years ago, made him chief clerk of the new Department of Commerce and Labor. When the campaign opened last June, Mr. Cortelyou, as national chairman, made Mr. Hitchcock a confidential assistant at headquarters. Now Mr. Hitchcock is again Mr. Cortelyou's right-hand man, in the administration of our vast postal business. The new Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General was named on March 15. He is Mr. Peter V. Degraw, who has had much experience as a newspaper man, and also in business, and is highly regarded by Mr. Cortelyou.

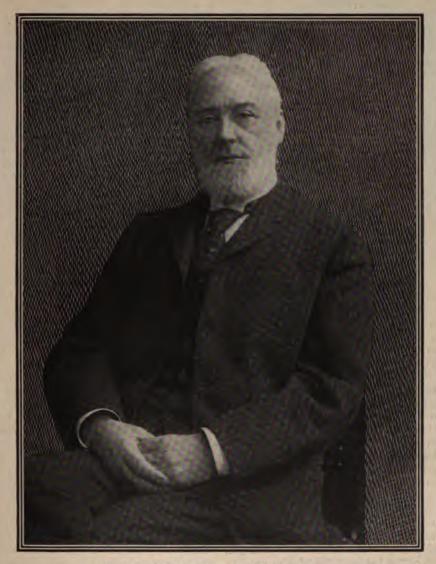


PRESIDENT CRAIGHEAD, OF TULANE UNIVERSITY.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate at the opening of the special session, on Monday, March 6, was that of the retiring Missouri Senator, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Meanwhile, Mr. Cockrell's name was going before the Missouri Legislature every day in its deadlocked struggle over the election of the new United States Senator. The contest was finally closed on the day when the Legislature was obliged, under the constitution, to adjourn,—namely, Saturday, March 18. Mr. Cockrell had held, throughout the session, the solid Democratic

votes, eighty-three in number. The winner had to obtain eighty-eight. Mr. Thomas K. Niedringhaus had been selected by the Republican caucus, but a group of men controlled by Mr. Richard Kerens had held out in the hope of electing that gentleman through sheer persistence. At the last moment a compromise was effected among the Republicans, and the toga fell to the Hon. William Warner, of Kansas City. Major Warner is Wisconsin-born, and he had finished his college studies and was practising law in that State when he went into the Civil War. At the close of the war he settled in Kansas City, Mo., and he has served his fellowcitizens there as mayor, member of Congress, United States district attorney, and in other ways. He is a man of worth and repute, who will make an excellent Senator. The Delaware Senatorial deadlock was unbroken as these pages were closed for the press. The death of the venerable Senator Bate, of Tennessee, last month. resulted in the selection, as his successor, of the present governor, Hon. James B. Frazier. who will belong to the younger element in the Senate, being only forty-seven years old. Mr. Frazier has an established reputation as a public man of intelligence and high character, and he is an especial supporter of education.

The march of educational progress Stathers seems to be taking on a quickened pace in every part of the country. Several things are happening to call special attention to education in the South. On the 13th of the present month Dr. Edwin A. Alderman will be installed, in a formal way, as president of the University of Virginia. He entered upon the duties of the post in the autumn, but Jefferson's birthday is the fitting time at Charlottesville for celebrating a great occasion in the history of the university that Thomas Jefferson conceived, built, and inaugurated. Jefferson did not believe in having a chief executive for his university, but changing conditions bring new needs, as Jefferson himself would have been the first to recognize. Professor Kent writes about the university for this issue of the Review, and Professor Trent about Dr. Alderman. At Tulane University, New Orleans, whence Virginia called Dr. Alderman, a new president was mangurated last month in the person of Dr. E. R. Craighead. Dr. Craighead was called from an institution in Missouri. Although a young man, he has already had considerable educational experience. Throughout the South there is marked interest in the development of commonschool education, and a remarkable increase in local taxation for school purposes.



MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN, OF NEW YORK.

Such efforts have been heartily promoted by the Southern Education Board, with the cooperation of the General Education Board. The vacancy left at the head of the General Education Board by the death of Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., has been filled by the selection of Mr. Robert C. Ogden, who is already president of the Southern Education Board. The annual conference for Southern education, closely connected with the work of the Southern Board, is to be held this month at Columbia, S. C., from the 25th to the 28th. Mr. Ogden has been for several successive years the presiding officer of this important gathering. Although a New York merchant whose business requires close and intense application, Mr. Ogden so manages the expenditure of his time,

his thought, and his energy as to serve a number of public interests and good causes in such a manner as to make his influence felt throughout the nation. One of the subjects that has long interested him most is that of the educational progress of both races in the Southern States. The Southern Education Board and the Southern Conference are made up almost wholly of Southern people, most of them engaged in educational pursuits. Their regard for Mr. Ogden, and their persistence in keeping this New York business man at the head of their board and of their yearly assemblage, is due solely to their strong sense of his unselfishness, rare efficiency, breadth of mind, talent as a speaker and presiding officer, and unfailing qualities of generosity and kindliness.

The British The interminable dispute between Parliamentary England and Ireland, which is so situation. Largely a constion of apparent ineradicable differences of race and religion has demanded another sacrifies in the resignation of the Rt. Hon the rge Wyn mann chief secretary for Ireland and one of the most popular members of Mr. Baif in a ministry. This had been prought arout early in March by the hostility of the Universe which had been aroused over the efforts of Sir Ant my MacDonnell in behalf of the so-called Dunraven scheme, involving a moderate convession of Home Rule to Irelan i. and including a grant for university education on Roman Catholic , nes. The ministry had issued a statement that Sir Antony MacDonnell had gone beyond his aith rity and that he had been reprimanded. Subsequent revelations. however, had prought out they fact that Sir Autony had really acted under the authorization of his superiors. This had aroused distrust toward the Balfour government, and had resulted in the resignation of Mr. Wyndiam from the cabinet, although Sir Antony MacDonnell still remains under-secretary. Upon a motion (March 3) to adjourn Panlament, the government then triumphed by a majority of only 42. Early in March, Mr. Walter Hume Long had been appointed as Mr. Wyndham's successor. It was then felt that the fall of the ministry was near at hand. Public sentiment throughout the kingdom and all the efforts of the united opposition had been in the direction of forcing a ministerial crisis, and an appeal to the country, particularly on the fiscal question.

Resumption of Fighting With the exception of a very few minor outpost encounters, there were Fighting inthor outpose was same in Manchurla. fying between the two armies in Manchuria from the time of the battle of the Sha-ho, ending October 17, for four months. General Mistchenko's Cossack raid to the southward, and General Grippenberg's attack, had been without result, and the latter had ended in disaster for the Russians. The three Japanese armies had maintained the same relative positions in which they had fought their way from Hai-Cheng northward. Kuroki's was the right, Oku's the left, and Nodzu's the center. By the middle of February, Marshal Oyama had been reënforced by Nogi's one hundred thousand veterans of Port Arthur, hereafter to be known as the fourth Japanese army, operating to the west of Oku. A somewhat mysterious fifth army, under command of General Kawamura, had been operating somewhere between Kuroki and Vladivostok, and, while its movements had not been

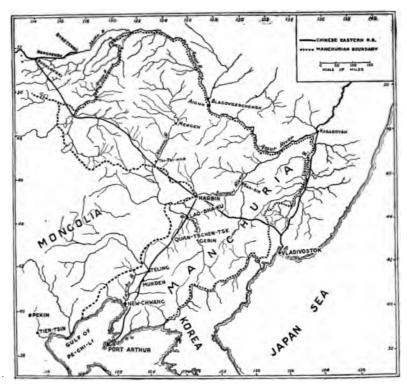
known definitely, it had been expected to threaten General Kuropatkin's left. Both Russians and Japanese were within a few miles of Mukken, the sacred cuty of the Manchus. This not of half a million recycle lies in a plain.—really the valley of the Hun River - with the Hun and the Liao rivers twenty to thirty times west and southwest. Eastward are the Ma -Tier Mountains, extending along the line of the Port Arthur & Harrin Railway. Bei re the general engagement began on February 200, the Russian and Japanese lines had formed a huge how. or crespent, the Japanese to the sutilward, extending over a hun ired miles of plains an i hills from Chang Tan eastward across the railway to Lone Tree Putileff Hill, almost all the strong positions being held by the Russians.

On October 2. General Kuropatkin. Battle of in a pointous proclamation, had announced to his army a general advance, and had declared that "the time has arrived for us to compel the Japanese to do our will." On March 5, five months later, he had sent two telegraphic dispatches to the Czar .one reading. "I am surrounded:" the other. "Our armies have escaped." The campaign of five months, which began with the disastrous Russian repulse on the Sha-ho River, had ended with the terrible Russian rout at Mukden and Tieling. The end of winter had seen the remnants of the Russian army in disastrous retreat to Harbin, with General Kuropatkin recalled in disgrace. In the series of engagements known as the battle of Mukden, extending over the period from February 20 to March 15, the Russians had lost more than 150,000 soldiers dead, wounded, or prisoners, and 70 large guns. By the middle of March, the shattered Russian forces, which had fought a rear-guard action all the way from Mukden to Tie Pass, had been somewhat reorganized by the veteran General Linevitch, whom the Czar had appointed as General Kuropatkin's successor, to make another stand against the pursuing Japanese. Marshal Oyama, commanderin-chief of the five Japanese armies of Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu, Nogi, and Kawamura, had paid the price of between 45,000 and 50,000 men for his victory. Immense stores had been burned by the Russians, and the Japanese commander had announced that among the spoils were 70 large siege guns, 60,000 rifles, many railroad cars and wagons, 2,000 horses, and a vast supply of ammunition, clothing, and provisions. The total casualties on both sides had been more than 200,000 men, of which more than 50,000 had been killed.

A glance at the Geographical accompanying Facts. map, and a few figures of distances between the principal points mentioned, will give a clearer understanding of the vast size of the country fought over (as large as Germany and France together), and of the stupendous tasks of the rival commanders. From Port Arthur to Liao-Yang, on the railroad, it is 232 miles; from Port Arthur to Sha-ho, 258 miles; to Mukden, 276 miles; to Tieling, 318 miles; to Harbin, 617 miles. From Mukden to Tie Pass, the distance is about 40 miles. From Tieling to Harbin, the distance is approximately three hundred miles, this representing the Russian army's line of retreat after its defeat on March 16. From Harbin runs the main line of the Siberian Railroad, westward to Rus-

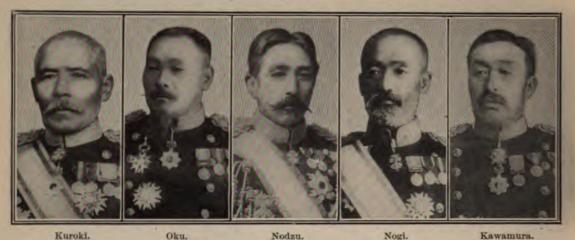
sia, eastward to Vladivostok. Harbin and Kirin are the large, important cities, the former being a busy milling town at the junction of the Port Arthur branch with the main line of the railroad. Harbin, a city of about 300,000 inhabitants, is of modern growth and is the distributing point for the rich grain lands of Manchuria. Possession of Harbin would give the Japanese the power to cut off Vladivostok completely by land just as they did Port Arthur, while Admiral Togo could again blockade the harbor. Kirin is southest of Harbin and off the railroad. It is, however, a Russian stronghold and a large center of Chinese caravan trade. By March 21 the Japanese advance guard was reported within two days' march of Harbin.

Rurohi and Nogi Flank the flanking again. While the Japanese Russians. right, under General Kuroki, crossing the Sha-ho River, swung around the Russian left, driving it from the mountains in the vicinity of Tie Pass to Fushun, an important fortified post (and the Russian coal depot) on the Hun River, Nogi's force had attacked General Kuropatkin from the west. Nogi had marched through the neutral zone south of the Liao River, to Sin-Min-Tun, a violation of neu-



MAP OF MANCHURIA, SHOWING THE COUNTRY TAPPED BY THE TRANS-SIBERIAN AND CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAYS.

trality against which the Russians and Chinese had protested. This neutral zone, however, had already been used by the Russians as a base to forward coal and supplies to their army, so the Japanese Government claimed that the neutrality had become null and void. On March 3, Nogi rolled up the Russians in flight, and his advance was not checked until his right wing had come into touch with Oku's left, only about eight miles south of Mukden. While the armies of Oku and Nodzu continued to pound the Russian center, with tremendous losses to themselves and to the enemy, Nogi's left, after a forced march of forty miles, fell upon the Russian center. Through this Oku and Nodzu drove a wedge, and, although Generals Linevitch and Kaulbars had made a desperate defense and General Rennenkampf's Cossacks had performed prodigies of valor, the Russians had found themselves (by the end of the first week in March) attacked in so many places on the north of their flanks that it had become a question with Kuropatkin, not only of retreat, but of saving large bodies of troops from being surrounded and annihilated. One large army of about one hundred thousand Russians had been completely isolated, and up to the middle of March its fate was not known.



COMMANDERS OF THE FIVE JAPANESE ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

Early on the morning of March 10, A Disastrous the Japanese occupied Mukden, and Russian Retreat. the Russian retreat had become a rout. The next day the important fortified town of Fushun was seized by the Japanese, and thereafter the Russians, disorganized and suffering from hunger and the weather, poured northward to Tie Pass, forty miles from Mukden,outmarched, outgeneraled, and outfought. Tie Pass, some three hundred miles from Harbin, is a break in the high mountains of the lower Siberian range, through which run the railroad and the Liao River. It is the only safe gateway for a retreat to Harbin. It had been strongly fortified by Kuropatkin before the battle of Liao-Yang, as the Russians had then looked upon it as a possible avenue of retreat. On March 16, this important position, offering but slight resistance, had fallen into Marshal Oyama's hands, and on the next day the Czar had recalled General Kuropatkin by telegraph and transferred the supreme command to General Linevitch. Almost at once followed the departure of the former commander-in-chief from Manchuria, leaving the veteran Linevitch, who is now in his sixty-seventh year, faced by the terrible problem of saving a starving, beaten, disheartened army of from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand men, which had already lost more than one-third of this number, in the face of a triumphant, well-equipped, victorious enemy following in close pursuit. Both sides had fought with almost fanatical bravery, and, in the retreat from Mukden, General Rennenkampf's Cossacks, who guarded the Russian rear, had been almost annihilated. The desperation of the Russian resistance can be seen from the fact that in front of Oku's army, on the plain

southwest of Mukden, eight thousand of Kuropatkin's men lay dead as the result of the two days' attack by the Japanese.

Judging by the figures of the men The Battle engaged and the number of dead, Victor. wounded, and prisoners, the battle of Mukden is the most tremendous of modern times, if not of all history. Despite Russian claims of a larger force, General Kuropatkin probably had not more than 350,000 effectives in the series of actions known as the battle of Mukden. The Japanese force had been estimated at from 400,000 to 700,000, the general staff at Tokio guarding its secrets well. It is certain that very close to a million men battled at Mukden for three weeks. The Russian generals displayed heroic — but ineffective leadership. Field Marshal Oyama's truly wonderful achievement is due, not only to the tremendous conceptions of this man, whom the German critics are calling the greatest master of strategy since Napoleon, but to the brains of his camp, the marvelous efficiency of the Japanese military organization, and, last but not least, to the almost incredible dash and endurance of his men. On another page of this issue is presented a graphic character sketch of the Japanese field marshal and a glimpse of the methods by which he is winning.

Ruropatkin and his Kuropatkin, the Czar had no word of Successor. praise, and this had been regarded as an unparalleled degradation. Except among his enemies, General Kuropatkin is personally the object of much sympathy and respect. Perhaps when the detailed history of the war is written



KUROPATKIN'S SUCCESSOR AND HIS GENERALS.

found that this man of simple, honest who cared for his men and never mself, had performed an almost supersk in saving as much of his army as he + face of official corruption, lack of supopposition at home. Almost all of his spatches, it is alleged on reliable French had vehemently reproached the home s for lack of supplies, and had exlmost desperate condemnation of the y and quarrelsome, unsoldierly conis officers. At best. General Kuropata hard task, since his home governbeen stupidly ignorant of the forces it re to meet in a real conflict with Japan. ficant to note, in this connection, that ese have nothing but admiration and or the Russian commander, and that rd the war up to date as a tribute to genius of General Kuropatkin. The taff at Tokio knows infinitely better Czar's government knows the diffid obstacles which have faced General in. They regard his masterly retreats did resistance as the real achievements r. His successor, Lieutenant-General , is a bluff infantry officer who has n the ranks by force of his own perrgy. He has an excellent record, and ially complimented by the Czar for his of the Russian contingent at Peking Since then, until the outbreak of the Japan, he had been military commandarmy in Manchuria. In the retreat to Linevitch's regiments had entered Tie erfect order, with their bands playing. an was the only one of the Russian genhad made a perfectly orderly retreat.

What effect will the battle of Mukden have on the question of peace? It is Russia's boast that her answer to defeat is always reenforcements, and, at an imperial council of war, held immediately after the Japanese capture of Tie Pass, the culmination of the terrible Russian defeat at Mukden, it had been decided to mobilize another army of 450,000 men and send them at once to the far East. The Czar and official Russia were still talking war, but it is not easy for the rest of the world to see how, in view of her crushing defeats in Asia and the deepening unrest at home, it will be possible for Russia to carry on active operations much longer. Nor can the world easily understand how this vast army, if once raised, can be transported to Harbin, when this must be done in the face of the opposition of the Russian people to the war, as shown by the frequent mutiny of reserves, and the great strain already upon the Trans-Siberian Railroad. During the past year Russia has not been able to maintain more than 400,000 men in a constant series of reverses and retreats in Manchuria. How, then, can she expect to transport and support nearly half a million more men for offense? It had been reported and denied that twice during the past six months the Japanese Government had made, through France and the United States, a general statement of the terms upon which it would be willing to conclude peace. These terms had been variously stated, but they had all included Japanese control of Korea, Port Arthur, and the Liao-Tung Peninsula, the retrocession of Manchuria to China, and the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway by an international commission. Since the victory at Mukden, dispatches from various

European capitals, supposed to be officially inspired, had declared that Japan would also demand the cession of the island of Saghalien, and a war indemnity of at least \$500,000,000.

This question of indemnity had been The French the one which, reports and official utand Peace. terances said. Russia would never consider. It had all along been contended by Russian statesmen and generals that Japan was to be defeated because of the eventual exhaustion of her resources. Hence the determination to send another large army to Manchuria. It would seem, however, that the inexhaustible Russian resources are not inexhaustible after all. and the action of the Paris bankers in refusing (early in March) to make further loans to the Russian Government under existing circumstances would seem to be evidence that the empire's ability to borrow money abroad had about reached its limit. In 1890, Russia, at the instigation of Bismarck, was shut out from any further loans in Berlin. Since then, by clever use of the alliance with France as a patriotic motive, she has been able to place loans in Paris footing up approximately \$1,600,000,000. When the St. Petersburg government (late in February), however, endeavored to secure an additional loan of \$20,000,000 in Paris, the bankers of the French capital (at the suggestion, it is generally believed, of the government) declined to float the loan unless the intentions of Russia with regard to the prosecution of the war were made clearer. Later, it had been reported, the bankers decided to make the loan, but on much less favorable terms than formerly. This is the first time that French investment houses have refused to take a Russian loan since Russia first turned to Paris. With Berlin still hesitant, Paris skeptical, London impossible, and New York unsympathetic, there is no European financial center, not even Vienna, to which the Czar's government can turn with any assurance of financial support, except upon conditions such as it would not be willing to accept. The action of the French bankers in denying Russia the sinews of war on such easy terms as heretofore has undoubtedly made for peace.

Those who wonder why Japan, since she boasts that she could put a million men into the field in a comparatively short space of time, has not done this and annihilated Kuropatkin, but has permitted him to escape each time from the clutches of her generals, forget that the Japanese Government and general staff have been always counting on the effect of the victories upon European Russia.

The question of beating Kuropatkin's army and getting him out of the way is a secondary consideration. The great purpose of Japan has been not to win victories so much as to impress upon the Russian Government the absolute futility of Russia maintaining in the far East such an empire as would menace the national existence of Japan. With each successive blow. Japan knows that Russia's danger at home increases. The Tokio government has aimed to gradually force the Russian armies out of Manchuria, and several facts, perhaps not sufficiently emphasized, will indicate that winning battles on the field is only part of the task of the sons of Japan. Among the ablest "brains" of Oyama's army are Generals Nisshi and Hasegawa. General Nisshi is now at Dalny; he is military and civil commander of that part of Manchuria which the Japanese have conquered. and his headquarters hereafter will be at Port Arthur. General Hasegawa, commander of the famous Imperial Guard, is military and civil governor of Korea, subject, of course, to the fiction of the authority of the Korean Emperor. What the Japanese armies have marched over. Japan has made her own, and the presence of these two of her ablest executive and vigorous. brainy men in the occupied territory back of the fighting armies is sufficiently indicative of the fact that the Japanese Government realizes to the full the importance of all the factors in the problem before it.

The North Sea The two features of the naval situaCommission's tion in the war during February and
Verdict.

March back board March had been the verdict of the North Sea Commission and the intentions of the Russian Government regarding the Baltic fleet. On February 25, the international commission appointed to investigate the facts in the case of the firing on the Hull fishermen by the Russian Baltic squadron on October 21 had made public its report. The verdict had, in general, favored the British contention that Admiral Rozhestvenski's act was unwarranted, but this decision had been softened somewhat by a vague and not entirely congruous observation as to the military valor and humane sentiments of the Russian admiral and of the officers of his squadron. The gist of the decision is given in the following paragraph:

The act of firing on the fishing fleet when no torpedo boats were present was, in the opinion of the majority of the commission, unjustifiable. The Russian commissioner dissents from this opinion and holds that the action of unknown vessels was responsible for what happened. The majority consider that the firing, even accepting the Russian version, was unduly prolonged. The fishing fleet was in no way guilty of hostile action.

ie circumstances, ssion believes that Rozhestvenski was in continuing his out pause, but the regret that the adnot inform the ig maritime powat had occurred." ity of the commisder that the Rusral's precautions een excessive uncircumstances, aley hold that there pedo boat in the Upon the publithe verdict, in e with Russia's adement to indemnil fishermen, Count orf, the Russian or to Great Britain, e paid over to the reign office £65,-; \$325,000).

Despite the persistently repeated report that tozhestvenski had lled, it had been on March 17 that a Baltic fleet would ts course to Chis. The Czar had porder Admiral nski to meet Admoral nski to destroy Jalpower, thus cripcommunications

er armies on the Asiatic mainland nome base. Most of the careful stune war believe that Russia cannot posit Japan on land, and that her only victory lies in destroying the Japanese

Without securing command of the 1ch Russian leaders as Admiral Skrydsiming that it will be impossible for crush Japan. Up to the middle of 1 naval losses of the two powers, as rom official statistics, had been: Russeships, 13 cruisers, and a number of 31s; Japan, 1 battleship (the Hatsuse), lass cruisers (the Yoshimo, the Miyako, aimon), and 2 coast-defense vessels (the Saien).



THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The little girl to the extreme left in the picture is the Grand Duchess Tatiana (born 1897); below her is the Grand Duchess Marie (1899); next to her is the Grand Duchess Anastasia (1901); and standing up beside her father is the Grand Duchess Olga (1895). In his mother's arms is the Grand Duke Alexis, heir to the throne (born August 12, 1904).

Nothing, perhaps, could illustrate the Vacillation of vacillating and non-effective policy of the Czar. Czar Nicholas better than his two of ficial utterances of March 3. In the morning he had issued a manifesto calling upon the Russian people to rally around the throne and defend it against a domestic enemy. This manifesto was couched in terms of a plea calling the people to obedience to the Church and to the autocracy. The manifesto, as it afterward transpired, had been prepared by Pobyedonostzev, the Procurator of the Holy Synod (or at least under his direction), and had been published in the Official Messenger without the knowledge of the Czar's ministers. Characterizing the reformers, the Czar said:

Blinded by pride, the evil-minded leaders of a revolutionary movement make insolent attacks on the Holy Orthodox Church and the lawfully established pillars of the Russian state, thinking that by severing the



ALEXANDER BULYGIN.

(Successor to Prince Mirski as Russian minister of the intenatural connection with the past they will destroy the existing order of the state and set up in its place a new administration on a foundation unsuitable to our fatherland.

Nevertheless, he continued, "Russia has passed through many great wars and disturbances, and will pass through others if the government officials only do their duty." Therefore, the Czar concluded,

Thinking unceasingly of the welfare of our people, and firmly trusting that God, after he has tried our patience, will give victory to our arms, we appeal to right-minded people of all classes to join us, each in his calling and in his place, in single-minded cooperation of word and deed in the great and sacred task of overcoming the stubborn foreign foe and eradicating the revolt at home, and in wise efforts to check the internal confusion.

This had been received with dismay A Reform by the Russian Liberals. In a few hours, however, it had been followed by a rescript addressed to Minister of the Interior Bulygin (successor to Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski). The Czar ordered the minister of the interior to thank the zemstvos and other public bodies for their interest and loyalty, and proceeded to express his desire to attain the fulfillment of the imperial intentions for the "welfare of the people by means of the cooperation of the government with the experienced forces of the community." Furthermore, the Czar announced that he is himself determined, "with the help of God, to convene the worthiest men possessing the confidence of the people and elected by them to participate in the elaboration and consideration of legislative measures." The Czar did not say just how he purposed convening these worthiest men, and the following paragraph in the rescript had not given much hope to those who had looked forward confidently to some representative form of government:

Taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the fatherland, the multiplicity of its races, and in certain parts of the country the weak development of citizenship, the Russian rulers in their wisdom instituted reforms in accordance with their mature requirements, but only in logical sequence, at the same time considering the continuation of firm historical ties with the past as a pledge for the durability and stability of the present.

It will be seen from these paragraphs, not any too clear at best, that the Czar has no intention of granting any real power to the people or of limiting in any way the prerogatives of autoracy. The national assembly is to be a purely advisory body, and the Czar reserves to himself the privilege of adopting or rejecting any of its suggestions. The fact, however, that the new body, for which it is expected members will be chosen by popular vote at the end of the present year, will afford the representatives of the people a chance to make their wants known to the sovereign is certainly a great advance over present conditions in Russia.

The disorder still continued through-The Russian Peasants in Full Revolt. out the empire. Early in March there had been serious rioting in the Caucasus, particularly in the cities of Tiflis and Baku. In fact, the entire Georgian people had appeared to be in revolt, and the military had resorted to the severest measures in their attempts to put down the uprising, in which, however, they had not been successful. Poland had been declared under martial law. Throughout the south and southwest of European Russia a peasant uprising of serious proportions had taken place. Large bands of armed peasants had plundered estates, including those of the Grand Duke Vladimir and the late Grand Duke Sergius. and killed many of the landlords. This condition, like the jacqueries which devastated France before the revolution in 1789, is looked upon by the Russian Liberal leaders, and European statesmen generally, as the beginning of the final stages of the revolution in Russia,-for revolution it has become, although several years may yet elapse before the full fruition of its work is seen. The mixed commission of representatives of workingmen, of employers, and of the government. however, which, under the presidency of Senator Chlidovski, was to have inquired into the grievances of the workingmen of St. Petersburg, had not been permitted to complete its work. At the Czar's command, the commission had been dissolved because the workingmen had failed to elect representatives to succeed those who had been arrested and deported by Governor-General Trepov. The working out of the assembly granted in the imperial rescript had been intrusted to Minister of the Interior Bulygin's committee, upon which the Liberals had already demanded that the zemstvos be represented. A report is expected in about three months.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 18 to March 20, 1905.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

18.—The House passes the pension approl, including an appropriation of \$4,500,000 sions under President Roosevelt's Order

20.—The prosecution in the Swayne impeachefore the Senate closes its case....The House aval appropriation bill, retaining the prowo battleships.

21.—The Senate passes the Military Academy on bill....The House passes the Philippine and a measure providing for the return of Confederate battle flags to the States.

23.—The Senthe Panama e bill....The ses the river appropriation resolution call-: Interior Deprinformation the Osage oil-

25.—The Senthe Panama and the Stateto conference cuse considers civil appropri-

27. — The imtrial of Judge fore the Senate rdict of acquitate articles....



HON. JAMES B. FRAZIER.
(Senator-elect from Tennessee.)

: passes the naval appropriation bill....The es the sundry civil appropriation bill.

28.—The Senate passes six bills, previously the House, providing for safeguarding passteam vessels....The House debates the genacy appropriation bill.

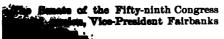
-Both branches hold day and night sessions e Post-Office, pension, river and harbor, and iclency appropriation bills and the Philipbill.

-The Senate passes the sundry civil approl, after striking out the House amendment ment of mileage for the "constructive rement...The House adopts a resolution for a te inquiry.

-Senate and House reach agreements on all ristion bills.

-The Fifty-eighth Congress comes to an end.

CALLED SESSION—SENATE.



r President Roose

velt nominations of cabinet members, ambassadors, ministers, and others, and a message urging prompt ratification of the Dominican protocol.

March 8.—The Senate confirms the diplomatic and consular appointments made by President Roosevelt.

March 10.—Funeral services for Senator Bate, of Tennessee, are held in the Senate Chamber.

March 18-17.—The Dominican protocol is debated by the Senate in executive session.

March 18.—The special session of the Senate endswithout reaching a vote on the Dominican protocol.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN.

February 17.—Governor Hoch, of Kansas, signs the bill passed by the Legislature appropriating \$400,000 for a State oil refinery (see page 471)....Secretary Tatt recommends the government control of the opium traffic in the Philippines and its abolition after three years.

February 21.—A special federal grand jury is drawn at Chicago to investigate the beef combine....The President and his cabinet approve Secretary Hitchcock's plan for leasing the Osage oil lands so as to protect the Indians.

February 24.—The police commissioner of New York City is enjoined by Justice Gaynor from enforcing street-traffic regulations....The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City authorizes the expenditure of \$600,000 for a site to be occupied by a municipal lighting plant.

February 25.—Chicago Democrats nominate Judge Edward F. Dunne for mayor on a platform declaring for the municipal ownership and operation of the street-car lines....President Roosevelt appoints Senator Joseph V. Quarles federal judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin.

February 26.—The engineering committee of the Panama Canal Commission unanimously recommends a sea-level canal, to be constructed in twelve years at a cost of \$230,500,000.

February 27.—Four members of the California State Senate are expelled on the charge of accepting bribes.... The United States Supreme Court upholds the validity of the Kansas anti-trust law.

March 2.—President Roosevelt appoints H. A. Gudger, of North Carolina, to be judge of the Supreme Court of the Panama Canal zone, in place of Judge Kyle, of Alabama, resigned.

March 3.—President Roosevelt transmits to Congress the report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the meat industry (see page 464).

March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, are inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States..... William M. O. Dawson (Rep.) is inaugurated governor of West Virginia.

March 6.—President Roosevelt nominates George B. Cortelyou, of New York, to be Postmaster-General, and renominates the other members of his cabinet; for In-

terstate Commerce Commissioner he names Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, and for solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Edward W. Sims, of Illinois.

March 7.—President Roosevelt nominates Charles H. Treat, of New York, to be treasurer of the United States....The New York City Board of Aldermen appropriates \$600,000 toward a municipal lighting plant.

March 13.—The United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of the peonage laws.

March 15.—President Roosevelt nominates Peter V. De Graw to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-GeneralDemocrats in the Tennessee Legislature nominate Governor Frazier to succeed the late United States Senator Bate.

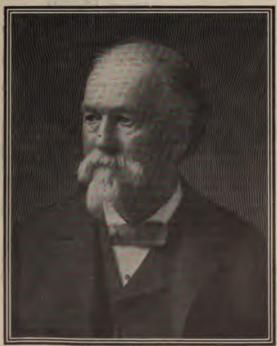
March 16.—The Colorado Legislature votes to install Peabody as governor on the understanding that he will at once resign in favor of Lieutenant-Governor Mc-Donald.

March 17.—Governor Peabody, of Colorado, resigns office, and is succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. J. F. McDonaldAttorney-General Hadley, of Missouri, institutes proceedings against the Standard Oil Company.

March 18.—The Missouri Legislature elects Maj. William Warner (Rep.) United States Senator, on the sixty-seventh ballot.

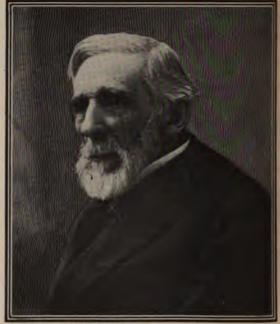
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN.

February 18.—The Russian Council of the Empire is summoned in extraordinary session to consider the sitnation arising from the murder of the Grand Duke Sergius.



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THE LATE SENATOR JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, OF CONNECTICUT.



Copyright, 1901, by J. E. Purdy, Boston.

THE LATE GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

February 20.—The students, professors, and directors of the University at St. Petersburg vote to close the institution until fall and demand a constituent assembly; martial law is declared at Tsarskoe-Selo.

February 21.—In the British House of Commons, John E. Redmond's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, declaring that the present system of government is opposed to the will of the Irish people, is defeated by a vote of 286 to 236...The French Chamber of Deputies debates the naval estimates...Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduces a bill in the Canadian Parliament creating the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan out of the Northwest Territories....M. Justh, a leader of the Independent Labor party, is elected president of the Hungarian Chamber.

February 22.—After a long debate in the Belgian Chamber, M. Verhaegen's motion for the settlement of labor disputes by boards of conciliation is passed by a large majority....A provisional government is reported established by Armenians at Batum and Kutais.

February 23.—The French Chamber votes, by a large majority, in favor of new ships for the navy.

February 24.—The assassination of President Morales, of Santo Domingo, is attempted.

March 1.—Russian workmen, asked to choose delegates for a commission authorized by the Czar, demand concessions from the government before acting...Lord Selborne is chosen British high commissioner in South Africa, succeeding Lord Milner.

March 2.—The Russian Committee of Ministers votes to grant religious freedom to the people...The Emperor Francis Joseph decides to receive a delegation of leaders of Hungarian parties in opposition (see page 443). 3.—The Czar announces his decision to convene bly of representatives of the people, which will eal power....A new Cuban cabinet is formed, 1 Francisco O'Farrell as secretary of state and

L.—The entire Italian cabinet resigns because sees of Premier Giolitti.

5.—Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Iregus from the British ministry.

7.—In the British House of Commons, a moemedial measures for evicted Irish tenants is by a vote of 220 to 182....Because of the failure rekmen to send delegates, the Czar dissolves an commission to investigate labor troubles.

10.—The Cuban Congress adjourns, deferring important measures till next session.

13.—In the reorganization of the British cablter Hume Long becomes chief secretary for and the Marquis of Salisbury president of the ! Trade....General Valencia renounces the y of Colombia.

is.—A committee's report to the French Champuties urges a speedy separation of church and

if.—The French Chamber of Deputies votes to be active term of service in the army to two

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

ry 17.—A parcels-post treaty is signed between d States and Great Britain.

ry 18.—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Ruse to accede to Prince George's proposal for the on of Crete by Greece.

ry 19.—Peru lodges a formal protest against t treaty between Chile and Bolivia.

ry 21.—The powers accept the proposal for urkish customs duties on condition that the il revenue shall be devoted to reforms.

ry 25.—The North Sea Commission finds that re no hostile vessels near the Dogger Banks: English trawlers were fired upon, but that ians' fears of attack were justified; Admiral enski is held responsible.

ry 27.—The British House of Commons votes amendment to force the government to interlacedonian affairs.

1.—Assurance is given to the Haitien minister ngton that the United States has no intention ng Santo Domingo.

6.—President Roosevelt nominates the followssadors: Whitelaw Reid (N. Y.), Great Britain; 5. McCormick (Ill.), France; George V. L. lass.), Russia; Edwin H. Conger (Iowa). Mex-Henry White (R. I.). Italy; and the following nd ministers: W. W. Rockhill (D. C.), China; Hill (N.Y.). The Netherlands; Henry L. Wilson Belgium: William M. Collier (N. Y.), Spain: . Clay (Ky.), Switzerland; Thomas J. O'Brien Denmark; Charles H. Graves (Minn.), Sweden way; Edward C. O'Brien (N. Y.). Paraguay uay; John B. Jackson (N. J.), Greece, Montene-Bulgaria; John W. Riddle (Minn.), Roumania ia; and Samuel R. Gummere (N. J.), Morocco. 17. - The French Government sounds the tates as to the course to be pursued by this government in the matter of Venezuela's failure to pay the French claims.

March 18.—President Roosevelt appoints Edwin V. Morgan, of New York, minister to Korea.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 22.—St. Petersburg reports Kuropatkin flanked from Sin-Min-Tun and forced to retire from Shakhe positions.

February 24.—General Kuropatkin reports that twenty Japanese torpedo boats and a large warship are proceeding to Vladivostok....The Russian prisoners in Japan number 44,400.

February 25.—Russians report capture of Beresneff Hill by General Kuroki after fierce fighting and with heavy loss.



Photo by Hallenicht.

THE LATE MRS. JANE STANFORD.

(One of the founders of Stanford University.)

February 26.—The Russians sustain a severe defeat at Tsen-ho-Cheng....Japanese drive back Russian advance forces and apparently prepare to attack passes forming part of Russian line on the east.

February 27.—St. Petersburg reports that Japanese have crossed Shakhe River; both flanks of Russian Tsinkhetchen line have been turned....Newchwang reports Japanese shelling Mukden, causing great damage beyond Russian lines.

February 28.—Mukden reports severe fighting along entire line....Kuroki holds Tie Pass....Russians under Rennenkampf sustain heavy defeat in action near Tsinkhetchen.

tand it Si. Petershing reports Knowngaran services were rem. Makden adoptioned constancial measure of the tree with the thinks, and not value to with a constance of the thinks, and not value to with a constance of Puttlett Hill.

that the expansion appear to be steadily galling, the it was an electron miles west of Mukelen fiet. See the was that Kuropatkin is in full retreation thank it is a last retreation.

May, it is storying armies in Manchuria have had a fine work of new determined lighting day and night; and then the local indicate and men are fadicated to have been known. I spanness are within five miles of Mukden and a continuous attack on the east of Russian lies and an aminous of Fushing. Nogl, with Port 27 and a continuous addenly strikes to the westward.

Marking Course reports repulse of Russian attack a possesse course thank a Hattle rages all day west are a property of Nakdon.

Mar. 1 8. Karok, gains great victory on the end, in the trescale is retreat. Russians evacuate postcolor wait not solithwest of Mukden and fire great with a logocome loose appears north of city.

Marie C. Assembly regions railway between Mukdon and critical are System. Kuroki drives Russians toward Mukdon and Photon district and apaneous hold all are the account of the Hungolist Charles and Charles are considered and south of the Hungolist Charles are considered and northwest of Mukoon.

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Formulary 2.—Fire on the Illinois Centre New Greens thanks a rose of \$2.06.00. Proposition at William W. Val. Ellis There is provided.

Frimary & -The Evalgelical Cathedral: w. Berna

March 2.—In a railroad collision near Pitts persons are killed and twenty injured.

March 4.—The Charcot antarctic exploring is reported as having arrived at Puerto M gentina.

March 7.—The employees of the Interbord Transit Company of New York City go on si March 9.—Grand Chief Stone, of the Brot

Issemment.—Grand Chief Stone, of the Brot Issemmetive Firemen, having ordered the st tormen on the New York subway and elevareturn to work, the strike is practically ende

March 10.—The charter of the striking n union of New York City is revoked for violat ment.

March 19.—Explosions at the Rush Run Ash mines, near Thurmond, W. Va., cause 1 twenty-four lives.

March 20. Nearly one hundred persons ar a fire resulting from an explosion in a shoe Brockton, Mass.

OBITUARY.

February 19.—Rt. Rev. Dr. William E. Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Chicago, 73 J. Hamlin, the leading breeder of trotting hot United States, 85.

February M - Congressman Norton P. Otis, etc. N. V., 63

February 22. William F G. Shanks, a w New York newspaper man, 28.

February 30 Fy United States Senator Rises of Vermont 3

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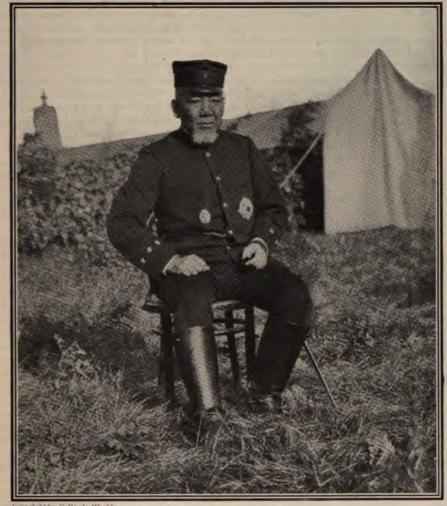
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FIELD MARSHAL MARQUIS OYAMA.

(Commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies in Manchuria, and victor of the battle of Mukden.)

OYAMA, VICTOR OF MUKDEN.

BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE.

HE battle of Mukden has been fought, and history is richer-and sadder. The smallest of the so-called civilized powers has fought probably the greatest battle that history, soberminded and a respecter of mathematics, has ever known. This battle was the greatest in number of men engaged, in the territory covered, in its complexity of development, in the bearing it will have on history. Nippon fought it against Russia, the largest empire on earth, as geography goes, and, as all military Europe told us, the greatest of military powers.

The captain of the Nippon camp, the victor of this great battle, does not measure many inches above five feet. In peace and in war, it is his amiable custom to style himself, to the more intimate of his foreign friends, "the ugly old man.

He is the embodiment of the spirit of the Nippon campaign in Manchuria. His character is a striking comment on the conservative nature of this Manchurian campaign. If there be a military commander in the service of His Majesty who typifies the ripe completeness '

system, who emphasizes the apotheosis of the military machine, Marquis Oyama is certainly the man. In putting him at the head of the Manchurian campaign our country has paid the highest tribute to the military genius and ability of General Kuropatkin. Every movement of this campaign has been planned like so many different component parts of a huge piece of machinery. No place was given for the flashlight,—for the volcanic eruption, so to speak, of the military genius of individual commanders.

Picture to yourself a man sitting among his friends in a modest Chinese hut or in a tent, fifteen miles from the front,—a genial old man. The hut is the converging center of many hundreds of telegraph and telephone wires. The officers of his staff are silent at the receiver. Now this and then that officer turns to him. The entire mission of his life seems to be to take things with ease and comfort. It is not exactly a picture of an heroic soldier on the firing line, such as the military tradition of Russia seems to have a certain weakness for even in this day. You see in this old man an engineer-in-chief, whose brain is in touch with the farthest wheel of the huge piece of machinery called the Manchurian army of Nippon. The name of the master engineer is Marquis ()yama.

He was born in the clan of Satsuma, in the thirteenth year of Tempo,—that is to say, in the Christian year of 1842. Singularly fortunate must have been the star of Oyama Iwao. He was born in the death-hour of the historic era of Tempo, a Satsuma samurai. This is not a long phrase, but it tells a volume; and of a Roman in the proudest hour of the world-reign of Rome you could hardly say a happier thing. The tutor of the tender years of Oyama was Saigo Nanshu, unquestionably the greatest military genius Nippon has produced since the days of Iyeyasu.

Iwao was close kin to Saigo. And when I assure you that Oyama, Kuroki, Togo (men of Satsuma all), and, in fact, all the leaders of the military Nippon of to-day, are a rather thin shadow of the master-genius of Saigo you can see how great was this master.

In the Japanese war of restoration—as those troublous days of half a century ago are called to-day—when the imperial forces fought against the men of the Shogun for the restoration of the sovereign power of the land to the emperor.—at the battle of Fushimi, up the Tokaido, and beyond the Yedo,—Oyama fought in the ranks, under Saigo, then the commander-in-chief of the famous brocade banners of His Majesty. After the war of restoration, when the era of Meiji,—the enlightened reign,—was still young, Oyama,

with many another Satsuma youth, under the great minister of war, Saigo, received official honors and positions. Then came the civil war of the tenth year of Meiji, when the Satsuma men, headed by Saigo Nanshu, rose against the imperial forces.

Oyama Iwao was one of the rare few who remained with the men of the imperial army. In 1877, at the head of a division of the imperial forces, he took field against the master whom he worshiped, against the tutor of his youth. against the very glory of his own house and blood. One thought consoled him,—he knew that the revolt was none of his master's making. His military experience and education had been made larger by his schooling in Europe. and through the Franco-Prussian War he had been one of the military attachés. All of this, however, did not count much against Saigo and his men; and none knew it better than Oyama himself,-provided, always, Saigo played the game with his heart in it. And this civil war was the first stage which called forth what was within him, -called into flower of action all the military education at home and abroad which he had enjoyed. His steps were already upon the top rounds of his young manhood,—he was entering upon his thirty-fifth year.

It was a pale break of day upon a ghastly night. Saigo's men had beaten the imperial army and cut it into such and so many unsightly pieces that the men had no little difficulty in remembering the proud, original force of which a few days ago they had been a part. Oyama was with the battery which brought up the rear; the salvation of the army was in the keeping of the few guns which were dragging their shattered wheels over the heaps of dead. Tired, worn, their clothes tattered and covered with blood, and some of them with wounds, those men of the rear guard were,-although you would never have believed your own eyes, -in a storm of merriment all the while. Laughing and bubbling as if they were so many schoolboys out on a stolen frolic, they did not seem to know that the storm of their laughter was vying with the storm of shells which was hounding them and their comrades And the soul of the boisterous mirth was the division commander, General Oyama. "I had to keep. them in good humor," he said, speaking of that memorable day, "or it meant death to us and annihilation to the army." I do not know whether it is because death to the men and annihilation to the army are not the most pleasant thing in the world to think of, or because Marquis Oyama has a decided weakness for levity. Of one thing I am sure. He enjoys the

n, especially among the men of the at in camp he does not seem to be en:
,—with that whole-souled boyish enthuich is his,—for anything save the frivl farcical.

of police, associate minister of the ince-minister of war, he has been, with on, and in 1882, in his fortieth year, he the portfolio of minister of war. In was appointed chief of the general staff. In the Chino-Nippon War, he field as the commander of the second of it was intrusted the work of besieg-educing Port Arthur, which was at the sidered almost impregnable. Exactly ays after the landing of the army the rm of Oyama was carried through the fort Arthur on the shoulders and his men. In nearly twenty-four hours acceeded in taking the impregnable by

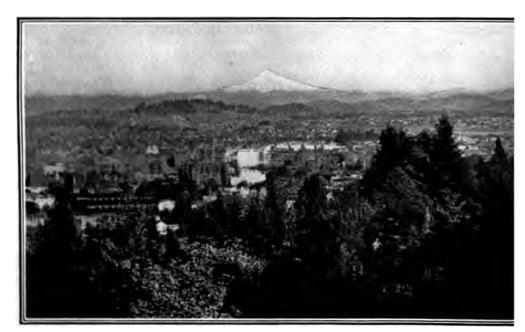
lerstand," said an American friend of other day, "that the brain of Oyama's Feneral Kodama and the commanders of ent army corps. Why was Oyama placed ad of them all?" Field Marshal Oyama at the head of the Manchurian army on because—(1) there is no one who re fittingly represent the supreme comof the Nippon army and navy, His Maj-Emperor, than does Marquis Oyama; ise he is the Abraham, the patriarch, ie soldiers of Nippon, and because he is c tradition of the Satsuma samurai in a d living personality; (3) because to him ief commanders under him are as chilhis own rearing; because to him are ll the strength and foibles of all his sause among the living men fit to take there, is none who can act as the masterwith quite as much grace, great goodnd intimate knowledge as does Oyama: with the field marshal at the head of churian army the sad picture of the vided against itself is an impossible ; (4) because of the commander of the rmy in this war is expected a great nothing less than the salvation of Nipthe ultimate and permanent peace of ast, -and it was necessary that he be a proad horizon, a man who understands nctions in the proportion of things, a h a gift for modifying the suggesnis officers to advantage without reject-. outright; (5) because the field marsingular man in that his calmness of eems to increase with the increase of s and the sunshine of his good-humor

to brighten as the storm of reverses frowns more darkly all about him.

Some one has compared Marquis Oyama with the head of his staff, General Kodama, and likened them unto an ocean and a diamond point of a rugged cliff with a bright sun playing upon its sharp ridges against the sky. No one knows better than ()yama himself how much better. how much more brilliantly, General Kodama would play at the game of tactics than he. But why should he be troubled about it? Has he not Kodama at his elbow to do that for him? None better than he knows that, in the matter of Manchurian geography, with all its topographic vantage-points for the campaign, in the knowledge of local conditions in Manchuria and Siberia, of the character of the people there, of climatic conditions, and in the knowledge of the Russian soldiers and officers, General Fukushima surpasses the field marshal so far that there is no comparison between them. Oyama knows that Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu, Nogi, are wiser in the orders that they issue to the men under them than he could possibly be. But, again, why trouble himself with these things, since he has men under him who can do all these things better than he? It is enough for him and for his country to know that in the doing of the large thing, in having a wider horizon and vaster vision, none of his officers pretend to compete with him.

Remarkable man that he is in so many respects, he is a little more than remarkable in one thing. Here is a son of Satsuma, a soldier, a product of the transition period of Nippon. He had been reared upon the far-Eastern ideal of a great man in whom a great or heroic deed is always supposed to cover a multitude of sins. There he stands to-day in his sixty-third year. Judged by Christian, or Buddhist, or Confucian ethics, his home life is without a stain, and altogether he is a gentleman the like of whom it would be hard indeed to find among the leaders of Nippon.

The historian whose eyes see beneath the surface of things might, in his hunger after truth, look for the reason of it all in the person of the Marchioness Oyama. A graduate of Vassar, her life is a living history of the progress of Nippon womanhood, quite as much as that of the field marshal is of militant Nippon. She was one of the first band of young girls sent abroad by the Tokio government as the pioneers of world-wide education among the daughters of her country. Her international culture has given her rare qualifications to be one of the leaders of our women. And it is no secret of our history that upon her women has always rested the greatness and glory of Nippon.



PART OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, MOUNT HOOD IN THE DISTANCE.

PORTLAND AND THE LEWIS AND CLAI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

BY EDGAR B. PIPER.

(Managing editor, Portland Oregonian.)

PORTLAND is about to colebrate in an international exists in the centennial of the exploration of the Oregon country by Lewis and Cark. The title of Portland to be the seat o, so important an un lertaking rests on the fact that it has been for no re than fifty years the chief city of the Pacific Northwest. It was identified becutarly with the early and successfm. struggles of the Albertian piencers to wrest the wide terms by of Oregon transitie dominion. of Great Britain's the law phare related else. where in this impliers to the Review of Reviews. Sort softling of employees and sentimental reas as that the exposition should be held there.

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THE SUSE OF A STANFFICIAL CENTER

Portland date in Sci 1845. that with any the tree visit The ity was selected by A. a. the at the substitutions

settled by "flipping" a coin. The to grew slowly, and in 1850 a newst treamen, was established, and a $(E-m)(P)\ll n$ was dispatched to Cr pioneer in the Oriental trade with Pacific coast. The immigration of 18; heavy, lollowing the passage by Congr denation land act. Portland then sp tance i its rivals, of which once 1 many, and assumed position as the met tre Pasific Northwest. As it was i center of trade for a sparse but grow late in so it has become the leading co finarical martime, and manufacturing the great (" mind is basin. The press. Portland in the industrial, social, and lite of the Northwest may best find if in the fact that no other place in O re factore tenth of its 130,000 pcg and there are many presperous town has sufferent that all by the competit More than the surveyor of the engineer and mous rivals on Pug us to a effect the The entry viscout its merchants is ; " " state was so by a discharking institutions p

and the activity and acumen of its exporters remarkable. Before a single mile of railroad had been built in the Northwest, a fleet of sternwheel steamboats plied the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and a large coasting trade had been built up with San Francisco. It would not be accurate to say that the railroad took up the development of Portland, the Columbia basin, and the Willamette valley where the steamboat left off. It is true that the city was rich and very prosperous, and the Willamette and Columbia rivers bore a thriving commerce long before railroads came. They opened up much undeveloped country; they gave Portland direct connection with the East; they brought in a great population; but they did not supplant the stern-wheeler. Portland is now the Pacific coast terminus of three transcontinental railroads,the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific (Northern Line), and the Union Pacific (via the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company). No other coast city has so many important railroad systems making it a center.

PORTLAND'S WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE

Wheat-growing was the first great industry to be developed, and its export to Europe soon gave employment to many vessels. The manufacture of flour then followed naturally, and its sale, both in Europe and in the Orient, has reached large proportions. Indeed, the opening of Oriental ports to the flour trade, and the vast commerce

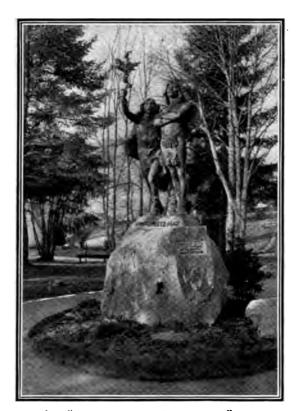


SIXTH STREET, PORTLAND, SHOWING OFFICE BUILDINGS.

that flows, on its account, from many Pacific coast ports, were largely due to the initiative and enterprise of a single Portland miller and



THE HARBOR OF PORTLAND.



"THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN."
(Bronze statue by Herman A. Mac Neil, erected in City Park, Portland, by the family of the late D. P. Thompson.)

exporter. Here is the location of the largest flour mill on the Pacific coast. The proportion of wheat raised for export as wheat and flour in the Northwest is large,-much larger than in the middle West, where it goes mainly into domestic consumption. The total shipments from Portland, in 1904, when the crop was smaller than the average, reached 12,000,000 bushels, the entire yield of the State being 13,000,000 bushels. The average annual shipments for the past five years have been in excess of 14,500,000 bushels, and of the 1900 crop in Oregon and Washington, Portland handled 18,000,000 bushels. It must be understood that three Northwest States find, through Portland, a market for their grain, loading more vessels here than at any other port.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

If there were no agriculture in Oregon, a great commonwealth might be supported by the manufacture of lumber alone. The timber resources of the State are enormous. The typical tree is the fir (Oregon pine), but the supply includes cedar, spruce, hemlock, and the like. The State's standing timber reaches the almost inco aggregate of 250,000,000,000 feet, about one-half its area of nearly 100,00 miles. In 1904, Oregon cut, appro 2,405,000,000 feet of lumber, valued 650,000. The mills of the Columbia bar factured 600,000,000 feet; the Portla 413,559,285 feet. The cargo trade ag 164,564,015 feet. The sawmill and then, pioneers of industry in a remote became potent factors in its progress bera of railroads.

A HARBOR FOR OCEAN SHIPPING.

Portland is on the Willamette River. miles above its confluence with the (and one hundred and twenty miles Pacific Ocean. It is at the foot of the lamette valley on the south and of the area drained by the Columbia River east. Its location at the head of de navigation on fresh water and in it adjacency to a productive agricultura therefore ideal. But it has not kept of its tributary valleys on the one hand commerce of a great ocean-going flee other, without persistent and expen deavor. The Columbia River carries t volume of water than the Mississipp tendency in places is to shoal, and nece maintaining an open deep-water channsea is imperative. It was long ago obv the United States Government could no lied on to do the work alone, and it we taken by a local organization known as of Portland Commission. The commis altogether, expended in the neighbor \$1,500,000 in diking and dredging t river in cooperation with the Governm has thus developed a spirit of unity and and determination to overcome all obsta is rare in any community.

The number of vessels in the foreign loading lumber at Portland in 1904 was for the coasting trade, one hundred and this The city has, besides, a semi-monthly starvice to the Orient. A great portion cargoes carried by Puget Sound steam China and Japan is provided by Portlamg mills. In the expansion of the Pacific then, Portland has played a prominent just confident that it will have much to future.

OREGON'S VARIED INDUSTRIES.

It is impossible to describe in detail lines of industrial activity for which i and Oregon are notable. Portland does

and growing jobbing trade, -\$175,000,000 annually. It has important manufactures; it is the chief sales depot for the great hop crop of Oregon. The State cultivates fruit of many kinds in commercial quantities, and ships East both fresh and dried. It is high among the States in wool production. The ranges of eastern and southern Oregon are alive with horses, cattle, and sheep. Its climate, soil, and luxuriant grasses are perfectly adapted to dairying. It is rich in minerals, both coal and precious. Activity in gold mining has recently been marked. There is, indeed, scarcely an industry,-agricultural, horticultural, or mineral,-to which some part of the great area of Oregon is not in some degree adapted. And, finally, it has wide arid tracts on which the United States Government has undertaken the establishment of elaborate irrigation works under the Federal Reclamation Act.

THE CLIMATE OF PORTLAND.

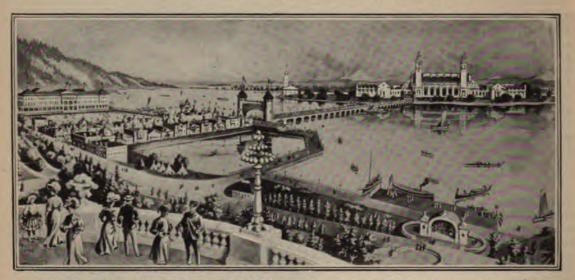
Portland is in the same degree of latitude as St. Paul and Minneapolis, Bangor (Maine) and Halifax (Nova Scotia), cities which are associated in the public mind with great extremes of winter cold and summer heat. It may be astonishing to know, however, that the temperature here is remarkably uniform the year around.

Snow is unusual, and uncomfortable heat is rare. It is seldom that the mercury drops below freezing point, and only once in the history of the Weather Bureau has it descended to zero. On the other hand, protracted hot spells have not occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The characteristic weather of winter is rain, and of summer, clear skies and only occasional showers. In other words, there are two seasons,-wet and dry. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the typical winter weather is heavy and continuous rainfall. The annual average precipitation is 39.8 inches; the average for Boston is 40.8 inches; New York City, 43.4 inches. The even temperature of Portland is congenial for floriculture, so that there are cultivated here, for example, roses in great profusion and remarkable for size, color, fragrance, and form. The peculiar adaptability of climate and soil to the production of roses has caused Portland to be known as the Rose City, and a display of that familiar flower during the period of the fair is sure to excite, perhaps more than anything else, the wonder and admiration of all visitors. The rose season will be at its height about June 15, but it will continue during the entire summer and fall. Ten acres in the Agricultural Gardens at the exposition are to be devoted entirely to roses.



VIEW IN CITY PARK, PORTLAND.

(This park is declared by visitors to be a spot of exceptional beauty.)



VIEW OF THE LAKE FRONT, SHOWING "THE TRAIL," THE BRIDGE OF NATIONS, AND THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

THE EXPOSITION,-ITS GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The gates of the Lewis and Clark Centennial and Oriental Fair will open on June 1, 1905, and close on October 15, 1905,—a period of 137 days, including Sundays. Work has so far progressed that all will be in readiness for the first day. The plans for the exposition were laid about five years since by citizens of Portland, but they have far outgrown the original designs, and much greater outlay has been incurred than

at first seemed possible or desirable. That it is not to be in any sense a local exposition will be obvious when it is said that twelve States have made appropriations for the purpose of participating, and the majority of them will erect their own buildings. The value and probable success of the enterprise have so impressed some of these States that their respective legislatures now in session are being urged to increase their appropriations, and in some instances this will doubtless be done. The United States Government will officially take part, making a very elaborate exhibit. Great Britain, Canada, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, China, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Switzerland, Egypt, Korea, Siam, Russia, and other foreign countries will make satisfactory displays, some officially, others through private exhibitors. The exposition will represent an expenditure approximating \$7,500,000. Portland alone contributed \$400,000; the State of Oregon, \$450,000.

The fair will occupy 406 acres adjoining the principal residence district of the city, a natural sloping greensward overlooking Guild's Lake and the Willamette River. Of the gross area,



EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, FROM CENTENNIAL PARK.

and, including forest, parks, and ens, while 60 acres forms a peninte. Guild's Lake is a fresh-water es in extent, separated from the row span of land. The grounds nutes' ride by electric car from the cland. It is not too much to sav atire history of expositions they rivaled. The scenic outlook is he immediate environment most f the exposition will be unique in it will be in its striking combinaand water effects. The exhibit for the most part conventional in are carefully built, architecturally very finely grouped. They comasin structures, special pavilions, building, auditorium, State, Teroncessions buildings, and various s. The cost and dimensions of the lings are as follows:

	Dimensions.	Cost.
Building iing s Building tricity, and Building ditorium) rgyBuilding Industries	206 x 100 feet. 308 x 160 " 460 x 210 " 460 x 210 " 500 x 100 " 108 x 120 " 200 x 100 " 240 x 375 " 240 x 375 (ct.)	\$30,165,18 55,425,00 69,130,60 51,720,00 28,540,00 12,534,65 14,320,00 38,216,00

States Government Building, to the peninsula, will cover three \$250,000. Occupying a reservawn, the Government Building is be an exposition in itself. The rade an appropriation of \$475,000.



MR. H. W. GOODE.
(President and director-general of the exposition.)

which is to be expended under its own direction and for the purpose of making its own display. Appropriations made by various States to cover the cost of participation already foot up to \$790,000, while large additions to this total are expected from legislatures now in session.

THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

One feature that will perhaps attract greater attention than any other is the Forestry Building. It is altogether unique in design and construction, and is in itself visual evidence of the



mr. Oskar Huber.
tof (Director of works.)



Col. H. E. Dosch.
(Director of exhibits.)



Mr. Harry E. Reed. (Secretary of the expo-



Mr. J. A. Wakefield.
(Director of concessions and admissions.)

SOME OF THE MEN WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE FAIR.



THE TORRERS BEHAVIORS

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CENTENNIAL PARK, SHOWING BUILDINGS IN DISTANCE.

civics, a conference on Indian affairs, a conference on the relation of employer and employee, and a conference on the relation of the United States to the Orient. The latter series will be valuable and highly interesting, inasmuch as its growing list of speakers and delegates already includes the names of many distinguished public men, among whom may be mentioned the following, who have definitely consented to come: for the conference on Oriental affairs, Secretary Taft, Senator Foraker, and Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D.; for the educational congress, President Tucker, of Dartmouth ; Prof. Howard J. Rogers. of New York; United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris, Prof. Martin G. Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California; for the civics conference, Clinton Rogers Woodruff; Prof. Amos P. Wilder, of Madison, Wis.; Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the League for Social Service: Prof. John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass.; Commissioner of Corporations J. R. Garfield; Mr. J. De Witt Warner, of New York City.

The fair will be open on Sundays, but all machinery will be stopped and "The Trail" closed. Special attention will then be given to music and educational and religious exercises.

For the Sunday meetings, Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, Dr. Josiah Strong, and Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis have accepted invitations to speak, and there will be many others.

To the intending excursionist it will be interesting to know that the facilities afforded for side trips from Portland during the expesition will be numerous. The scenery of the upper Columbia River is most impressive. A trip down the Columbia to Astoria and the Pacific Ocean is a day's delight. Trolley cars connect the city with Vancouver and Oregon City, and a ride by rail up the Willamette valley will charm all who may be interested in the changing beauties of farmland and forest, There is an excellent street-railway system carrying travelers to adjacent foothills, to parks, and to points of interest along the river. Hotel accommodations will be found to be ample. The site of Portland itself, on the banks of the broad Willamette, with the verdant hills in the background and with a fine panorama of snow-capped mountains in the distance, is one of its chief charms. Civic improvement, in view of the approaching exposition, has become a local watchword. Portland has much to show, and a hospitable purpose to show it to all visitors.







sailor-discoverer and freebooter, (From a painting in the Marquis of Lothian's collection.)

Sir Francis Drake, the English Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, who aimed to dominate all the northern seas. (From the painting by Kneller.)

circumnavigator and discoverer. (From the painting by Dance.)

THREE OF THE EARLIER FIGURES IN THE OPENING UP OF OUR GREAT NORTHWEST.

WHAT THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION REALLY CELEBRATES.

BY AGNES C. LAUT.

(Author of "Lords of the North," "Heralds of Empire," "Story of the Trapper," "Pathfinders of the West.")

T is a mistake to regard the Portland Exposition as a celebration solely of the Lewis and Clark centennial. It celebrates very much more than the feat of the two great American explorers finding the way from the Missouri to the Pacific. The real significance of the exposition is a public and national observance of the heroic period in the history of the American West. And however unheroic our practical commercialism has become, the exposition is a public reminder that all the prosperity, all the national achieve-ment, in the great Northwest had its fountain sources in the chimerical dreams of enthusiasts, who were reckoned of small account in their own day, if not actually regarded as fools; but who, nevertheless, were made of the stuff to risk life and fortune to prove the faith that was in them. They asked no reward but to follow the light kindled by the fires of their own enthusiasm. It was to the great Northwest that light led.

England, France, and Spain were the actors in the hero-drama of the Atlantic coast. England, Spain, Russia, and the newly organized United States acted the hero rôles on the Pacific coast, with the important difference that, on the

Pacific, the adventuring was nearly always a matter of individual and not of national effort.

Some one has said that there is no heroic period in American history similar to that of the robber barons and the sea Vikings of older lands; that in America there is only a history of the beaver. That is in one sense perfectly true. But the history of the beaver is heroic. It was the beaver that lured the French westward to the Rockies. It was the little sable that led the Russian Cossacks across Siberia to the Pacific: and it was the rare sea otter that brought Americans, English, and Russians around the world to the Pacific coast of America. Spain sought gold, but, like the prospector the world over, was discreetly secret about her findings, and if there was no precious metal, barely troubled to stake out a claim of first possession. Russia wanted furs; England, land; but on the west coast, the United States came into a heritage of all three.

The Lewis and Clark expedition was really the culmination of two great movements-one westward, the other east. Radisson and Groseillers, the Quebec fur-traders, were the first to penetrate into the Northwest as far as the Mississippi. There followed the explorations of Marquette and Joliet and La Salle in the Mississippi Valley. Then came La Vérendrye, pushing westward as far as the Rockies. What lay beyond the Rockies, between the mountains and the western sea? It was this question that Lewis and Clark answered; but their answer was prompted, if not forced, by that other movement from the west, east.

Before any French trader had found the Mississippi, there came cruising round the world Francis Drake, English gentleman and courtier when at home, cutthroat freebooter and pirate of the high seas when abroad. Spain had sought to lay claim to all those waters bordering her new-world territory by naming her governors of New Spain admirals of the south seas, and Drake must teach England's enemy that the rest of the world had something to say about that claim to Pacific seas. At least, that was the excuse the English conscience gave itself for English gentlemen on piratical ventures, bound to sack every Spanish settlement and ship found in those south seas. Drake succeeded so well in loading himself with Spanish plunder in the South Pacific that he was afraid to venture home the way he had come, past Spanish lands. So he coasted northward of New Spain, to what is now California or Oregon, seeking a northeast passage back to England. Needless to add, he did not find such a passage; but he was knighted for his exploits. It was felt he had given England a

claim to something somewhere that was Spanish. Well dreamer w foresee possibilit

THE GOOD SHIP "COLUMBIA" IN A SQUALL IN THE PACIFIC AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

(From the old Davidson drawing.)

If Spain was to dominate the south seas, why not Russia the north? That was the aim of Peter the Great when he sent Vitus Bering, the Dane, coasting what is now Alaska in a vain search for an imaginary continent of "Gamaland." And that remained the aim of Russia when she sent her fur-traders cruising the west coast of America from Alaska to California, and planned to establish forts in the Sandwich Islands. The story of those fur-traders is a record by itself. They were the Vikings of the new world, coasting two continents in cockle-shell skiffs made of sea-lion skin or green timbers calked with moss and tallow. For fifty years after Bering's voyage of 1741, they scoured the North Pacific, banditti of the trackless sea hunting the sea otter. Then, the ambitions of the Bear roused the jealousy of the Lion. The English suddenly awak-ened from their long inactivity to remember that Francis Drake had been out on the west coast of America in 1579. Cook was at once sent by the English Government to settle the question of that northeast passage, and alsoquite incidentally—to take possession of any unclaimed territory between New Spain on the south and the Russian's Alaska on the north. This was in 1778.

It is here that the United States exploitation of the Pacific begins. With Cook, the English navigator, went a young American corporal of marines, a native of New England, a ne'er-dowell dreamer with the vision of a prophet to foresee possibilities, but hopelessly impractical to

realize the visions that he saw. This was John Led-yard, who began life with ambition to be an evangelist to American Indians and ended a penniless soldier of fortune in Africa. Ledyard saw an unclaimed empire between New Spain and Russian Alaska. He easily guessed that the distance between the Rockies, which La Vérendrye had found, and the Pacific coast, which he cruised with the Englishman, Cook, was not an inconsequential. narrow strip of land, as the maps represented, but a vast area of incalculable wealth, that might some day be a part of the newly federated United States. He had also seen Cook's crew sell in China one-third of a water-rotted cargo of sea-otter skins for



IDEAL PORTRAIT OF THE SQUAW SACAJAWEA, WHO PILOTED THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION.

(From the statue by Bruno L. Zimm, exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition. The head of the statue is an exact model of the only full-blooded Shoshone Indian girl east of the Wyoming reservation.)

ten thousand dollars. Why, he asked himself, could not an American ship sent out to explore the Pacific coast defray expenses by trading in sea otter? Hurrying back to his native land, he propounded his plans to leading men of New York and Philadelphia. But a visionary is always distrusted, a penniless visionary most of all. People listened to his schemes, but they did not encourage them with offers of a ship or credit. Besides, Cook's voyages had not yet been given to the public, and there seemed to be nothing to substantiate Ledyard's tales of golden wealth. So enthusiastic was Ledyard to explore the great territory between the Ohio and the Pa-

cific that when he could not obtain a ship to sail to the Pacific he determined to sail for Europe, tramp it across the two Siberias to the Pacific, chance across the Pacific on some Russian trading ship, and work his way eastward from Indian tribe to tribe from the Pacific to the Mississippi. All the world knows how Russia defeated his project by expelling him forcibly from Siberia on pain of death if he returned; but stranded in Paris, he met Jefferson. To Jefferson he told all that he knew of what the Pacific territory promised in wealth, and it was in the enthusiasm of Ledyard, communicated to Jefferson, that the idea of an American expedition from the Missouri to the Columbia had its origin.

Three other events drove home with force to Jefferson the need of an immediate exploration of Louisiana. This territory had been purchased by the United States for fifteen million dollars. Alexander MacKenzie, a Scotchman, had crossed from the Athabasca to the Pacific, and claimed that northern region for England. If Ledyard had been granted a ship, he could have been on the Pacific coast before MacKenzie, and what is now British Columbia might been American territory, inasmuch as Cook touched only the islands, not the mainland. Third and most important of all in hastening Jefferson's plans to explore Louisiana was the discovery and entrance of the Columbia River by Gray, an American, in the spring of 1792. While Ledyard was in Europe the story of Cook's voyage was

being prepared for the press.

When the voyage was published, the world was astonished at the extent of the territories described. Merchants, especially, were roused by the report of the enormous profits to be made in the sea-otter trade. Boston men were always famous as first to act. That is why the American trader was uniformly known among Indians from Athabasca to the Missouri as a "Bostonnais." Sitting around the fire of Bulfinch's library in Boston, one night, were Derby and Hatch and Burrell and two or three others. talking over the profits of the sea-otter trade as related in Cook's voyage. A few weeks later they had formed a partnership, and outfitted the two ships Columbia and Lady Washington, under Kendrick and Gray, to proceed to the Pacific coast. The first voyage was a loss; but on the second voyage of these ships, after for nine days vainly trying to cross the breakers, Gray caught a favorable wind, and, with all sails set, drove the Columbia clear across the narrow channel, between beach combers and sand bar, into the wide area of a magnificent river. The river. which Cook and Vancouver and a host of others



Capt. William Clark.
10 portrait in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.)

Capt. Meriwether Lewis. (The best-known portrait.)

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THERE MEN OPENED THE WAY ACROSS THE CONTINENT TO OREGON.

did not exist, Gray named the Columhis ship. No doubt the motive of the avigators, in persuading themselves no river where Gray discovered one,



C. FREMONT, PIONEER, EXPLORER, SOLDIER.

was to throw discredit on Spanish explorations. For Heceta, the Spanish navigator, had seven years before sighted, at a distance of many miles, what he said was like the entrance to a river here; but Gray, the American, was the first to discover this river, and to enter it. This, and the purchase of Louisiana, put the American Government in the odd position of owning territory east of the Rockies and a river west of the Rockies, but not knowing in the least what lay between the Columbia River and Louisiana. And then Baranof, governor of the Russian Fur Company, the little Czar of Alaska, was pushing Russia's claims farther south. It will astonish most readers to be told that Russia's plans for supremacy in the Pacific materialized to the extent of a large fort in California, fur-trading stations in southern California, and two forts in the Sandwich Islands. If Louisiana extended to the Pacific, it was time to prove it. Hence the Lewis and Clark expedition.

LAST OF THE GREAT PATHFINDERS.

Lewis and Clark were the last of the great pathfinders. They were the meeting-point between the heroic days of the adventurers, who essayed the wilds for gold or fur, and the pioneer days of the patient nation-builder. All who came after them.—Astor, with his fur-trading company of the Pacific: Fremont, Jean de Smet, Marcus Whitman,—were either pioneers or explorers, not pathfinders in the true sense of the

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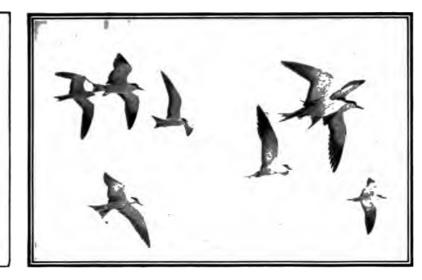
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SOOTY TERNS, TAKEN ON BIRD KEY, DRY TORTUGAS.

(Thousands of them thus hover over the heads of visitors.)

BIRD-HUNTING WITH THE CAMERA.

BY HERBERT K. JOB.

thor of "Among the Water-Fowl" and "Wild Wings" [forthcoming: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York and Boston]. Photographs by the author, selected from "Wild Wings.")

HE true sportman goes hunting not because he loves to kill, nor (ordinarily) because he after the fleshpots. Interest in the observit wild life enters also as a factor, together the satisfaction of matching wit against n the chase as a game of skill. Why, then, one employ shotgun or rifle as the implewhen there is another which, to say the fulfills all these requirements and has other ntages besides.—the camera?

vish, at the outset, to enter the claim that I as a sportsman, not as a fanatic, in honadvocating the substitution of the camera he gun in the greatest possible measure. being a vegetarian in practice, nor an ultramentalist, I am aiding and abetting the g of domestic animals for food through count at the meat market. Hence I canonsistently claim that it is a sin in itself to the life of a wild animal for what may be dered a really useful purpose. As a stuof ornithology, I own a gun, and occasion--though seldom, of late,-use it for the ning of some bit of scientific information. ne past I have hunted with it considerably, pelieve that my friends consider me quite a shot, so that it is not a case of "sour grapes."

Thoroughly conversant with both gun and camera, I deliberately choose and prefer the camera for genuine sport and the greater enjoyment.

I do not deny that I am in part influenced by what any thoughtful person tends more and more to feel as the years go by, a growing distaste for the shedding of blood and destroying life. As in my own case, there are thousands who love the excitement of the chase, and yet cannot help feel the pang of sympathy for the conquered victim, so beautiful and so worthy to live,—unless it be one of the noxious "varmints" on which we are compelled to wage war.

Another element entering into the problem is the economic one of the decrease of game and of wild life. This is an age of nerve strain, and more and more people need the sport of the field in order to keep well and to live. Population increases by leaps and bounds. We need the interest and beauty of wild life to entice us afield, but if any considerable proportion of us wish to shoot, even in moderation, soon there will not be any wild game left upon our continent. Agriculture, our basal industry, becomes menaced by the spread of insect pests in proportion as the balance of nature is overthrown. People are awakening to these facts, and every year sees

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Proceedings of the game of any interest restriction of the game. We was some of the control of the game of the game of the steps which has been law of the steps of the steps

graphs of wild birds or animals are s enough to make success a real triumph

Fortunately, on the other hand, there offsets to the discouragements. Accreatures are not the only "game" to w. In fact, one had better not plan to b. them. First, one should practice the r. of photography, if possible, with the acassistance of some experienced friend, one of the many booklets of simple d. Then go hunting with the camera, tagun too if one must. Photograph tl. of the game,—a selected bit of scenery glade, a wooded lake, a rocky gorge, trail, a fine tree, the scenes at camp, and

Next, work on the nests of birds, young birds or animals, all of which genuine hunting to discover, but whi found, cannot escape, and yet can do noying things to baffle the attempt their pictures. And here comes in one vantage of this new hunting.—that it out of season. Hunting with shotgun a sport only for autumn or, in a small dewinter, whereas there are no times no nor laws to restrict hunting with the Spring is no less delightful a season that to be affeld a probability to mest people is a But spring and early summer,—the



K&

season of animals and birds, when they are tamest and return persistently to a home center,—afford the very best opportunities, though there is also hunting for the whole year. One may thus spread the year's sport over all the seasons, keep in good physical condition by not refrain-

ing for long periods from proper outdoor exercise, and find in each season its own special delight.

Another great advantage is that game for the camera is far more abundant than that for the gun. Only a few kinds of birds or mammals are naturally or legally available as game, and many of these are becoming very scarce in most localities. Where, for instance, are the woodcock of our younger days? On the other hand, every living thing is proper game for the camera sportsman, and the whole field of wild life is open to him-or to her -without restriction.

This suggests still a nother advantage. While a woman may use the gun, as some do, it is seldom practicable, for many reasons, but there is nothing to hinder her from using the camera. Indeed, camera-hunting will open up the realm

of refreshing, invigorating field sport to a multitude of the gentler sex who have been unjustly deprived of its joys and its advantages. This is no admission that the sport is not a virile one; true art is virile. But this sport and art may take on as strenuous features as one may find desired. Not long ago my wife and I, with a lady camera-hunter, spent a day in the woods. My special quest was to photograph a hawk's nest with a brood of young. It was in a good-sized chestnut tree. The young hawks were peering over the edge of the nest, and the ladies sat down and watched them, and me too as I spiked my way up the tree and clung on aloft

in a precarious position, straddled across between two forks of the tree, balancing myself with one hand and manipulating the camera with the other. When I finally descended, my friend assured me that I could have a clear field in that sort of camera-hunting for aught of her.

However, she found the nest of a cedarbird in a low apple tree, and secured, I think, some good pictures of those young birds. So one can select the game desired,—hawks or cedar-birds, grizzly bears or squirrels, as the case may be.

In selecting a camera for this enchanting sport, I should advise beginning with a longfocus, cycle-style instrument, of any reputable maker. By long focus I mean a fairly long draw of bellows, not less than 16 inches for a 4 x 5, so that one may focus on a small object at close range and secure a large image, and also be able to use a single member of the doublet lens, which will give a double-sized image at the same distance, and also requires twice the length of bellows as the doublet. Cycle style is a term sometimes, though not always, used for a lightweight, long-focus

camera, having only front draw of bellows, suitable to carry on a bicycle. The most practicable size is that using a 4 x 5 plate. Good, sharp pictures taken with such an instrument can be afterward enlarged to any desirable size. For this camera no expensive lens is necessary, only a good "rapid rectilinear" doublet lens, but one that will give a clear image to the very corners of the picture. A good idea is to have a lens a size or two larger than the one ordinarily made for this size of camera, though this is not essential. This will insure an entirely clear image, and a larger one of the subject at a given distance. Be sure to buy a camera



YOUNG GREAT WHITE HERON, ON A MANGROVE TREE, NEAR ITS NEST, FROM WHICH IT HAS CLIMBED OUT.

(Photographed on the Florida Keys, where, some seventyfive years ago, the species was discovered by Audubon.) which can be focused through the back, and not one for only a film roll-holder, focused by measuring the distance, which latter would be almost useless for camera-hunting. I should advise using glass plates, though cut films in plateholders will do, if they are of a grade as rapid as the fastest plates. Unfortunately, they are much more expensive than plates.

Such a camera is excellent for all-around general work, especially for scenic pictures, nests, young birds or animals, and for making exposures from a distance by means of a thread. To photograph wary subjects with it, the best way is to focus upon some spot such as the nest, to

which the subject is likely to return, attach a spool of strong black linen thread to the shutter, and go into hiding, pulling the thread at the opportune moment. Food will sometimes serve as the lure.

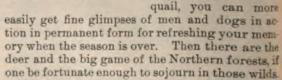
In order to secure a picture by stalking, with camera in hand, with such an instrument one must use the "finder," and focus by the distance scale, estimating the distance with the eye, as one would use a "kodak." This, of course, is somewhat uncertain and unsatisfactory. Twinlens cameras are heavy and unwieldy, and focusing-findersare unreliable. The best device for this purpose is the "reflecting," or "re-

flex," style of camera, with a mirror arrangement by which one can see the game in full-sized image, upon a ground glass on top. With the slide withdrawn from the plate one can see to focus, and then can snap the instant everything is ready. Unfortunately, there is but one such now on the market,—the Graflex,—which, having the monopoly of the field, is excessively expensive. It is to be hoped that competition may soon put such an instrument within the reach of all. To successfully photograph flying birds, or animals in rapid motion, a very rapid exposure is necessary, sometimes as short an interval as one one-thousandth of a second, and this can be attained only with what is called the "focal-plane" shut-

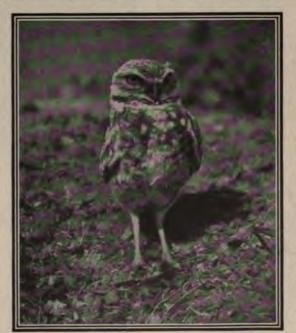
ter. This can be fitted on to the back of the ordinary camera. Yet it is hard, with this arrangement, to aim and focus accurately, and the "reflex" type of camera is far better. Moreover, to match these short exposures, a very rapid and rather expensive lens is required for the best results, though one can accomplish much with a good ordinary lens by judicious management and under favorable circumstances.

My purpose in this writing is simply to suggest to others, especially my fellow-sportsmen, the possibilities and pleasure of hunting with the camera. Just try it and see! Take a camera along on the summer vacation or fishing-trip

and experiment upon scenery, sporting scenes, young birds, domestic animals, and what not. Take it in the crisp, glorious autumn, when it is such a keen delight to live Try it on the wild fowl from the gunningstand, when they have swum in close to the decoys; on flying fowl from the gunning-float or the line of boats; from the pit by the shore, on bay birds. Give the quail or grouse a try as they flush before the dogs. I have failed in this last, as have, apparently, all others; but it can be done. Who will be the first to succeed? No little éclat awaits him. But though you may not catch the



When nature is snow-bound and ice-sealed, these are fine times for hill-climbing and cross-country tramps, looking up game haunts for future use, taking the camera to capture many a fine scene of snow or frost. Feed the birds with fat meat and seed around the house, and photograph them by leaving the camera focused upon the food and pulling the thread—from indoors, if you like—when they are busy eating. The trapper may occasionally provide a subject



MALE BURROWING OWL.

(On guard at his front door, on a North Dakota prairie.)

raiture in captivity, or one may follow and to his traps. Try the sea-gulls from t or wharf, if you are near a coastwise attempt wild ducks from an ice-blind. e many photographic problems besides ich ingenuity may suggest or overcome. the advent of spring subjects multiply. ing-season of the birds begins by early n the latitude of New England, with ; horned owl, which uses a platform of tall trees in the woods. After many I have been able to conquer and have its likeness from the wary, savage creahere are other owls, too, and by April as begin to nest, from which there are sique camera trophies yet to be won.



COOPER'S HAWK INCUBATING.

feet up a hemlock tree. This bird was probably ver photographed before in a wild state.)

and cunning one may accustom even so pird to the camera, and screwing it up lofty nest, pull the thread from a bower, cessful result. I speak from experience, first of June the great host of the birds g, and "what is so rare as a day in or in May, either,—with the camera! tent improvised from an old umbrella, socket-stand driven into the ground and oth canopy fitted over it, dyed to the the surroundings, can be pitched benest of a bird or the hole or burrow of imal, and experience will prove that waiters are no losers" in this sport.



GREAT HORNED OWL RETURNING TO NEST AND YOUNG.

(Part of a rabbit lies on the edge of the nest. The camera was rigged up near the nest, in a neighboring tree, and the exposure made at an opportune time by a thread from a bower 100 yards off in the woods. So far as known, this is the first photograph of the great horned owl from wild life.)

There are yet many species of which no individual has hitherto been photographed, and a good picture even of the commonest bird or animal is of great value and interest. Hardly any two are ever alike. If one be especially fond of the regular "game birds," why in the world is it not just as fine sport as shooting—and better—to hunt out the secreted nest and photograph the bird on the nest? Here is genuine sport with regular game for spring and summer. I



PAIR OF NODDIES ON NEST.

(Bird Key, Dry Tortugas, Gulf of Mexico. Their frail nests of twigs are built upon the bay-cedar bushes. A warden, hired by the Audubon societies, protects this great colony of sooty terns and noddies throughout the nesting season.)



QUAIL ON NEST.

(This bird became so tame, owing to continued immunity from harm, that she would allow herself to be handled on the nest without leaving.)

would ask the reader to note carefully the accompanying portrait of a nesting game-bird, and say whether this is not of more value and interest than a whole back-load of game—for a few people to eat—toothsome as it may be found.

Or the oyster-catcher,—a fine large shore bird, though not so delicately flavored,—it was grand sport to photograph it down on that Southern key, left alone by my party, buried in a trench in the sand, all but head and arms, to deceive the wary birds, and, finally, to photograph the unsuspecting mother.

It is better to plan vacation trips with a view to this fine sport than to loll about on dress parade at some fashionable resort. Instead, visit some great resort of the birds or other game,—such a place, for instance, as the bird rocks of the Gulf of St. Lawrence,—and take the wonderful sea-birds on their precarious nesting-sites on the cliff or in the whirl of rapid flight.

Already there is a notable movement in this direction. There are thousands of hunters with this new and harmless weapon scattered over this country. A movement is now under way to form a national association of camera-hunters for mutual pleasure and help and additional protection of wild life. The time is evidently near at hand when sportsmen's clubs will compete more enthusiastically to secure the best photographs of wild game than for big bags or

large heads and horns, and such trophies will oust the latter from the place of honor in the club-room. Indeed, there will be hunting clubs, devoted to camera sport alone, which will rival and surpass the expensive organizations which must lease whole townships for exclusive shooting privileges.

One need not be sanguine enough to expect that in time every hunter will sell his gun and buy him a camera; certainly I am not. But many like myself, have turned from gun to camera, many more will do it, and thousands, finding at least a partial substitute, will shoot less. President Roosevelt, genuine sportsman and lover of wild nature, explains his own position on this question in the following letter, written about the author's recent book, "Among the Water-Fowl," and soon to appear as an "Introductory Letter" to "Wild Wings":

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.

MY DEAR MR. JOB,-As a fellow Harvard man, I must thank you for your exceedingly interesting book. I have been delighted with it, and I desire to express to you my sense of the good which comes from such books as yours, and from the substitution of the camera for the gun. The older I grow the less I care to shoot anything except "varmints." I do not think it at all advisable that the gun should be given up, nor does it seem to me that shooting wild game under proper restrictions can be legitimately opposed by any who are willing that domestic animals shall be kept for food; but there is altogether too much shooting, and if we can only get the camera in place of the gun, and have the sportsman sunk somewhat in the naturalist and lover of wild things, the next generation will see an immense change for the better in the life of our woods and waters. But I am still something of a hunter, although a lover of wild nature first,

Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



AMERICAN OYSTER-CATCHER INCUBATING.

(Taken from a long distance, the photographer being partly buried in the sand for concealment. Believed to be the first life-photograph of this species.)



THE ODENSE RIVER, DENMARK, WITH THE CHURCH OF ST. CANUTE IN THE BACKGROUND.

THE CENTENARY OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

BY JULIUS MORITZEN.

ONE hundred years having passed since the birth of Hans Christian Andersen, posterity is agreed that his fame must rest on the universality of what he wrote and fancied; that his stories and his poems apply to young and old alike, and to every country; that while to Denmark belongs the honor of having reared her illustrious son, the work he did is the world's heritage.

On the second day of April, 1805, there was born to a poor shoemaker and his wife, of Odense, the boy at whose cradle the muse of inspiration must have stood loving guard. And here, within the shadow of the famous Church of St. Canute, Hans Christian grew to boyhood; within earshot of the deep-sounding bells of St. Canute, the future poet laid the foundation for that mastery which now entitles him to the world's homage. Next to the Great Book, and to Shakespeare, no other writings can show a more lasting quality than that which attaches to the fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen. Since his death, in 1875, editions on editions of his tales have appeared in all countries, and in almost every language.

Come with the writer to the city of Odense; to the nooks and the haupts where Andersen dreamed the dreams that fired his imagination. In the case of Andersen it is doubly true that the city of Odense, with its hoary tradition, proved the fertile ground where the germ of fantasy became as the full-grown tree of knowledge the moment the poet's magic wand lifted the seed into the bright sunlight. Long before he wrote out his splendid thoughts the coming story-teller had realized his true vocation, and in spite of the hardships he suffered in his native city, the famous Dane retained to the last his love for the ancient town that Odin, according to tradition, founded in that long ago.

As you approach Odense, the tall steeple of the Church of St. Canute sounds the introductory note to the literary journey on which you have embarked. For this is the edifice to which the poet refers many times in his numerous stories. But before gaining closer acquaintance with the centuries-old structure, other interesting objects, identified with the early life of Andersen, claim attention. As you leave your train and set foot on Odense ground, the celebrated King's Garden comes into view directly across from the station. It is here the school children of Denmark erected a fine statue of the poet. Located on the banks of one of the sev-



THE STATUE ERECTED BY THE DANISH CHILDREN IN THE KING'S GARDEN.

eral miniature lakes, the snow-white swans that sweep the surface of the water are in true unison with the monument of the famous writer,

who as a boy marveled at the majestic birds, and later immortalized them in one of his stories.

In the background of the King's Garden stands the great vellow structure which was the royal residence of Frederick VII. on that popular monarch's visits to Odense. As it appears today it was in the time of Christian VIII., when, as Crown Prince, he resided there. It was before this august personage that Hans Christian was brought by the influential Colonel Guldberg, who had interested himself in the precocious lad, and now asked his Royal Highness to have him sent to the "Latin" School, the

foremost institution of learning in the city. But the shortcomings of the candidate were so evident that the Crown Prince could not look upon Andersen as a satisfactory applicant. His offer to extend his patronage to the boy, were he to select some trade, was impetuously scorned by the youthful genius. As a compromise he was sent to the "Free" School, where his wretched spelling almost drove his teacher to distraction. Andersen tells it all himself, quite unreservedly, in his autobiography, together with the fact that, when later his talent emerged from out of the land of dreams, Christian VIII. made fitting amends to the world-poet, Hans Christian Andersen.

As you roam through Odense a hundred-andone objects recall to mind that here the Danish
author must have laid the unconscious foundation of his fame. The streets present a curious
mingling of the old and the new; antique structures and buildings of the most modern kind
stand side by side in picturesque contrast. Among
the noteworthy buildings that have changed the
district bounding the King's Garden are the
Provincial Archive, the Museum, the Hotel
Grand, and the new "Latin" School, the successor to the institution which had been the
goal of Andersen as a boy.

It is in the lower part of the town, the narrow streets of which border on the Odense River, that the hand of time has left the houses almost identically as they were in the days when Andersen walked the rough cobble-stones of that section. The sluggish stream that gave up its secrets to the author of "The Bells" remains the



HOUSE OF ANDERSEN'S BOYHOOD, WITH COMMEMORATIVE TABLET.

lay as it was nearly a century ago. The crowded with those big-leafed plants phant ears—that served as shelter for us snail family in the fairy tale. It re-) far stretch of the imagination to see of that mystic stream the water sprites fairies which hold high revel in the Andersen's wonder-stories. Walk along on an evening, as the descending shadp everything around as with a cloak .nd there, against that great tree trunk. easily picture to yourself the soldier bout to do the errand of the witch and : hollow of the tree where is the treasld and silver. The great water-wheels lonk's Mill, at the foot of the narrow the same name, send forth their foammass as in the years gone by. Near y still be seen the identical stones which er of the future poet used as her washer only means of making a livelihood elder Andersen was called to his faand it was here, says the son in his auphy, that "an old woman, who rinsed n the river, told me that the Chinese was situated straight under the very Ddense, and I did not find it impossible



THE MARKET SQUARE OF ODENSE.

at a Chinese prince, some moonlight in I was sitting there, might dig himigh the earth up to us."

nuse in which Andersen was born was n shortly after his birth. The poet d any recollection of the place. But ling that now bears the tablet in his identified with his early life up to the n he started away from home to seek and fortune. Here it was that his on conceived "The Snow Queen." "By a ladder," he tells in "The Story of



HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

My Life," "it was possible to go out on the roof, where, in the gutter between it and the neighbor's house, there stood a chest filled with soil, my mother's sole garden, where she grew her vegetables. In my story that garden still blooms."

A stone's-throw from the house stands the House of Correction, which Andersen incorporated in many of his stories. Farther down, fronting the river, is the bishop's garden, with the ecclesiatical residence, just as it appeared when the poor boy watched it longingly from the bank of the stream, opposite. Years afterward, when the Odensians paid their tribute to his world-wide fame, he was to be the guest of honor of the bishop in this very place. That was the hour when, as he says, "I was to fulfill the prophecy which the old woman made to my mother when, as a boy, I left my birthplace. Odense should indeed be illuminated for me."

The eternal democracy of humanity decreed that Odense, the most patrician city in Denmark, should become known to the world because of the genius of one most lowly born. A fascinating literature has sprung from the historical records touching the place as a church center. Down through the centuries that followed the founding of the city, the origin of which can be traced as far back as the year 987, chivalry and conquest were the two predominating traits of Odense. The splendid Church of St. Canute

was erected in memory of the martyr-king who conquered England, and later met his death in the old wooden church of St. Alban.

The history of St. Canute's Church, no less than the magnificent interior of the structure, must have produced a lasting impression on a mind so flexibly attuned as Andersen's. The unbounded religious sentiment, so noticeable in many of his writings, undoubtedly owes its presence to the grandeur of the edifice, as it was the outward expression of the religion of the country. Assuredly, his boyish ear must have caught the poetry of each mellifluous tolling as the bells rang forth their messages of joy and sadness. To the lad who lived and dreamed in the shadow of the medieval structure, St. Canute's Church became as a daily lesson in that schooling that no master can control. Through many of his most famous stories there runs the echo of unconscious allusion to the great Gothic structure on St. Albani Square.

While the spirit of religion had a firm grasp on everything in the life of Andersen, his reverence did not prevent him from letting loose his fanciful imagination whenever the mood inspired him to hitting right and left. No literature ever earned the name of pure fancy to a greater extent than that which he gave forth; yet truth distinguished was its proper title. In "The Emperor's New Clothes," for instance, satire throws every conventionality to the winds, and this in the face of the fact that Andersen himself was considerably of a hero-worshiper. But the duty came to him to unhorse sycophancy, and in order to do this effectively he had to assail royalty itself.

It would be asking too much of the average reader of the present day to have him listen to a recital of what Hans Christian Andersen has written. Biographies without number have appeared from time to time; his stories are available in every bookstore, in every library, from one end of the world to the other. Since it has become the fashion, however, to make the century-mark a moment for retrospection, the writer ventures to say that the work of Andersen has done as much for humanity as that of any other literary man of his time, irrespective of country and nationality. As the children's Shakespeare, he knew how to enter into the kingdom of the juvenile, and bring forth a treasure-trove of truisms that have stood many a man and woman in good stead. In his "Picture Book Without Pictures," besides, the artistic scheme is such as to appeal to the most æsthetic sense. The pigments that went into the making of this and others of his works were nature's true colors, and those that life produce. "Truth Tales" might well be the proper title for the stories of Hans Christian Andersen.



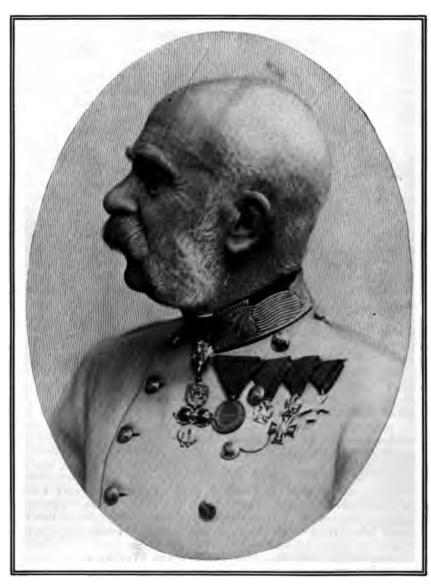
THE SCENE OF ANDERSEN'S "THE BELL'S HOLLOW."

THE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

BY DR. M. BAUMFELD.

(American correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse.)

time to time rts appear in can newspa-:he Emperor , intends to ause he has ary of fightthe frequent ch are bee underminpsburg mono one who ncis Joseph, ch, will put in these relose who are with the sithe dual mon-) again and of the enorculties and rhich are pilfore this old seventy-five, ire life has tragedy, readily the desire this by one insure for r his last e secluded bit of joy still be alm. Hence It must otten, howfull right, in history untiring, of emper-est to-day he



FRANCIS JOSEPH 1., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY.

inclined than ever to shirk his duties. gn countries there seems to be little usion of the important fact of his thorive participation in the government. onal in the best sense of the word, it is ultimately his will by which the empire is governed. It can be stated that his ministers have become accustomed to be freely subservient to his will in the most difficult situations. This naturally arises from two facts. First, there is

his experience of nearly sixty years as monarch, an experience which only a fool would undervalue. To be an excellent monarch it is not absolutely necessary to be an ingenious statesman. The art of government can be learned, as can any other, by any one with but mediocre endowments. There is, however, this distinction, that, with the undeniably business-like turn which this art to-day has taken, experience is an unsurpassable teacher. No wonder, therefore, that even self-conscious ministers do not hesitate to acknowledge the infinite superiority of this monarch, who represents so important an epoch in history as regards his broad-featured power of perception and his acuteness of grasp in difficult situations. Equipped with a marvelous memory, always accustomed to be ruler not only in word but in action, familiar with the smallest, most obscure details of the governmental machinery whose secrets are being carefully guarded in the state archives, Francis Joseph must, beyond a doubt, be characterized as one of the best and most reliable connoisseurs of the intricate conditions of his empire.

His absolutely impersonal sense of justice, the honest good will which he so uniformly bestows upon his subjects, however, are of even greater importance than this experience. Possibly it is the emperor alone who, throughout the entire years of his rule, has inwardly clung to the idea of a just distribution of power to all the component nations thereto entitled. If, out of the present crises, the idea of a settlement, which even to-day cannot be considered improbable, between nation and nation and not between politician and politician should prove itself a successful expedient, it may positively be stated that, with it, Francis Joseph's fundamental idea of government will celebrate its greatest triumph. For, judging from his entire character, he is mediator for the empire, an honest arbitrator in the highest sense of the word.

THE PROBLEM OF THE SUCCESSION.

In addition to these political motives, personal ones come into consideration in the question of a possible resignation, which, to be sure, are political in a further sense. By the death of the crown prince, Rudolph, a most difficult situation has arisen. The difficulties of this situation have considerably increased since the presumptive heir to the empire, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, made the morganatic love marriage with the Princess Hohenberg, formerly Countess Chotek. Much as we may honor the man for this marriage, he thereby increased the difficulties of the critical situation arising from his successorship to the throne. The empire of Austria will

on his accession receive an emperor, but no empress. This emperor will have a wife whom he dearly loves, but whose equivocal position will give rise to no end of painful considerations memories, and feelings. Moreover, the Princess Hohenberg is a woman whose ambition, regardless of imperial renouncements and imperial regulations, is centered on this one thing,—a crown to which she can never attain; a woman of energetic eleverness, with strong political inclinations, and entirely of that type of whose ar in intrigue Bismarck so often bitterly complained. Many claim that it was solely by her political eleverness that she captured her husband, for the countess has but few physical attractions.

The Archduke and heir-apparent then overcame the difficult obstacles and gained the sanction of his imperial uncle for this marriage, to which the so-called higher public reason was so strongly opposed. This opposition would perhaps have been crowned with success if Countess Chotek had not been considered such a faithful daughter of the Church. In order to insure her assistance for the future, the Church exerted its all-powerful influence in her behalf.

The Princess Hohenberg, however, is not only decidedly Clerical, but also a fervently patriotic Czech in her sentiments. By birth and blood relationship closely connected with several of the most powerful families of the Bohemian nobility, she naturally looks to these not only for support, but also as valuable aids in further ing her ambition. In this connection it should not be forgotten that the Emperor of Austria is, at the same time, King of Bohemia, although Francis Joseph, to the disappointment of the Czechs, has always declined to be crowned as such in Prague. Francis Ferdinand will perhaps not have such strong constitutional feelings. Perhaps he will not seriously consider the joint interests of the empire's politics when (which will undoubtedly be the case) his wife will persuade him that no imperial house-laws and no renunciations can prevent her being crowned with him Queen of Bohemia. That would be one crown. Even the other, far more resplendent,-that of the sacred Saint Stephan of Hungary,—the shrewd princess may one day succeed in placing on her head. The Magyar parties which have made entire separation from Austria their principal idea have all along contended that, neither the laws of the house of Hapsburg nor the Archduke's solemn renuncistion of all claims to the crown by the children of his marriage with the Countess Chotek can prevent Hungary from acknowledging her as their lawful queen, and crowning her as such.

CE FERDINAND, HEIR TO THE THRONE.

can deny that the Archduke Francis I has an absolutely honest nature, even tous candor which people standing so throne are hardly privileged to show. letely ignores, as he has frequently ourt traditions, and gives entirely unexpression to his sympathies, and even is antipathies. Therein lies great danmonarch who, in the fullest sense of must act in as strictly a constitutional s must the Emperor of Austria-Hunis is, moreover, further peril for so and self-conscious a nature as is that Ferdinand. There was a time when, asons, his accession to the throne was sly considered. It was supposed that, onal motives, as well as in the interest ntry, he would desire to avoid the difor himself as well as for the empire st inevitably arise from his marriage. he has become heir to the enormous forhe house of Modena-Este, which inherıld pass over to his brother, Otto, upon scension to the throne. For a long as considered possible that he would his rights to the throne in favor of the of this brother, the young Archduke was held that Francis Ferdinand, never been credited either with great with particular ambition, did not covet y power which the throne of Austriaoffers to day.

s notion proved to be a mistake, with us consequences. The Archduke tried thods, good and bad, to remove these ad undertook with conspicuous stubto destroy the myths regarding his persivity in this question. He developed vity, and this, too, in a good and bad e endeavored, with admirable ardor, up all that had been neglected in his in preparation for the highest dignity. er years he became an industrious, serint, who, in a comparatively short time, extly mastered different foreign lan-I laws and political sciences, and those plomatic questions which are indispenmodern monarch. Persons who have to him as instructors have repeatedly me of his intelligence, his power of 1, but also of his stubbornness of pernion, his ambition, his strong, quick ent. He will most certainly be an unhater, and a man who will be most it to relinquish one particle of his law-The same opinion I have heard from experienced generals, who relate with astonishment that, as a soldier, Francis Ferdinand stands much above the average, but that even in that capacity his impetuosity causes him to be absolutely unrestrainable. In a word, the development of this generally underrated man into a strong personality is to-day universally acknowl-



ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND, HEIR-APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

edged. But think of the problems which will confront him when he ascends the throne!

It is not only useless but senseless to attempt to deny or even mitigate the seriousness of the conditions at present existing in the dual monarchy. A combination of crises of all kinds has arisen, sparing not even the foundation of the empire's existence. These crises seem to be constantly and intensely combining into one single, unsurmountable one. It is difficult in the limited space at my disposal to explain these crises in all their complexity. In Austria the principal question is one of nationality, particularly the relations between the Germans and the Czechs in Bohemia, which has brought about a complete standstill of the parliamentary government. Par-

liament has been repeatedly dissolved. During the interim, administration has been based principally upon the emergency clause embodied in paragraph 14 of the fundamental law of the empire, which stipulates that when Parliament is no in session, and the needs of the state demand it, urgent laws may be provisionally passed by the government with a view to their ultimate ratification by the Diet. Most of the statesmen whom Austria has at present in her service have exhausted their resources in these attempts to bring about ultimate ratification by the Parliament. By means of the so-called "obstruction" tactics, which enable even a small minority to prevent the majority from carrying through its motions, the Germans and the Czechs have alternately suspended the actions of the Parliament. In this way they actually permitted absolute rule, which was compelled to make the most important decisions without any consideration for the rights to which the people are entitled. It is an extraordinary proof of the genuine ability of the Austrian officials that, during this time of extraparliamentary government, a series of equally important as well as progressive laws could be passed. It should also be emphasized that, in spite of the serious political crises in the empire. economic and industrial progress of all kinds has been brought about. It is, however, impossible for an empire to be ruled for any considerable length of time by an emergency government. The Ausgleich with Hungary, as well as the negotiation of the new commercial treaties, absolutely demand parliamentary action.

HUNGARY DOES NOT DEMAND SEPARATION.

The situation in the dual monarchy has been aggravated to a very considerable degree by the recent elections in Hungary, which, to the general surprise, resulted in so overwhelming a victory for the Opposition. The Liberal party. which has been in power for many years, suddenly finds itself overwhelmed and defeated. This is the first time in Hungary that, through election results, a cabinet has been compelled to retire, as was the case with the Tisza ministry. Now, however, it is a question of a complete change of system. The victorious party is the independent one, which is devoting all its energy to the execution of its programme of a commercial and partially political separation from Austria. I wish to emphasize the fact that this is not a question of a formal separation of the empire. While discussing this question I will quote from a very competent expert. Count Albert Apponyi, one of the most successful leaders of the Opposition. During his stay here in the United States, in the fall of the past year, in an address

delivered at the Art and Science Congress, held at St. Louis, on the juridical nature of the relations between Austria and Hungary, the former president of the Hungarian Parliament declared:

I should not like to be misunderstood. My strong insistence, my whole country's strong insistence, on be national independence does not in the least imply a will -or a wish-to break away from Austria. We mean to keep faith with the reigning dynasty. No nation in is dominions is more absolutely certain in that respect We mean lovally to fulfill our compact of mutual & fense with Austria. In a word, what our forefather agreed to as being obligations freely accepted by Hun gary we mean to adhere to, as honest men should. All we want is that equal faith should be kept with us, that those equally binding enactments of the "Pragmatic Sanction," which make Hungary secure of her independ ence as a sovereign nation, as a kingdom,-nulli alle regno rel populo subditum, as the law of 1791 putsit. should be fulfilled with equal loyalty.

Francis Kossuth, the leader of the Independence party, has also assured the world, not only of his loyalty to the imperial house, but also of his great faith in its ruing abilities. It was an event of far-reaching historical importance when the son of the man who had declared all rights of the Hapsburg house annulled was received by the same Emperor, Francis Joseph, against whom all this enmity had been directed. It is characteristic of the sense of duty of this morarch that he did not hesitate for one moment to receive the son of his most dangerous enemy when, through what was, doubtless, a demonstration of confidence on the part of the Hungarian people, he came as the bearer of their wishes.

The famous Ausgewie, or, in English, "conpromise," between the two powers. Austria and Hungary, can be primarily considered a creation of the Hungarian statesman, Deak. Atter s long and painful study of all existing old Hun garian laws, and with the strictest adherence to all the privileges conferred on this nation by its former rulers, he succeeded in making a treaty which to this day forms the basis of the relations between Austria and Hungary. This compremise is embedded in the law of the year 1867 This law primarily repeats the most important principles of the historic "Pragmatic Sanction." through which the question of hereditary rights is settled. Since the year 1986, hereditary right to the Hungarian errory. Las been conferred to its male lineage. Charles VI., who had but one daughter, afterward Empress Maria Theress, succeeded in 1723, in onforcing the acceptance of that law in Austria in i Hungary which, under the name of "Pragrance Sanction," insures the hereditary right als to the female descendants

Furthermore, by the Compromise of 1867 me right is granted to the people of Austria and







on Frankenthurn (Ausecently chosen Austro-

Count A. M. A. Goluchowski (Pole). Privy-councilor and minister of foreign affairs for Austria and Hungary.

('ount Albert Apponyi (Hungarian).

Former president of the Hungarian
Lower House.

THREE EMINENT AUSTRIAN STATESMEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES.

have control over their own respeciental functions. It secures the orthose branches of administration I the common affairs of both counlation in foreign and military afassenting to international treaties. on the conditions of military seraiting, etc., is expressly reserved to dent action of both legislatures. owever, expected to agree on these provide for these common affairs, n departments of ministry exist,s, finance, and war. The expenses rtments are jointly to be borne by s, and both countries are to have over them. Their financial relattled as follows: common expenses ; from the income through customs. of the balance to be borne by Auser cent. by Hungary. During the rs, owing to new, careful calcularoportion has been changed by 3 Austria's favor. The compromise. ras to be agreed upon for ten years it through negotiations thereby ne-:ween the two countries, the possiinges was expressly provided for. mmon treaty of customs and commeen concluded. The question of led. The monarch was henceforth Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the monarchy the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In the very roughest outline these are the contents of that compromise, the continuance of which is now endangered by the last victory of the Independent party in Hungary. Since the year 1868 the compromise has undergone repeated and extensive changes, even in regard to military questions, which are particularly near to the heart of the Emperor, who is an enthusiastic and experienced soldier.

Though the Emperor seems decidedly opposed, even at this date, to those demands of the Hungarian radical party which pertain to the replacing of the German language (up to the present time the sole official one for the entire army) by the Hungarian for those regiments stationed in Hungary, the radicals also demand that the Hungarian flag shall take the place of the imperial one, the Hungarian hymn that of the imperial. The great struggle, whether it should be "imperial-royal" or "imperial and royal," is ended. The Hungarians have won the "and." have been given their own court dignitaries, and the Emperor of Austria resides in Budapest for a considerable length of time each year as King of Hungary. All these were concessions which could readily be made without ceding one particle of the idea of a joint empire. They did not stop here. The movement for a complete separation was again and again brought into the army, which, for political and practical reasons,

should remain completely uninfluenced by these questions. Every intelligent Hungarian,—above all, every one who has been a soldier,—must realize that the demand for different languages of command in a joint army is not only theoretically impossible, but, if practically adopted, would doubtless lead to catastrophes. It may be stated that in the Austro-Hungarian army, reorganized according to the newest and best principles, this language question is the only weak point which might influence the position of the nation as one of the world-powers.

THE MONARCHY WILL NOT BREAK UP.

Commercial separation cannot be concluded before the year 1907, for until then by covenant the existing relations must remain. It is sought to procure a prolongation of this term until 1912, particularly in view of the recent new treaties of commerce made with Germany. What course may then be adopted hardly permits of a discussion at the present writing. In this connection it might be well, particularly in foreign countries, to impartially judge these events. At present Hungary sends about 73 per cent, of its total products to Austria, whereas Austria sends but 57 per cent. to Hungary. Without a doubt Hungary risks and loses more in case of a commercial separation than Austria, especially in view of the fact that it is essentially an agricultural state, and its industries, which, to a certain extent, have been artificially created through governmental concessions and support, might barely be able to meet the needs of the country. Influential men, who are thoroughly versed in economic affairs, claim that it would have been greatly to the interest of Austria had the first steps for a commercial separation been taken long ago. However, if we examine the situation, we readily come to the conclusion that even a partial abandonment of the Compromise of 1867 is far from being as great a catastrophe as is claimed by those who are least in touch with the real situation. The two portions of this empire are so dependent upon each other that a complete annulment of the existing community on duty interests could but be replaced by new arrangements probably differing very little from the present ones.

To deduce from these conditions, as is frequently done, a necessary dissolution of the monarchy of Hapsburg would be to ignore the very necessity for its existence. The idea of a dissolution, repeatedly expressed in foreign newspapers, may be dismissed as being utterly untenable. The German provinces of the Alpine country, as well as German Bohemia, are usually assigned to the German Empire. Any one

even partially familiar with inner political conditions in Germany must realize that the men at the helm of that empire will be extremely reluctant to admit so many millions of Catholics, and thereby deprive the dominant Protestant party of its overwhelming influence. Equally unfounded are the theories that the Slavic races of Austria will be linked to those of Russia, or that there will be a new kingdom Poland, of which Galicia will be the principal constituent. The most radical Hungarian can hardly cherish the ambition for a completely in-



FRANCIS KOSSUTH.
(Leader of the Independent party in the Hungarian Diet)

dependent kingdom of Hungary. At best this could be but a power of second, or even third rank. Furthermore, such a kingdom would wonce be confronted by all the difficulties which would be presented by the Roumanians, Croats Servians, and Slavs of Hungary hitherto successfully suppressed by the Magyars.

In the limited space at my command it is impossible to enter into a discussion of the political rank taken by the Austro-Hungarian Empiramong the world-powers as viewed in the light of the Triple Alliance and the last treatis with Russia. I can but call attention to the famous dictum that, in the interests of university peace, this monarchy would have to be created were it not already in existence.



PRESIDENT EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.

etasm that so long separated American scholarship is being er.

ef sketch, based upon printed and iations of President Alderman's charrork which seem thoroughly genuine ontaneity, may perhaps suffice to inline of reasoning followed by those sey for him a brilliant career as the lead of the University of Virginia. have met President Alderman in , those who have read his utterances mal matters.—for, although not a prothor, he knows how to wield his pen.—all, those who have been charmed by ense, hearty humor, and sympathetic at mark his eloquence, have grounds

for their belief in his future that transcend formal reasons, and are perhaps more convincing because more contagious. At the approaching inauguration ceremonies these friends and admirers of the new president will join with chosen alumni of the University of Virginia to express their confidence in the man, in the institution, and in the future of education in the South and in the nation. President Alderman has the opportunity of extending the limits of the university's work while preserving that tradition of faithful, single-hearted labor in the pursuit of knowledge which has been the crowning glory of the institution founded by the most alert-minded of all our Presidents. It is a great opportunity, which, if seized, will give us a national university of modern type in the South.

his ideas home in personal talks with farmers and tradesmen, lawyers and legislators, -in short, conducted a true crusade, none the less romantic because it may never be celebrated in fiction or in song, a crusade that has been oftener attempted with fair success in the South than outside friends of that non-self-advertising section are perhaps aware of. This local work was the best possible basis for Dr. Alderman's career, because it not only brought him in contact with all the elements of his native State, but also caused him to gain the sympathy and support of the leaders of the new education both in the rest of the South and in the nation at large. In the years that have followed he has never let go his hold upon the confidence of the South or his grasp of Southern conditions; yet at the same time he has never allowed his absorption in State and sectional problems of education to limit his interest in other matters of concern to the citizen or in the affairs of America as a whole. He will make all the more successful Virginian because in his formative years he was so loyal a North Carolinian, so broad-minded a Southerner, so true an American.

AS UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR AND PRESIDENT.

While Dr. Alderman was thus laboring as an educational pioneer and thus developing as a man and as a citizen, he was also, as was natural, being advanced from position to position of increasing importance. In 1886, he was chosen to be president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly; from 1889 to 1892 he served as assistant superintendent of public education for the State. In the latter year he became professor of history in the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, and shortly afterward he was transferred to his alma mater, the University of North Carolina, as professor of the history and philosophy of education. His holding these two chairs for a period of four years when he was just turned thirty must have been an important factor in Dr. Alderman's development. It gave him an opportunity to formulate the views of life gained during the years when he was going up and down the State in his educational crusade; it broadened and deepened his culture by concentrating his mind upon two great and interrelated fields of inquiry, by allowing him to include his taste for reading, by bringing him in intimate contact with a picked body of students and teachers. How well he improved these opportunities is shown by the fact that in 1896 he was unanimously chosen president of the University of North Carolina.

Another period of four years followed, during which Dr. Alderman's reputation as an orator

and an educational leader increased both at home and abroad. It was a period of great confusion in State politics, yet he managed to alienate not a single faction from the university.—surely a signal proof of his tact. The institution grew in numbers, in influence, and in material resources, and faculty and students according to competent testimony, became more and more conscious of a common unity of purpose. It was not surprising, therefore, that in the spring of 1900, after the death of Col. William Preston Johnston, the trustees of Tulane University, at New Orleans, should have called Dr. Alderman to the vacant presidency of their well-endowed institution.

AN ORATOR OF NATIONAL REPUTE.

He accepted the call, and entered upon another four years' period of usefulness. What secret relation exists between his career and that mystic number may be left to the consideration, or rather to the contemplation, of those versed in occult matters; it is more to our purpose to emphasize the fact that, as at the University of North Carolina, Dr. Alderman's four years of presidency meant progress and unification for the institution under his care. He is reported to have liberalized the programme of studies, to have quickened the corporate life of the students, and to have done much to awaken the interest of the citizens of New Orleans to the importance of the university, not merely as a group of handsome buildings occupied by an earnest body of scholars and students, but as a true center for the intellectual life of the entire city. While thus active in his local duties. President Alderman was no less alive than he had always been to his responsibilities as a representative of the South in the educational life of the nation. He spoke frequently in the North, gaining special applause for his speeches at the installation banquet to President Butler and at the ceremonies attendant on the twentyfifth anniversary of the founding of Johns Hopkins University. He also entered heartily into the work of the Southern Education Board, be coming director of its efforts in the Southwest and winning the warm respect and affection of his colleagues in that important enterprise. Thus, when, in 1904, he accepted the call to be the first president of the most widely influential university in the South, he entered upon his task as a speaker of national reputation, a trained college executive, and a molder of educations opinion. His standing as a representative South erner has been recognized by President Roose velt, who has consulted him in matters of importance, - one among many signs that the



Photographed especially for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Davis & Sanford, New York,

PRESIDENT EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.

unfortunate chasm that so long separated American politics and American scholarship is being bridged over.

This brief sketch, based upon printed and oral appreciations of President Alderman's character and work which seem thoroughly genuine in their spontaneity, may perhaps suffice to indicate the line of reasoning followed by those who prophesy for him a brilliant career as the executive head of the University of Virginia. Those who have met President Alderman in private life, those who have read his utterances on educational matters,—for, although not a professional author, he knows how to wield his pen,—and, above all, those who have been charmed by the good sense, hearty humor, and sympathetic qualities that mark his eloquence, have grounds

for their belief in his future that transcend formal reasons, and are perhaps more convincing because more contagious. At the approaching inauguration ceremonies these friends and admirers of the new president will join with chosen alumni of the University of Virginia to express their confidence in the man, in the institution, and in the future of education in the South and in the nation. President Alderman has the opportunity of extending the limits of the university's work while preserving that tradition of faithful, single-hearted labor in the pursuit of knowledge which has been the crowning glory of the institution founded by the most alert-minded of all our Presidents. It is a great opportunity, which, if seized, will give us a national university of modern type in the South.



THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, LOOKING SOUTHWARD FROM THE ROTUNDA.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S UNIVERSITY.

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES W. KENT.

(Of the University of Virginia.)

THE recital of this story of the University of Virginia, by happy accident, is begun on March 7, on the eightieth anniversary of its continuous existence. The span is more than the threescore-and-ten of promised human life, but not longer than that allotted many a living man, who overlaps the entire history of this institution, For an institution, then, it is still young,—in that period of lusty youth just entering upon its maturer development. Yet the story of this brief existence, however marred in the telling, is not in itself uneventful or uninteresting.

JEFFERSON'S EARLY PLANS.

Preceding the day of its formal opening, March 7, 1825, there was a period of more than forty years during which the project for higher education was in the heart of the university's great founder, Thomas Jefferson. The tenacity with which he held to his guiding idea, and the pertinacity with which, in the face of opposition and against hope, he fought to realize his ideal, constitute the human element of suffering and self-sacrifice that hallow the foundations of this university. Of his long life the last forty years, crowded in part with public duties and craving in part well-earned repose, never dimmed his vision of that ideal. This persistency alone should endear the University of Virginia to all who respect philosophic foresight, tireless endeavor, and achieved purpose.

Certainly, as early as 1779, Jefferson had in mind the transformation of his own alma mater, William and Mary College, into a university, and later, in his developed scheme, he still uttered the hope, reiterated recently by President Roosevelt, and cherished by many loyal citizens. that somehow the nursery of statesmen. William and Mary, and the child of his old age might be bound together in some organic union. Not until 1800 is there any mention of an up-country university, but after that date he never reverts to his plan of reorganizing William and Mary. In 1803, Dupont de Nemours writes, at his request, a plan for a Virginia university. This, with other schemes studied in foreign countries or prepared at his instance by well-known publicists, became the source from which afterward. with generous election, Jefferson chose these things best suited, as he said, "for us and now."

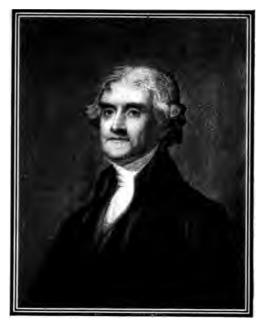
GENESIS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In Charlottesville, the county seat of Albemarle, and a village almost at the foot of the "little mountain" on which, about 1772, he had built his beautiful colonial house, the trustees of Albemarle Academy were duly appointed and incorporated. This was in the very year (1803) in which Jefferson was thinking of his university. Time passed, and the project for an academy seemed about to fail, when, in 1814, a new board of trustees, with Jefferson as the

tening force, was appointed. This academy .ce gave way to a more pretentious foundato be known as Central College.

another interesting coincidence, in the year (1816) that Central College was estab-d by an act of the Virginia Assembly, the er of these legislators was tried with referto the establishment of the university. bill, in which the name University of inia first occurs, was defeated, but by so ow a margin that one of its opponents ed that the bill be printed for the informaof the people. The site of Central College chosen, and the erection of one pavilion flanking dormitories ordered begun. But did not satisfy the friends of education, the battle raged again in the legislative Joseph Cabell, with unerring tact and drous patience, led the contest, which his : friend and chieftain planned in long and it letters. The outcome of this protracted te was the appointment of a commission to : a report as to the proposed university and te. This commission assembled in a small dry in Rockfish Gap of the Blue Ridge itains.

ere were twenty-one commissioners present lat opening August day in 1818,—among Jefferson and Madison and many others ong distinguished names. The first impor-



THOMAS JEFFERSON.
(Founder of the University of Virginia.)

tant business was the choice of a site. The original bill had named some place west of the Blue Ridge. Jefferson wanted it on the east side of



MONTICELLO, JEFFLRSON'S HOME, NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE.

that range. With arguments more ingenious than convincing, he established its healthfulness by producing an imposing list of octogenarians then resident near his home, and proved its centrality by diagrams and cardboard devices. Against its competitors, Staunton and Lexington, the site of Central College readily won.

The report of this commission was made the occasion of another legislative battle, but the University of Virginia was duly chartered, with the site of Central College named as its location, on January 25, 1819. This, then, is the natal day of the university, but Jefferson's hope to see it opened in May was delusively optimistic. Six years were yet to pass before its doors were thrown open.

AN ARCHITECTURAL TRIUMPH.

In the meantime, the plans of Jefferson for its grounds and buildings were under execution.



THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, AS ERECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH JEFFERSON'S PLANS.

(From an old print.)

In his own home, pronounced by a competent judge to be the best extant specimen of American colonial architecture, he had shown his artistic taste, but the people of his day were hardly prepared to value rightly the educational influence of classic models or appreciate the expenditure of funds upon what seemed to them so lavish a scale. Madison, in a letter to Jefferson. said, "One of the most popular objections to the institution, I find, is the expense added by what is called the ornamental style of architecture.' No amount of censure could have prevented this careful attention to every architectural detail; for these plans, drawn largely by himself, were almost as dear to Jefferson as his idea of a university. How favorably these buildings impressed an intelligent visitor well acquainted with university buildings in this country and

Europe may be gathered from one of Ticknor's letters, written in 1824. In this letter, after telling of the situation of the University of Virginia, "in the midst of 250 acres of land, high, healthy, and with noble prospects all around it," he adds, "It has cost \$250,000, and the thorough finish of every part of it and the beautiful architecture of the whole show, I think, that it has not cost too much. They have a mass of buildings more beautiful than anything architectural in New England, and more appropriate to an university than can be found, perhaps, in the world."

Since that commendation was given wealth has flowed into the coffers of many universities, enabling them to erect splendid buildings and provide ample grounds. The growth here has not been so rapid, but all the improvements save two have been in keeping with Jefferson's original buildings, so that in unity of architectural

impression it still attracts generous praise. Not long ago an architect, to whom has been intrusted much university work, pronounced it the most harmonious educational group in our country.

AN IMPORTED FACULTY.

If the opposition to the buildings because of their cost and character was largely confined to the State, the sending of a commissioner abroad to select a faculty gave rise to bitter national censure. The Boston Courier, with the Connecticut Journal, read "with indignation" that the professors had been

engaged in England, and adds that "Mr. Gilmer [the commissioner] could have fully discharged his mission with half the trouble and expense by a short trip to New England." This sending of a commissioner to Europe to engage professors for a new university," said the Philadelphia Gazette, is, we think, one of the greatest insults the American people have received." Other papers acquainted with the efforts previously made to procure Cooper, Bowditch, and Ticknor, or more hospitable to imported savants, spoke with cordial commendation of this departure.

After many delays and dangers the English professors were on the ground, and without ostentatious announcement or spectacular ceremonies, the university was opened on March 7,

e original faculty was composed of Long, Blaetterman, Bonnycastle, and Dunglison, rted from England, with Emmett and er representing American scholarship. In ext year Lomax was elected professor of law.

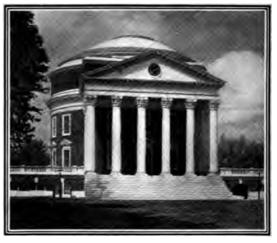
THE HONOR SYSTEM.

t the course of the new university did not mooth. The independence of the schools. purely elective system, the severe written of thoroughness, and the democratic form overnment were primal signs manual cut its very being, but that high spirit of manly ontrol now prevalent did not manifest itself ese early years. It was true then and now students are assumed to be incapable of hood, and a student's word is considered ralent to his oath. In spite of this frank gnition of manliness, and the desire of the ssors to accord every student this treat , the new-found scholastic liberty was mis shended. The American opposition to the ish professors began to betray itself in petty emeanors which, accumulating and growcame to open rebellion during the first year he university. This gave occasion for a idid spectacle, when the members of the d of visitors called the students together, with words of strong reproof made stronger als for more manly conduct. The love of was in evidence when one after the other lose guilty made his confession. This apfor self-government was only temporarily tive then, but it gave the key to which in years the life of the whole institution was ed.

stricter government was attempted, but rary and artificial provisions, notably one ring the constant use of a uniform, were ted. This resentment, aggravated by unom in dealing with slight infractions of the



LOOKING DOWN THE COLONNADE.



THE ROTUNDA, AS REBUILT AFTER THE FIRE OF 1895.

law, so increased the tension that on November 12, 1835, there took place a military rebellion of a somewhat serious nature. Students of like spirit celebrated the anniversary of this event for the next ten years. Gradually, nevertheless, the forces of manliness and truth were waxing so strong that in 1842, when Mr. Tucker proposed the honor system of conducting examinations, it at once met with cordial indorsement and received the potent support of public sentiment.

This honor system, rooted in the principle of self-government, ingrafted upon the university from the beginning, is now generally interpreted elsewhere to mean some sort of convention among students by which all who cheat on examinations are to be expelled by the students themselves. The attempt is made to create artificially this state of affairs by some faculty action or class resolution. The honor system here is not an enactment of a legislative body, nor a principle applicable to a single episode in a student's life—the examination. It is a spirit permeating the whole student body and giving fineness of fiber and vigor of tone to academic life. It mightily reënforces the one practical rule of discipline the university knows,—namely, that every student must conduct himself as a gentleman. It is true that this system is inexorable with any form of subterfuge, fraud, or falsity on examinations, and no mercy is shown by his fellows to the student who violates his word of honor, but the writer has known the same principle applied in other matters. The most recent manifestation of this spirit is most interesting and promising. A student who had been insulting in his demeanor to his landlady was, after a careful examination made into all



THE ACADEMIC BUILDING.

the circumstances, requested by his fellow students to leave the precincts of the university on the next train. This request had all the power of a categorical command from which no appeal would be taken. The university has no richer asset than the spirit of manly honor in its student life.

A UNIVERSITY WITHOUT A HEAD.

Mention was made above of the democratic form of government. Each school, as of Ancient Languages, Mathematics, etc., was a separate state, and the heads of these schools in faculty assembled formed the sole federation: This body, the faculty, elected its presiding officer for a term of one year, and during that time he was the executive head of the institution, but with no powers save those prescribed by the board of visitors or delegated to him by his colleagues. Before Jefferson's death, his fellow members of the board, at a meeting which for some reason he did not attend, elected William Wirt professor of law and president of the university, but Jefferson dissented to the latter part of this action, putting in writing the reasons for his formal protest. Wirt's declination of the professorship settled the question of presidency, and the government by a chairman of the faculty, first appointed by his colleagues and later elected by the board of visitors and continued in office through consecutive years, remained in vogue until last year.

Under this form of government, unique in this country, but distinctly reflecting its democratic spirit, the university made steady progress in equipment and attendance, with no-diminution of self-devotion on the part of professors, and no relaxation of standards for the students. Her alumni were coming into important positions and filling them with such credit and distinction as to reflect honor upon the institution, of which the ultimate test is the men she makes. The influence of these men in all walks of life became a potent factor in Southern civilization, and the culture here obtained added to the social charm of that old regime.

THE UNIVERSITY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The session of 1861 found about six hundred students in attendance, and for the first time since the military

feature was given up years before we hear of military training. But this time, alas! it is not military training as a physical exercise or discipline, but as serious preparation for impending disaster. Two companies, the Southern Guard and the Sons of Liberty, were formed, and, under efficient drill-masters, fast rounded into soldierly form. But the government they wished to serve would not receive them as organizations. Forced thus to disband. they scattered to various commands in various States, rising to positions of influence wherever they served. Thus they proved that university training fits for the offices of war, as their brothers had established this for the offices of peace. Of the alumni, four hundred and sixty-three fell victims in this dire and deplorable struggle.

In spite, however, of the drain upon the student body in 1861, the session continued, and more noteworthy still is it that no session was lost in that war period. Those in whose hands lay the decision decreed that she should discharge her peaceful and pacific office. Within earshot of numerous bloody battlefields a small band of faithful professors, resisting the temptation to active service at the front, remained quietly at their posts to instruct the less that threescore students that came each session.

The university seemed to be aside from the path of great army movements, so that it was not until 1864 that any body of United States troops was in the neighborhood. In that year General Sheridan camped near it for several days, but "finding it in active operation, doing its peaceful work in its old way, the general promptly placed a sufficient guard over it, under command of a gallant Michigan soldier, and not a particle of injury was done to it or its property."

STUDENTS FROM MANY STATES.

the period from 1866 to 1875 the unilortunes were variable, and always sufprecarious to give her friends cause for out she remained unswervingly faithful vn high standards, with no thought of ise for popularity, and grew steadily in 1 for the honesty and thoroughness of

As her distinguished alumnus, Dr. Broadus, once put it, the very genius ce was "Fear God, and work." ration of her semi-centennial in 1875 3 a revival of interest in her welfare. hanging conditions of the South, with ng of other universities, made compeurper in a territory once largely her led to some decline in her numbers. ts, however, were commanding attenincreasing respect, so that her tempon the Southern States was almost made he gain she was making in other quare her alumni had become known. On were and are names from almost every I from many foreign countries, while ie unique distinction of being the only citution with nearly half of its enrolla other States.

HE BURNING OF THE ROTUNDA.

as rapidly rising with growing success eming disaster befell her. It was on funday morning in October (27, 1895) vas discovered in the upper end of a ing annexed to the rotunda. By noon this annex was in ruins and the rotunda gutted, while the adjacent wings were badly damaged by dynamite. Never did the unquenchable spirit of the university assert itself more gallantly than in this crisis. On that Sunday afternoon, in an old-fashioned community where Sunday is carefully observed, the faculty met, arranged a provisional schedule, and reapportioned the remaining lecture-rooms. On Monday every class was met as usual, and duties were performed without pause or repining. Out of this seeming disaster there came so much good, that, with the single exception of irreparable library losses, it would be difficult to find any respect in which the university did not profit by this fire. Within the next three years about \$450,000 was expended in restoration, in equipment, and in adding the new buildings that now complete the quadrangle.

It is not strange that this destructive fire, with the necessity it entailed of much outside work and enlarged executive duties, should have led again to the proposal to elect a president, but the faculty and alumni, wedded to the old and tried form of government, were not yet ready for the change, and so the projected action of the board was relinquished. In 1898, the new buildings were opened with appropriate ceremonies, including a thoughtful and encouraging address by the Hon. James C. Carter, so lately passed to his reward.

ELECTION OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

In this restoration period of the university the progress was in many ways satisfactory, but the public as well as the authorities had become

> accustomed to the discussion as to the wisdom of changing the old form of government to one in keeping with the demands of a more highly organized and active life. Finally, the visitors determined upon this course, and bent its energies to its difficult and delicate task. How well they solved their problem in the election of Dr. Edwin Anderson Alderman is known to all. Of this first president, who in September last entered so earnestly upon his duties, and who will be formally installed on April 13, 1905, more will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

> For the first time in the history of the University of



THE FAYERWEATHER GYMNASIUM

Virginia the number of students has in this first presidential year passed seven hundred, distributed among the academic departments of collegiate and graduate studies, and the professional departments of law, medicine, and engineering. The type of student has not materially changed, except that in later years, and particularly in this session, there is a decided increase in the number of ambitious, selfhelpful students who, on money earned, or borrowed, or made by honorable toil here, are benton receiving an education. The students in general, without losing materially in that fine courtesy and somewhat courtly bearing, are apprehending more keenly the true dignity of all forms of labor and the respect due everywhere to the triumphant manliness of self-respecting toders. This spirit is making it easier for men without means to help themselves by manual and mental labor without any loss of standing. Wealth has never counted for much here in fixing a man's station. The man with \$25,000 or more a year has been known here to desire in vain the popularity of some manable to spend \$100. But another advance has been made when the man spending \$300 makes it in college by honest labor and yet holds his place among his fellows

TRACHING FOR FOUND INCOME. For the present hody of students the traching

torvo is the small. It has always been the purishment given and given of the institute in that all students come already and formed bate with the small on tack with a long to the small of the same o

The tone of the university was never There is in the faculty a growing apprec of the services due from any privileged in tion to all the people of whatever class and dition. This desire for service, the very hand inspiration of the new president, we efficiently developed and wisely guided, philanthropic and religious movements the dents in large numbers show a dispositishare, so that the large services this secul stitution has rendered the Church and all causes seem destined to be still larger.

LEADERSHIP IN ATRLETICS.

Alongside of this mental and moral gramay fittingly be placed the attention now to physical training. Success in athletic tests is hardly a satisfactory criterion, but ginia's recognized leadership in her own tory and her wortly contests with the athletic organizations in the country ten prove her care for manly exercise. The nasium, the tours a work, the golf links splenici athletic field, provide excellent of unity for exercise. Lacrosse baskets all laborates at letters and into the entest arong the times of exercise while the isotrops as an interpolation of the states are uniting country has form Peet to this less a misture line to long rapids.

TRILL ALL YESTI AYS OF THY INDIVERSITY 4

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ailure can be no disgrace, but graduarays an honor. In accord with this attached to earned degrees, no honorhas ever been conferred.

he emphasis is put on the quality of not upon the time of residence. The ion of the curriculum meant not only! election within certain limits of substudied, but total freedom as to the which these may be pursued. As a to this, the completion of the preurses in whatever time, not the pursum for any given length of time, is f graduation.

the honor system guarantees honesty d the bona fide possession of the knowln in the examination papers. This mor, which is the very essence of colmon, saves the university from etty annoyances or more violent out. Vhen students are treated as men, even in roll-calls as "Mister," believed testion, and trusted without any estey cannot tolerate unmanly hazing, estruction of property, or acts of gross to their associates or professors. ck of multiplied rules of discipline.

ple that every student is expected to

man is the source; and that of any

man's standing. Under this principle, student self-government is established and maintained, not by class courts or organizations of students, but by individual assent to this condition of college citizenship.

Sixth. close contact of professor and student. The comradeship, the frank and friendly association, the mutual respect of rights, make life here not only practically free from all cleavage, but actually cemented with lasting personal friendships. And this constant mingling of old and young ministers to the youthfulness of age and to the maturity of the young.

The final word must be that of grateful and loving optimism. Under the leadership of our president, too sane an idealist to prove disobedient to the vision granted him of the university's possible usefulness, too practical a man of affairs to waste time upon mere chimeras, the forces within and without will surely unite to place this institution with the foremost leaders of educational thought. This position the University of Virginia deserves by the achievements of her splendid past; in this place she can best serve the present generation, and from this vantage-ground she can best labor with all leaders and with men in the ranks for a fuller consecration to the cause of educating all the people, each for his separate task.



SERPENTINE WALLS (OF SINGLE-BRICK THICKNESS) PLANNED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE WASHINGTON BUST BY DAVID D'ANGI

BY CHARLES E. FAIRMAN.

THERE have been many portraits of Wash-ter of the man who passed through the ington. Prominence is always a shining scenes of the Revolution. We have a mark for the painter or the sculptor. Portraits of that heroic manhood that could rise

of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, and by Rembrandt Peale. and dozens of artists, sculptors, and engravers of lesser rank. are abundant, and yet it has been the opportunity of a noted French sculptor. David d'Angers, to give to the world the most important portrait of Washington, the man. yet produced. This portrait was formally presented to the American people by the republic of France through the French ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, on February 22. 1905, and now occupies an honored position in the rotunda of the nation's

Capitol.

THE WASHINGTON OF DAVID D'ANGERS. Presented to the American people on February 22, 1965.)

While other actists have given us a screne, the trieval of Washington and his compa complacent Washington, they have failed utters arms, had collected a large number of I ly in portraying any character of the man except - of Washington, and watched closely the his great dignity. In the portrait bust by David. we have an appreciation of the resolute charac-

the: his tir als v haveic impre his is deve rngge acter. the fa man v streng Hercu the and 1 that : ting butes father infant lic. It that thel suffe and th tal ans the m Th nal b Wash by Da subs for by ber o otic m e n vearl that t vid v most nent: of F Lafa

of the model in plaster, making from time such helpful suggestions and poin

portfolio of porcharacteristics as est represent his rade. The bust, was finally preie United States, place in the Liongress, the only ailable at that ne exhibition of vorks. Unfortus bust was defire, which oche library on the December 24, ire also destroyed nber of valuable t, among them a fayette, also by

s, the native town t, are preserved odels of this relptor, which were to the museum by the artist at nis death. David rs, for in the days ggle for recognirecognized his had afforded him rsue his studies im an annuity of i francs per anaid enabled him his studies with tness that he soon ze of Rome, and ime he was able for his own exis daughter, Ma-

'erme, is still a resident of Angers, much of her time in the museum conmodels of her distinguished father.

accustomed to sign his works David Some have said that this was done confusion of his name with that of painter. It seems more probable proper gratitude for the assistance im, and for this reason substituted David d'Angers for his baptismal erre Jean David.

of the bust, in marble, was deeply sculptor and by the French nation, in exile when the news of its destructought to him, and he bemoaned his condition and the loss of a work ad considered a masterpiece.



THE PROFILE VIEW OF THE DAVID D'ANGERS BUST OF WASHINGTON.

Love for the United States has not diminished in France. A short time since the project of again presenting to this country a bust of Washington by David was commenced; the plaster model being still in existence, the work was finished in bronze. As in 1826, this work was subscribed for by citizens of the French nation, and it is a memorable fact that the three names heading the list of subscribers are those of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and De Grasse, descendants of the persons of these names who were valued allies of the United States in the struggle for independence.

By this act the French nation has honored the foremost American of his day, and the love of the people of France for David is also emphasized.



DR. WILLIAM OSLER, REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT OXFORD.

DR. OSLER'S BALTIMORE ADDRESS.

A T the Commemoration Day exercises of the Johns Hopkins University, on February 22, last, the orator of the day was Dr. William Osler, who had been identified with the Johns Hopkins Medical School for a period of sixteen years, and who is now about to assume the duties of the regius professorship of medicine at Oxford, by appointment of King Edward. Dr. Osler's farewell address to his colleagues and students at Baltimore was a notable one, and because of certain views to which it gave forceful expression

it has been widely quoted by the newspaper Unfortunately, however, the quotations he always been accurate, while some things t distinguished speaker intended as pleas have been interpreted with solemn lite and heralded abroad as revolutionary do

Dr. Osler began his address with a p reference to the severance of official re with the university, which on many accodeplored, and passed to a discussion of t sibilities of a national and internation of teaching faculties,—a cultivation of idic spirit among students and instrucpon the younger men especially he ne peripatetic philosophy of life and out some of the evils of intellectual in-, or retention of the childish mind beimperfect nutrition, and progeria, in enility immediately succeeds childhood, ies for which he regarded an early of academic air and diet as the most antidote. At this point Dr. Osler raised tion of a time limit for appointments ge and university faculties, remarking a serious matter in our young univerhave all of the professors growing old ne time. Then followed the paragraphs ddress to which the newspapers have so much attention:

two fixed ideas well known to my friends, obscessions with which I sometimes bore which have a direct bearing on this imoblem. The first is the comparative uselessen above forty years of age. This may seem and yet, read aright, the world's history the statement. Take the sum of human ent in action, in science, in art, in literaturehe work of the men above forty, and while we ss great treasures, even priceless treasures, practically be where we are to-day. It is name a great and far-reaching conquest of which has not been given to the world by a those back the sun was still shining. The moving, vitalizing work of the world is done he ages of twenty-five and forty,—these fifteen ars of plenty, the anabolic or constructive which there is always a balance in the mental the credit is still good.

science and art of medicine there has not been se of the first rank which has not been initiated or comparatively young men. Vesalius, Harer, Bichat, Laennec, Virchow, Lister, Koch,years were yet upon their heads when their king studies were made. To modify an old man is sane morally at thirty, rich mentally vise spiritually at fifty-or never. The young ld be encouraged and afforded every possible show what is in them. If there is one thing n another upon which the professors of this 7 are to be congratulated, it is this very sym-I fellowship with their junior associates, upon ally in many departments,-in mine, ceras fallen the brunt of the work. And herein sief value of the teacher who has passed his ic and is no longer a productive factor,—he can man midwife, as Socrates did to Thesetetus, mine whether the thoughts which the young ringing to the light are false idols or true and

peaker announced as his second fixed to uselessness of men above sixty years and the incalculable benefit it would be sercial, political, and professional life if, ter of course, men stopped work at this

age." It was in this connection that Dr. Osler, after alluding to methods employed by the ancients for disposing of sexagenarii, referred to the chloroform scheme proposed in Anthony Trollope's novel, "The Fixed Period." It was at this jocose reference that most of the shafts of Dr. Osler's opponents in the discussion that followed the delivery of the address were specifically aimed.

It will be remembered that Trollope's plot suggested a college into which, when the age of sixty was reached, men retired for a year of contemplation before the administering of chloroform. Dr. Osler declared that the benefits of such an arrangement were apparent to any one who, like himself, is nearing the prescribed limit, "and who has made a careful study of the calamities which may befall men during the seventh and eighth decades."

Still more when he contemplates the many evils which they perpetuate unconsciously and with impunity! As it can be maintained that all the great advances have come from men under forty, so the history of the world shows that a very large proportion of the evils may be traced to the sexagenarians,-nearly all the great mistakes politically and socially, all of the worst poems, most of the bad pictures, a majority of the bad novels, not a few of the bad sermons and speeches! It is not to be denied that occasionally there is a sexagenarian whose mind, as Cicero remarks, stands out of reach of the body's decay. Such a one has learned the secret of Hermippus, that ancient Roman who, feeling that the silver cord was loosening, cut himself clear from all companions of his own age and betook himself to the company of young men, mingling with their games and studies, and so lived to the age of one hundred and fifty-three, puerorum halitu refocillatus et educatus. And there is truth in the story, since it is only those who live with the young who maintain a fresh outlook on the new problems of the world.

The teacher's life should have three periods,—study until twenty-five, investigation until forty, profession until sixty, at which age I would have him retired on a double allowance. Whether Anthony Trollope's sugestion of a college and chloroform should be carried out or not, I have become a little dubious, as my own time is getting so short.

Our readers will doubtless be interested in the facts that Dr. Osler is fifty-six years old (having been born, in Ontario, in 1849); that he is the author of a number of standard medical treatises, not one of which, it appears, was published before his fortieth year, although we must assume that all were written before that time, and that the charm of his literary style,—the admiration of all his coworkers, young and old,—was never displayed to better advantage than in his most recent volumes, "Science and Immortality" (Houghton) and "Aequanimitas," a series of papers and addresses (Blakiston).

THE BEEF INDUSTRY AND THE GOVERNME INVESTIGATION.

BY EDWARD DANA DURAND.

(Special examiner in the Bureau of Corporations.)

I N conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted in March, 1904, the President, on March 3d, submitted to Congress a report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield on the beef industry.

This report is significant, not only in the facts it contains regarding the particular subject, but also as a practical indication of the policy of the Commissioner of Corporations outlined in his first general report, published last December. The keynote of the report is accuracy of investigation and freedom from prejudice.

METHODS OF THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

Since the beef report is the first published result of the economic investigations of the Bureau of Corporations, some account of the methods of inquiry will be of interest.

The first step was to get a bird's eye view of the field to be explored, to ascertain the chief sources of information, and to formulate the problems. A digest was made of the more important material already published in government reports, periodicals, and financial publications regarding the alleged trust and its constituent members, and regarding prices and conditions in the cattle and beef business. Preliminary tables of prices of cattle and beef and of the leading by products were compiled from trade publications. Statistics of the supply of cattle, of the local distribution of the slaughtering industry, of the proportion of the business done by the leading packers, and the like, were compiled and analyzed.

INVESTIGATIONS OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

After these preliminary investigations, the bureau entered upon its own first-hand investigations on a comprehensive scale. Skilled special agents were sent to the leading cattle markets, where they interviewed commission agents handling live stock, cattle-raisers, small slaughterers, buyers of cattle for export, officers of stockyards, and others familiar with the various phases of the business. Agents also visited the cattle-raising and cattle-feeding sections, from Illinois to California and from Montana to Texas. They not merely learned the complaints of the

cattlemen and the evidences which they loffer regarding the alleged combination they also inquired widely into the conditi production and supply in their relation situation of the cattle-raisers. These perso vestigations were supplemented through ules, sent to several thousand cattle-raise cattle-feeders. The information thus seconcerning the cattle business has not ye published by the bureau. It appears that changes in the conditions under which cat raised have had much to do with the com of both the producer of cattle and the con of beef.

The special agents of the bureau also the leading centers of beef consumption th out the country. They interviewed local s terers, retail dealers, inspection officers, and and secured extensive statistics and est regarding the source of beef supply and sale and retail prices. These inquiries we supplemented by circulars. The bureau l to publish its findings regarding retail but it is intimated in the report already that some of the complaint of excessive m between cattle prices and beef prices is utable to misunderstanding of the relati tween the wholesale and retail prices of p lar cuts of beef and the price of the car a whole.

Still other representatives of the Bur Corporations visited the capitals of the I States under whose laws the great packin panies are organized or admitted to do bu They compiled from the State records a amount of information regarding the organics and their numerous subsidiary or concerns.

EXAMINATION OF THE PACKERS' BOOK!

Concurrently with the investigations tioned, the Bureau of Corporations began cure statistics directly from the records leading Western packers. At the outse work was chiefly confined to prices pacattle, in general and of the various clas particular markets, and to prices receive

eading individual cities. Throughout tigation the bureau aimed to examine scribe original records, rather than to tures furnished by the companies. With inor exceptions in the case of distant is policy was carried out. Every prevas taken, moreover, to verify the corof the figures. Many of the totals, setrandom, were tested by the items, ceedingly numerous, on which they ed. Indeed, a large part of the statiserial used by the bureau was the result in direct compilations from a mass of great as quite to preclude the possibilities being fictitious.

udy of the price statistics first compiled books of the packers brought into sharp fact that mere comparison of the prices and of beef, however careful and comres little basis for judgment as to the leness of either. A score of other facn overlooked, enter into the determinathe profits of the packers. From the statistics of prices, therefore, the bureau d to the records of the packers showing egate cost of all cattle, the total sales of costs of slaughtering and marketing, quantities, prices, and costs of producpy-products. From these factors, indey, the bureau computed the profit in the iness of individual companies and of s taken together. Only after this was re the bookkeeping profits themselves

it may be asked, this elaborate procef it was foreseen that only by knowledge s could a decision as to the reasonablerices be reached, why not have examined irectly first of all? The answer is found in the broad conception of the bureau ng its work. It has aimed to underd describe the industry in such a way rafter the public may know the factors just be taken into account in criticising id that at any time in the future the inr of the beef business,—be he the Comr of Corporations, or an independent student, or a journalist,—may find his itened, and the paths of his inquiry so out that he will not readily err therein. eau has sought a permanent basis of ge regarding the beef industry. It has iot merely present facts but explanat will apply as well to future conditions. motive for the adoption of such desthods lav in the desire to avoid the posof deception by false or misleading acind still more to convince the public of the correctness of the conclusions by showing the thoroughness of the investigation.

THE "BIG SIX."

The inquiries of the Bureau of Corporations were naturally concerned chiefly with the six great concerns which, by the injunction of 1902, were grouped together, and which were popularly considered as the Beef Trust. The "Big Six," in the approximate order of their magnitude as indicated by the number of animals slaughtered, are: Swift & Co., with seven large plants; Armour & Co., and the Armour Packing Company, which have the same stockholders, and which together operate five packing-houses; the National Packing Company, with eight comparatively large plants and two or three minor ones; Morris & Co., operating three plants; the Cudahy Packing Company, with three plants in the middle West and a minor one at Los Angeles; and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, operating three plants. Nearly all of the important packing houses of these six companies are situated in the eight great live-stock markets,—Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, East St. Louis, South St. Joseph, Fort Worth, South St. Paul, and Sioux City.

THE NATIONAL PACKING COMPANY.

The results of the investigations of the bureau regarding the alleged combination among the great packing companies have not yet been made public, on account of proceedings conducted by the Department of Justice. The report of the bureau does, however, call attention to the rumor, current in 1902, that plans were on foot for an actual consolidation of these concerns, through merger or a securities-holding company. It also describes the peculiar constitution of the National Packing Company, which, apparently, grew out of the abortive consolidation scheme. Shortly prior to the formation of this company the Armour interests had acquired control of the G. H. Hammond Company and the Omaha Packing Company, the Swifts had secured the Anglo-American Provision Company and the Fowler Packing Association, and the Morris family had become dominant in the United Dressed Beef Company of New York. The National Packing Company, organized in 1903, took over the control of the various corporations thus previously acquired by the three packing interests named, and has since absorbed two or three other smaller concerns. The directorate of the National Company consists almost wholly of representatives of the Armour, Swift, and Morris companies. Aside from this community of interest, the bureau finds that there is no important interownership of securities among the six leading packing companies.

PROPORTION OF INDUSTRY CONTROLLED.

The "Big Six" are by no means the only slaughterers of cattle in the United States. They, with a few minor affiliated concerns, killed 5,521,697 cattle in 1903, while, from the best available data, the Bureau of Corporations computes the total slaughter of the country at about 12,500,000. But the proportion of 45 per cent. thus indicated by no means measures the full economic significance of the six great packers. Their importance lies in the fact that they are the only concerns which do an extensive business in shipping dressed beef. Their abattoirs are by far the most important avenues through which the great surplus of cattle from the fertile corn belt and from the vast plains further to the west can find an outlet. The "Big Six" kill about 98 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered at the eight leading Western markets above named. On account of the presence, especially at Chicago, of numerous buyers of cattle for shipment alive, their proportion of the total purchases of beef cattle (as distinguished from young cattle for feeding) is smaller, though still probably over 90 per cent. Again, those cities and sections of the country, more particularly along the Eastern seaboard, which are chiefly dependent upon the West for their beef, find in these six packers the main channels of their supply. In New York, Boston, Providence, and a number of other Eastern cities these concerns sell upward of 75 per cent. of the beef consumed. In Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and many smaller cities of the Atlantic States they furnish from one-half to threefourths of the beef. The possibility of a certain degree of monopolistic control of the beef supply, in case these large packers act in harmony, is, therefore, present in a considerable and populous section of the country. In a large proportion, however, of the small towns even of the Atlantic States (aside from New England), and in most of the cities and towns of all sizes west of Pittsburg or south of the Ohio River, local slaughterers furnish more than half of the beef consumed; indeed, the proportion sold by the packers in these places is often very small. In those cities of the middle West where their packing-houses are situated, the "Big Six" supply a large proportion of the local consumption of beef, but elsewhere in the cattle-producing territory their beef is usually but a small fraction of the amount sold. The large amount of local slaughtering revealed by the inquiries of the bureau consists chiefly of cattle raised in the vicinity of the place of consumption. So local butchers can obtain a supply of contheir own neighborhood they are at a advantage in competition with the Wester ers, who must bear a heavy transportat pense.

While the great packers have thus no at toward monopoly in the purchase of cattles ale of beef over the larger part of the the country, they do buy their cattle magreat markets where there is little present petition, except such as may exist among concerns themselves; and they do sell fraction, probably more than half, of the in great markets where there is now paratively little competition from the about the packers, by reason of this position exorbitant profits in the beef business?

PROFITS NINETY-NINE CENTS PER HEAD !! BUSINESS PROPER.

The answer to this question is given we cision in the report of Commissioner G First may be considered the profits per product; later, the profits in relation to ment.

The actual bookkeeping profits of the beef business of three leading packers, twelve months from July, 1903, to June averaged ninety-nine cents per head, or ab sixth of a cent per pound of dressed bee figure represents the beef business of & Co. at their three largest plants, o & Co. at their five leading plants, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company : Chicago plant. These plants were sele the only ones for which detailed statistic be conveniently compiled as a check up summary bookkeeping accounts. The p the three companies did not differ great one another. The profit statements of tl plants of Morris & Co. also showed a mately the same results. The beef bus the Cudahy Packing Company was not ex with equal fullness, but it was found 1904, the total profits of the company we to about one-seventh of a cent per pc all classes of products shipped, including pork, mutton, and other commodities.

MANNER OF CHECKING PROFIT STATEM

As already stated, the bureau checl profits shown on the general financial state of the packers by a detailed computation the factors entering into profits. This can tion covered the nine plants of the A Swift, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger nies above mentioned, and also a fraction

of Armour & Co. at their other two The method of this computation was s: The total live weight and cost of all beef cattle killed, and the weight of beef from them, were taken directly from nal killing records. The weight and net, at the packing house, of beef sold from ants during the same period was ascerrom the sales books, and the average e thus shown was multiplied into the of beef produced. The total "green" of the hides, diminished by the percent-shrinkage on all hides sold during the riod, was multiplied by the average price

riod, was multiplied by the average price for all hides during that period. The ght of fat from the cattle was taken from ig records; the yield of oleo oils, stearin, ow from such fat was computed on the the actual percentages of these products from all fat handled by the oleo departome of which comes from other sources); atities thus ascertained were multiplied verage prices actually received for the re products during the period. From seeds of beef, hides, and oleo products ducted the cost of producing and hanem as shown by the books. Items of and depreciation were excluded in costs. The quantities of the minor icts were ascertained, as precisely as n of the records would permit, and ed by the respective prices, which represent transfer charges to other dets. The aggregate value of these minor s was corrected by the bookkeeping figtotal transfers and sales of all such armbined.

count of certain complications growing he nature of the business and the form records, it was not expected that the computed from these details would be ly correct, but the margin of error is vely shown to be very small, the largest n the problem having been ascertained nost absolute accuracy. These statistics Armour, Swift, and Schwarzschild & ger companies worked out an average f eighty-two cents per head for the nonths from July, 1903, to June, 1904, teen cents per head less than the bookfigure above mentioned. The precisely computation for July, 1902, to June, dicated a profit of 80 cents per head. roughness of this detailed investigation loubt whatever of the essential correctthe bookkeeping methods of the comnd of the average profit shown by the

ADDITIONAL PROFITS IN BY-PRODUCT DEPARTMENTS.

It is important to know precisely what this profit of ninety-nine cents per head does and does not include. It includes the total profit on sales of carcass dressed beef and of fresh cuts of beef. Canner cattle and canned beef were excluded from the computation; it is practically impossible to ascertain accurately the profits in this branch of the business on account of the intermingling of many other products in the canning departments. A small amount of beef is transferred from the beef-cutting department of one of the companies to the "freezer" and the curing department. The additional profit on this beef, above the transfer price fixed by the company, is not included in the figure above, but, from an examination of the accounts of the two departments named, this profit was found to be very small. The entire profits on the hides of the cattle and on the oleo products derived from their fat enter into the statement. For Swift & Co. the profits on the tallow produced from offal are also included.

The only point at which the profit figures fall short of completeness is with respect to the tongues and the offal of cattle. For the most part, the packing companies transfer these products to departments of their own business, in which they are submitted to elaborate processes of manufacture. The transfer prices credited for tongues and offal, which enter into the above determination of the profit of the beef department, aggregate about \$1.50 per head. These transfer charges represent their value as raw material. The ultimate profits derived from this material, above the transfer prices, are not included in the figure of ninety-nine cents per head. The bureau, however, investigated thoroughly the value of tongues and offal. It carefully examined the bookkeeping profits of all the byproduct departments handling them, and the prices of finished products and the cost of preparing them for market. On account of the intermingling of material from cattle with other material, the amount of additional profit ultimately derived from tongues and offal could not be ascertained with precision. It was found with certainty, however, that it could not exceed twenty-five cents per head. The bureau was also convinced that the transfer prices on raw material sent from the cattle-killing beds conformed, as nearly as possible, to the market prices at which the packers could buy similar material from outside.

The packers themselves hold that the additional profit derived from further elaboration of these minor by products is not to be considered as be

to the beef literies above. The form of the manufacturing of the second of the second

ADDITIONAL PROFITS IN THE LITE LEASE

A gain, the figure of ninety-nine exister lead does not include any profit letivel and profit cars owned by the packers and engaged in trace porting dressed beef. The investigatins little bureau regarding private cars minute the TT. 4 bility that the mileage part by the raintais affords a large return upon the capital invested in the cars. There is a wriest real missingertion that such mileage payments of astitute a rebate on freight rates, or a secret discrimination. The mileage is simply a rental paid by the railroads for the use of a class of cars which at least according to the statements of many railroad officers, they cannot afford to ewn themselves on account of the irregularity of the traffic in refrigerated products over particular lines. Any owner of private cars, be they many or few. can get the open mileage rates.

The Bureau of Corporations computes that the average distance traveled by cars in carrying packing-house products is from 90 to 100 miles per day; that at the prevailing rates paid by the railroads, usually three quarters of a cent per mile, but on some roads one cent, and averaging about eight-tenths of a cent,-the cars earn from \$250 to \$300 per year gross from mileage; and that the expense of adminis-Tank and repairs, with depreciation at 6 per rent would amount to about \$115 per year. The feet in mileage is computed by the bureau 5. le in in 14 per cent, to 20 per cent,, or even mary in the cost of cars, which averages about * Sefar as the handling of their own twintight is you incis is concerned, there is B. Militizal truit to the packers from icing marges Ti- luxum of Corporations did not attended in the packers of the packers the experience of tars, a matter which has to will be trained mattern of fruit, vegetables, and the property of the private car owner with the state of the stage

While he profite it private cars are thus, apmental supportion in portance in relation to

-- 1 little largerated. One writer has The relates" on the car mulain persons amount to \$25,000,000 wir at an it is sworn returns of the co The war water I - 2 by the Armour, St - La - Schwarzschild & Sulzbei int " maries traveled about 650 - - - - - - - vear 1903-04. At the The time of the car lines from the i v 1 - - in aleut \$5,000,000, and 1 ty duris if this is a net return to In a 7 2 : much more than a third is is rived from cars hauling The significance of private-car p That I will be been business may be be The average of the steel in another way. The average of is transported by the packe I tex emi som miles. The mileage paym : - : sars would thus average not over jer rani trip. Since the contents of average z.: less than 20,000 pounds, ther tayment would amount to not over 6.4 ce le pounds of beef. If, in accordance w estimates above mentioned, somewhat le two-thirds of this amount be considered on investment, the use of private cars in l business would net the packer only about per 100 pounds of beef sold, or, rough cents per head.

The addition of these two elements of more or less directly connected with the business,—that from elaboration of by-pr and that from private cars,—to the directly ascribed to beef, gives a total of exceed \$1.50 per head of cattle, or abortourth of a cent per pound of dressed beef.

PROFITS IN RELATION TO VOLUME OF SA

A further evidence that the gains of the packers are less per unit of product th been generally supposed is found in the that for 1904 the total profits of Swift according to their report to the stockle were equal to 1.9 per cent. of the volu sales, and those of the Cudahy Packing Co to 1.8 per cent.of the sales. All the profit private cars were included in the case latter company, and the profits from suc during at least part of the year were include Swift & Co. The total profits of the Sci schild & Sulzberger Company, whose by is not greatly different in volume from t the Cudahy Company, were slightly less those of the latter concern, indicating a s margin of profit on sales. In the case Swift and Cudahy companies, and indeed

g Six," except the Schwarzschild & Company, the beef business is much alf of the total volume.

IS IN RELATION TO INVESTMENT.

ain, therefore, that the profits of the nstitute but a comparatively small the price of beef. That fact has in to do with the question whether the excessive. For the packing business, s others, enjoys what is, in a sense, ge that the cost of raw material is lement in the cost of the finished Where this is the case a very large may be gained from a small profit f product sold. A profit of \$1.50 on five million cattle is no mean irn on investment is the only critereasonableness of profits. The comprising the "Big Six" ordinarily seer high return on the capital which nvested. The net earnings of Swift sir total business, including dividends ons to surplus, averaged, during the rom 1899 to 1903, nearly 12 per cent. pital stock of \$25,000,000. During the Swift private cars were owned ict corporation; but during part, if 904 the stock of this corporation was the main company, and its profits are included in the general profits of o., which were in that year 11 per ir increased capital stock of \$35,000,profits of the Cudahy Packing Com-12 were 20 per cent. of the \$7,000,and in 1904, 13 per cent., the figure ot being significant because of a heavy The profits of the Schwarzschild er Company in 1904 were about 15 n their stock, \$4,373,000, or a little) per cent. on stock and surplus come investigations of the Bureau of Corhow that these companies are probaercapitalized, so that the profits on stment would not be greater than the mentioned. It may be added that ascertained that the leading packing had not concealed their profits by exries to officers, or by diversions to subsidiary corporations; and there ence of such concealment by excessive for repairs or depreciation, or by er devices. The ownership of practiagencies of transportation and marployed by the three packers above s, directly or through the holding of n the controlling companies, so that come back into a common treasury.

In judging of the profits of the packers due consideration should be given to the undoubted fact that the "Big Six" have effected great economies in cost of operation and in utilization of by-products; and that the margin between cattle prices and beef prices may readily be less to-day than would be possible if the business were conducted on a small scale and according to the old-fashioned methods still pursued by most local butchers.

CURRENT ERRORS REGARDING CATTLE AND BEEF PRICES.

The subject of the prices of cattle and of beef is so complicated that it is impossible in this article even to summarize the important facts reported by the Bureau of Corporations. Those facts are, in many respects, decidedly at variance with common belief. Some of the sources of misconception which have obscured the true movement of prices require mention.

Most serious of all, probably, is the error from comparing retail prices of particular cuts of beef with prices of cattle on the hoof. To many consumers the statement that the net price received by three packers for the beef from over 2,000. 000 cattle, from July, 1903, to June, 1904, was only 6.25 cents per pound doubtless seems incredible. Yet it is absolutely true. Thousands of consumers, and those the most intelligent, are familiar only with such high-grade cuts as rib roasts and porterhouse steaks, for which they may pay 20, or even 30, cents per pound at retail. The fine cuts constitute only a small part of the beef carcass. In many parts of the country a retailer who pays 7 cents per pound for a beef carcass will have to sell the best cuts at fully three times that amount in order to offset the absolute waste in the carcass, and more particularly to offset the low price received for poorer cuts. A very considerable part of such a carcass he can sell for only 3 or 4 cents per pound. Indeed, the preference for meat of the highest quality is growing year by year, and it might readily be that demand should actually force up prices of such cuts in the face of a fall in carcass prices. The more consumers insist on having fancy cuts the less can the butchers realize for the inferior meat.

In the second place, comparisons are often made between cattle prices and beef prices without due consideration of the fact that on the average only about 56 per cent. of the live animal constitutes dressed beef. If the "margin" between the two prices increases in absolute amount, it is immediately assumed that profits have risen. The combined value of all products from cattle other than beef is barely equal to

one-half of the live cost of the 44 per cent. of the animal from which the by-products are derived. If cattle prices rise, therefore, beef must be advanced by much more than an equal amount in order to cover the partial waste of the live weight. When, in 1902, prices of beef jumped to an unprecedented level, bitter complaints were made of the increase in the "margin." But the report of Commissioner Garfield shows that, instead of gaining extraordinary profits at this time, the business was less profitable than usual.

A less important error arises from the failure to take into account changes in the percentage of beef derived from cattle. The cattle marketed in 1902 were unusually poor in quality, and they dressed out about 1 per cent. less than usual. A decrease in the percentage of beef necessarily tends to increase the difference between cattle

prices and beef prices. A similar but greater error in interpreting prices lies in the frequent neglect to consider changes in the value of by-products. Other things being equal, a decrease in the quantity, quality, or prices of by-products must increase the margin between cattle and beef. There has been a marked fall since 1902 in the prices of the two leading by-products of cattle. The average price of hides sold by three leading packers fell from 11.8 cents per pound in the second half of 1902 to 9.7 cents in the second half of 1903. Prices of oleo-oil and stearin fell by 38 and 47 per cent., respectively. These changes meant a loss of nearly \$2.50 per head, and, had cattle prices remained unchanged, might have been expected to cause an increase of about forty cents per hundred pounds in the price of dressed beef.

Finally, endless confusion has arisen from attempts to compare incomparable things, -from placing one grade of cattle alongside a different grade of beef. The report of the Bureau of Corporations shows clearly the wide variety of classes and grades of cattle and of classes and grades of beef, and the great range in prices prevailing even at a given time and place. Cattle and beef are not uniform commodities whose prices can be quoted with accuracy. Tradejournal quotations, however carefully compiled, can give only a rough idea of the entire body of transactions. Still less can sellers of cattle or buyers of beef, from their personal experience, ordinarily judge correctly of prices in general, either at a given date or from time to time. While the price statistics of the bureau cover the different grades of cattle and different beef markets in much detail, the form of the records of the packers does not permit exact comparison, for particular grades or particular markets, between the actual cost of cattle and the actual price of beef derived from the same cattle. It is quite possible that in some markets the Western packers obtain decidedly higher "margins" and larger profits than in others. But the facts cannot be determined satisfactorily by any practicable method of computation. Precise information as to true "margins" can be obtained only by comparing the average price of all cattle with the average price of all beef from them.

COMPARISON OF CATTLE AND BEEF PRICES.

Much the greater part of the statements heretofore made in the public press regarding cattle and beef prices have rested merely upon crude observations and popular belief, or upon fragmentary or wholly imaginary statistics.

A complete comparison between prices of all cattle and of all beef from the same cattle is made by the bureau for three packers and for the four semi-annual periods from July, 1902, to June, 1904. For the first period, the average price of cattle, which represents the six leading Western markets, was \$4.51 per hundredweight: that of beef, net at the packing-house, \$6.58; the margin, \$2.07. For January to June, 1903, the cattle cost \$4.40; beef sold for \$6.37; margin, \$1.97. For July to December, 1903, the cattle price was \$4.02; beef, \$6.06; margin, \$2.04. The first half of 1904 showed cattle, \$4.28; beef, \$6.43; margin, \$2.15. These statistics present much less change either in beef prices, cattle prices, or margins than is often supposed to have taken place during this period. The slight increase in the margin was fully offset by the decline in the value of by-products above mentioned.

An approximately correct view of price movements over a longer period may be gained from statistics in the report covering the entire killings of one packer at four of the great Western markets and the entire sales of beef by one packet at nine large Eastern cities. These data, which go back to 1898, controvert the idea that the relations of cattle and beef prices were peculiarly abnormal in 1903 and 1904. The abnormality was in the spring and summer of 1902, when a shortage in the corn crop forced both cattle and beef prices to a level previously unknown. The average price of all dressed-beef cattle at the four plants was \$5.41 per hundredweight during the first six months of 1902; the average beef price at nine cities, reduced to a packing-point basis by deducting freight, shrinkage and icing (expense of selling in local markets not, however. excluded), was \$8.32. The prevalent idea that prices of beef in general have not fallen since wide of the mark. The average prices as beef sold by the same packer at the ies during 1903 and the first half of 1904 lly 20 per cent. lower than in the first 1902

nt prices of cattle and beef, however, se compared, not with those of 1902, but se of earlier years. The average price attle at four plants, from 1898 to 1900, s, was \$4.36. From January, 1903, to 04, the average price paid by the same at the same plants was \$4.19, a decline t 4 per cent. The average price of nine markets from 1898 to 1900 was for 1903 and the first half of 1904 it 59, a fall of 6 per cent. The margin 62 in the first three years; \$2.40 in nd period.

As already shown above, a comparison of cattle and beef prices is of relatively little significance in judging of the reasonableness of prices and profits; it is beyond question that a large proportion of cattlemen found their business very unprofitable in 1903, and to somewhat less extent in 1904. They had bought young stock at fancy prices, and they were compelled to pay decidedly more for corn than before 1902. But their losses must be considered partly as one of the vicissitudes of a business that is always somewhat speculative. In part, perhaps, the complaints of cattle-raisers are due to a permanent increase in the cost of production, which is attributable primarily to increased demand for land for agricultural purposes, and to which the consumers of beef have not yet adapted

ANSAS' BATTLE FOR ITS OIL INTERESTS.

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

Kansas Legislature, just adjourned, arked by a definite, earnest, and comive attack on the Standard Oil Company tive epoch in the State's history. Many ansas, in its periods of ebullition, always ng and frequently picturesque, has atthe nation's attention, but never since its ruggle for freedom has its presence in -light of public notice been received with ciferous applause. Not only was its nsidered just, but its method seemed to age citizen to embody elements of both on and financial reward. It fulfilled the idea of curbing a mighty trust; because oration assailed is most prominent and l of all, the contest became notable.

THE NEW LEGISLATION.

laws, each adopted by a large majority legislature, comprise the new equipment he State for efforts in behalf of one of sest natural resources. They are:

w authorizing the establishment of a penitentiary, and an oil refinery in contherewith," at Peru, in the heart of the ; providing for the issuance of \$200,000 ear four-per-cent. State bonds to conhe same; appropriating \$200,000 as a ig fund with which to buy oil and do, and \$10,000 for equipment of the contarters, and providing for its manage—the prison warden.

A law making pipe lines common carriers within the State.

A law fixing maximum rates for the transportation of oil by freight or pipe line, giving the charges which for the distances named must not be exceeded by any common carrier.

A law placing pipe lines under the jurisdiction of the board of railroad commissioners.

A law prohibiting discrimination between localities in the selling of any commodities.

Following the adoption of these new measures, actions to prosecute the Standard Oil Company and railroads charged with giving it special privileges have been begun under the State's anti-trust laws.

Work on the refinery is to begin at once, and it is expected that it will be in operation by midsummer. Its capacity will be 2,000 barrels of crude oil daily. All the work, except supervision, will be done by convicts. The undertaking will be the first State-owned oil refinery in the world. Through it the producers expect relief from a condition that had become intolerable.

THE STATE'S OIL-SUPPLY.

The Kansas oil field lies in the extreme southeast corner of the State, including a dozen counties. Scores of experimental wells have been sunk in other parts of the State, but without paying production. While some pioneer work was done from 1889 to 1893, only 20,000 barrels of oil was taken out, and the drillers reaped but meager profits. For the following eleven years the production was as follows:

Year.	Barrels.	Price per barrel.	Value.
1894	40,000 44,430	48 cts.	\$19,200.00 28,435.20
1896 1897	90,000	63	71,549.73 54,000.00
1898	85,215	\$2.00 75 cts.	176,000.00 52,167.00
1900	91,294 169,197	80 "	79,035,20 135,357.60
1902. 1903. 1904.	322,023 1,018,199 5,600,000	\$1.10 70 cts.	289,820,70 1,120,018,90

* Refined oil.

The beginning of marked activity in the oil field was, it will be observed, coincident with the definite results of the prosperity that came to Kansas eight years ago. When the debts were somewhat decreased, and the bank deposits grew to encouraging proportions, investment of the surplus was considered. The discovery of a few large wells, with the enormous profits accruing, attracted attention throughout the West. About this time the supply in some of the Eastern fields lessened, and the drillers brought their rigs to Kansas. The Beaumont boomers, having exhausted the speculative features of Texas' wonderful field, came north. Southeastern Kansas was overrun with investors and promoters. Towns that had made little progress in a decade grew to cities of from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants in a few months. Leases, options, and "prospects" changed hands at constantly increasing prices

THE CRAZE FOR INVESTMENT.

"If you want to make an income for life out of a few hundred dollars, invest in oil," was a favorite argument. Companies were formed in every little city of the State to seek oil. A pool of \$10,000 would be raised, and a representative sent to the field to buy a lease. These leases cost money. In the older portions of the field it was not unusual to pay \$5,000 for a chance to put wells on an 80-acre tract. The lease gave an eighth or a tenth to the owner of the land, and bound the lessees to bore one well a month until the field was covered. Because of this latter provision few companies have yet gone beyond the development period. Promoters, with their flaming advertisements, occupied pages in the Western papers, and scattered stock in every community. Wealthier investors bought lands outright, and produced oil without any royalty payments. It is estimated that over six hundred companies of one sort and another were organized and were working in the doze counties.

With the price of oil at \$1.10 a barrel, t come promised well. All through the w of 1903-04 the drilling went on, and the s found the craze at its height. During the 5,600,000 barrels was produced; had al wells opened been connected with the pipe the product would have been much gr The fact that the oil sand lies so close t surface,—good wells being pumped at only 600 to 800 feet, and shallow oil showing a that distance,—made it easy to prospect the Movable drilling outfits that put down a every week traveled over the field, punct the soil down to the limestone, and provin limits of the great oil pools. Derricks po skyward in every direction, and the farmer stockmen rested from their labors, confiden their royalties would toil for them. No gr was exempt. A school-yard furnished a pect, and the return lessened the school tax church paid the minister out of the sale pumped from a well on the church ground

THE "STANDARD'S" ACTIVITIES.

For this flood of oil there was just one chaser,—the Standard Oil Company. Ea the period of discovery it sent its agents the fields; wells were drilled and plugged tests were made and no publication given. the work of private investors and local c nies increased, the Standard extended its pri tions for handling the oil. The price was r and in effect the company gave encourage to the producers to continue their efforts Neodesha was built a refinery with a capac 3,000 barrels daily. Pipe lines were laid 1 ing to the important pools within fifty mile even down into the Indian Territory, wh opening a new source of oil-supply. The wells in operation at the end of 1903 increase the following twelve months to 4,200, nine-t of them being profitable producers. How of them the Standard owns it is impossil tell. It operates under the name of the P Oil and Gas Company. It claims to be me refiner and not a producer, but it is certain it controls a large number of the best lease

Along with the oil came gas. Its volumexceeds the possibility of the manufactor use it. Towns are lighted prodigally; oil are pumped by its power; several large if facturing concerns utilize it for fuel. Playiping it to Kansas City and other municipator heat and light are now being carried o

Another refinery, located at Kansas City completed by the Standard in September,

connected with the oil field by an eight-inch , through which flowed northward a neverng stream of petroleum. At Caney and leshs the company erected great storage s, each containing 25,000 barrels. Over hundred acres were covered with them. two refineries could take about 10,000 bardaily; the field was producing 25,600 bar-; the surplus poured into the tanks. By uary 1, 1905, this surplus reached 5,300,000 els, and the company was building a pipe eastward to Whiting, Ind., the great cenrefinery of the Standard. The pipe-line nsions cover about three hundred and fifty s, and the company claims that it has spent oximately \$10,000,000 in the Kansas-Indian itory field.

THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL.

Kansas the price of oil increased, thus enaging production, until it reached \$1.38. n it began to drop. It went down to 70 s in six months. The company put into efa new grading system that, according to the ns of the producers, made the price-cut yet ter than the quotations indicate. Other rules, ng out profits that should have gone to the lucers, were put into effect, and the outlook v gloomier. The Standard refused to conits pipe lines with parts of the field. "We not care for your oil," said the agents. "Stop lucing so much. We can care for only about 00 barrels a day until our line to Whiting is plete: your field is giving 35,000 barrels, 1 possibilities of half as much more." This true. There is a 35,000-barrel capacity in wells already connected.

Then a company sold oil to the Standard the er did all the business. It measured and ed the oil, fixed the price, paid the royalty to land-owner, and distributed the surplus to stockholders according to their holdings.

a the entire field was but one rival, the Webindependent refinery, at Humboldt; capa-, 200 barrels daily. It has had a hard struggle. en it sold oil at Humboldt and Emporia bethe Standard's price, the trust cut its figure those towns to 9 cents a gallon, while it rged 17 to 22 cents everywhere else in the

Vhen the price of oil went down, the profits he hundreds of companies throughout the a dwindled. The investors became angry, y demanded relief. They pointed out that a were discriminations of freight rates that le the pipe lines controlling factors of the ation. They claimed that they had been beved by the trust, and had been paid high

prices only that they might be encouraged to develop the field and show its possibilities.

THE AGITATION FOR STATE ACTION.

An oil producers' association was organized. It proposed to erect independent refineries, but gave up the project, convinced that under the conditions it would be unprofitable. The new State administration promised restrictive legislation. Governor Hoch, in his message to the legislature on January 9, said:

I am inclined to waive my objections to the socialistic phase of the subject and recommend the establishment of a refinery of our own. Our producers are now compelled to sell their crude oil entirely too cheap, while consumers of the final product are compelled to pay too much for it. Thus are we being ground between the upper and nether millstones of monopoly, and the people are rightfully demanding relief.

Members of the legislature from the oil counties brought bills of various sorts proposing regulation of the business. Among them were several for a State refinery. This did not meet with great approval at first, as it savored of socialistic tendencies. Governor Hoch's idea, indorsed by many leaders of the party, was that a comparatively small appropriation—say, \$50,000,—to test the cost of oil-refining would be sufficient. Then the Standard sent its challenge to the Kansas producers.

On February 10, a general order went out from Lima, Ohio: "On account of the agitation in Kansas, stop all work in the field that can be done without liability on contracts, and have it done immediately." The buying of Kansas oil ceased temporarily.

THE STATE'S ANSWER TO A THREATENED BOYCOTT.

As the daily papers carried this news, of what the producers understood to be a boycott, to the remote portions of the State, a sentiment of indignation swept the people. Kansas was aroused as it has not been since the days of the Farmers' Alliance. Petitions, letters, and telegrams poured in upon the legislators demanding prompt action. It came. In three days the refinery bill and the other general measures passed both houses, and the battle was on.

The attitude of the State was summed up in a phrase often used in the arguments for action: "A square deal—that's all." Governor Hoch gave this expression of the situation:

Kansas is making a fight for fair play, to restore competition and relieve a great and growing industry from the grasp of an industrial despotism. We hope to prove that the Standard Oil Company has robbed the producer on one hand and the consumer on the other. The State hopes to encourage the location of in-

dependent refineries, and to enlist other States in a battle against monopolistic tyranny. The State refinery is simply a means to an end—not the end itself.

The people look at it similarly. They do not discuss the cost or the method; they want results. The value of Kansas' oil is not one-tenth that of its wheat nor one-eighth that of its corn, but the success of the field affects directly to some extent about thirty thousand people,—investors, land-owners, and laborers.

"Everything I possess is tied up in my oil wells," said one of the producers, "but I would willingly let my wells stay plugged up for ten years rather than have the Standard win out."

Had refined oil dropped in proportion to the crude product,—had prices decreased in the Eastern field also, and not in Kansas alone, there would have been no State refinery.

THE COMPANY'S CASE.

The Standard Oil Company, in a statement issued on March 6, replying to the assertions made by the Kansas producers, says that the new laws are such that "compliance with them is an utter impossibility," and it adds that "the agitation has not been on the part of legitimate producers, but principally by overcapitalized stock companies." The company says that it had on January 1, 1905, an investment in equipment for the Kansas field of \$4,782,286; that it owned oil on hand 4,839,574 barrels, costing \$4,719,705, but worth at market prices only \$3,-638,267. It says it has contracts for its Whiting pipe line and other improvements making a total investment of \$13,964,278. It estimates that the total investment required is fully \$15,000,-000. Explaining the decrease in price, it says the increase in stocks of crude oil for the Kansas field in 1904 was 4,488,462 barrels. The tankage for this cost 22 cents a barrel. The January production of the field was 25,602 barrels; the refineries and shipment took 10,175 barrels; stored in tanks, 15,426 barrels. The present accumulation of oil in storage is declared to be sufficient to last two years "with present facilities." The company further states that "notwithstanding the enormous overproduction in the Kansas-Indian Territory field, the decline in price has been relatively no greater, considering the quality of the oil produced, than the decline has been in other producing sections of the country."

THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

Following this statement, on March 8, came an order to buy only oil testing 30 and above. This in effect makes unsalable to the Standard the larger part of the Kansas oil. The producers

have been thereby made more determined, and mass meetings and conventions to express their feelings have been held.

The first fruits of the new order of things for the independent refiner came on March 6, when the Webster refinery shipped its first car of oil under the new maximum freight-rate law. Said the manager: "For twenty-seven years I have been fighting the trust; now I am getting as good rates as it has. The old rate on oil to Kansas City was 17 cents; now it is $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents. On our first car, the freight was \$27.60; the old rate was \$78.34, a saving of \$50.74. Barrel lots cost us 16 to 18 cents; the former rate was 60 cents to \$1.00. I am going to increase the capacity of my plant to 12,000 barrels a month."

WHAT A STATE REFINERY MAY DO.

The Kansas State oil refinery will handle 2,000 barrels of oil daily; the field can produce 35,000 barrels. Several independent refineries are in prospect, but not nearly enough to handle the entire output. What, then, is to be the benefit?

The Standard has partially resumed buying in the Kansas field, and is likely to reach its former purchases soon. The comparatively small purchases of the State refinery cannot materially raise the price of crude oil. Its output cannot reduce the price to consumers generally, though it will do so in communities reached. But this it will do: it will demonstrate to the world the exact cost of refining oil; it will publish the profits broadcast, -something independent refineries, with the Standard limiting even the amount of crude oil they might have, could not do: it will encourage independent establishments, and these may, under the new statutes. be assured of fair transportation rates. If the Standard pays too high a price for oil, or undersells with the refined product, the State may shut down its plant, confident that it is giving the people ample return. In two years the legislature will meet again, and imperfections in the statutes and plans will then be corrected.

Kansas is in earnest; it means to win this battle. It is a business proposition primarily; but in the present state of public sentiment it also involves a principle. It has already awakened nation-wide sentiment; it may be the definite starting-point of a victory for fair play that will mark a new era in government. Kansas will try hard to achieve such an outcome from its undertaking. Its people are willing to spend \$410,000 to find out what can be done. Not all approve the State's entrance on business enterprise, but the sentiment for fighting out the battle to the end, now that it has begun, is practically unanimous.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

MR. BALFOUR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ny people, the most interesting figure the British House of Commons at the noment is the prime minister. Dr. ra, the Liberal member of Parliament, the March number of the Pall Mall

a picture of our as seen opposition To him, the nister is a g personaluse of his ectual qualiarm of maninteresting e, his fine d his very ectical abil-

matter of tellect, Dr. ra goes so onsider him est man in e of Comut he is a physically lectually, only indomnhe pleases. ebater, Mr. is not the rincing, but most inter-

amberlain is s most thoren, alert, relentless opdebate. Mr.



DAMOCLES THE INDIFFERENT.

ARTHUR B. DAMOCLES: "Ah! Same old sword." From Punch (London).

mes next, though his movements are slower le a little ponderous. As a mere debater, reomes next. But he does not by any means ction to the mind. He will turn aside the disaster with an ingenuity that is the envy sarers and the admiration of most of them. the most childlike and bland way, raise you by the score, and demolish them in fine frenzy nthusiastic applause of his followers. Out allen lobby they will tumble laughing hilari-

ously at the way "Arthur Balfour" once more poured ridicule upon the other fellows. It is very, very clever.

But I regret to say,—and say it I must, if I am to be frank,—that the same "Arthur Balfour" has a great knack of making a most brilliantly worded, vigorously delivered, and entirely conclusive speech which will

knock into the most paralyzed of all cocked hats so mething which the man opposite has never advanced at all; though I admit it is something which comes curiously near, and is yet curiously far from, what he actually dld say!

At "question time," again, Dr. Macnamara finds Mr. Balfour an interesting study.

Mr. Balfour strolls lackadaisically in at about twenty minutes to 3 (questions begin at 2:15 A.M., but his are always thoughtfully arranged to be taken last). He brings with him a great sheaf of replies, typewritten in the various departments.

"Question No. 34 to the prime minister, Mr. Speaker!" says the interrogator. Not infrequently his colleagues on both sides of him have to nudge the prime minister to call his attention to the fact that his questions have been reached.

"Oh, mc!" he says, getting up, refixing his pince-ncz and rapidly fumbling with the sheets in his hands. The sheets

will be rearranged once or twice; then three or four of the treasury-bench men and half the opposition will sing out "34!" "Oh, yes, 34! Of course! Exactly!" And the prime minister will read out the answer, or rather will rapidly paraphrase for himself the departmental reply.

Dr. Macnamara thinks that a kind of intellectual vanity makes Mr. Balfour dislike to read another man's answer precisely as it has been couched.

THE PREMIER'S MANNER IN DEBATE.

In debate, Mr. Balfour's favorite posture is to stand with each hand gripping a lapel of his frock coat. He is free with gesture which is not always elegant, and thumps the dispatch-box, or the palm of the other hand, with the side of his open hand far more often than with the closed fist. He makes a point of catching all interruptions, most of which he turns to enormous advantage, and promptly "gives way" should any opponent, no matter how obscure, wish to rise to make a personal correction.

To say that the prime minister is famous for his considerate and courteous demeanor is wholly unnecessary. Everybody knows that his charm of manner is one of his most delightful qualities. He is also most approachable. That he is a generous opponent the House of Commons well knows. During the long debates of 1902, no one hung on to him longer or with more persistence than did Mr. Lloyd-George. Yet at the close Mr. Balfour paid the little Welshman a handsome compliment, which, strangely enough, has given Mr. George a much improved standing in Wales, where the author of that compliment is not—politically, at any rate—held in particularly high esteem! It is a queer world, and those who are engaged in politics occupy not the least amusing of its corners.

IS CALCUTTA TO BE THE FUTURE CENTER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE?

VAST and subtle world-policy (the actual existence of which is as yet little more than speculation) according to which the center of the British Empire is to be shifted from England to India, from London to Calcutta, is the idea entertainingly set forth by the wellknown political and economic writer, M. Elexander Ular, in La Revue, under the title "Mysterious India and the Anglo-Russian Rivalry." Taking for his text a remark of Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, in a recent speech, to the effect that "Passing events, little by little, are drawing India, heretofore so far away and isolated, into the vortex of world-politics," M. Ular outlines the main features of what he calls the Titanic struggle between Great Britain and Russia for the hegemony of Asia. He can see in almost all of the political developments of the past twenty-five years, in Asia and eastern Europe, indications that this mighty struggle is on. Even the Morocco problem, the outrages in Macedonia and Armenia, and the South African war, are connected vitally, if indirectly, with the vast problem of the domination of Asia. At the present hour, he declares, the struggle between England and Russia is really the pivot of history. Its larger lines can be seen through the smoke and blood of the ferocity in Manchuria. The eventual militarization of China and the pan-Mongol imperialism of Japan are only phases of the great contest.

During the past three or four years, says this writer, the struggle has seemed to be going against England. The traditional British faith in England's commercial and financial superiority has been somewhat shaken by the events in South Africa, and this great South African enterprise has, for the moment, brought about what seems to be an astonishing inaction in the

face of the systematic advance of Russia. The policies of the two rivals are radically different. The agents of English supremacy are always the votaries of commerce,—her warriors are always merchants. The British colonies, par ticularly her marvelous Asiatic empire, owe their existence to economic conditions and to the economic enterprise of citizens, acting upon purely individual initiative, and so long as other nations have not appeared to act in the same manner England felt no solicitude about her leadership in the Orient.

The Russian expansion across Asia has been accomplished by a method absolutely different. The Russian method has been a curious popular infiltration, a method which has, during the past two centuries, given the empire (one might say almost automatically) complete possession of Siberia. Instead of sending commercial agents who would exchange values for the enrichment of her home metropolis, Russia has been transporting peasants and soldiers, and has imposed on the countries she has absorbed her own imperial administration. It is peasant Russia which has led and really made up this expansion to the eastward, which has not contributed to the wealth of the Russian people. The peasant has no longer been a Russian, but has become, to a degree, a Siberian and an Asiatic, while the Englishman is always an Englishman. The Russian method of colonization by infiltration is an absolutely natural one, but the advantages accruing to the empire too often reduce themselves to a vague prestige, purely political. One feature of the Russian advance has been the close commercial policy, which, of course, has meant the exclusion of the commerce and industry of Great Britain. On the other hand, the worldpolicy of England "lives and dies with the



THE SENTINEL.

India's position as outlined by Lord Curzon in his review of five years of Indian administration.

From Hindi Punch (Calcutta).

principle of the open door," and, "since Russian conquest always and everywhere means the closed door, the rapid political expansion, and not less the economic, of the Russian possessions always seems to Englishmen to be a peril extremely grave for the economic future of Great Britain."

When, in 1900, Russia began to absorb Manchuria and gain preponderance at the courts of Peking and Seoul, she also acquired in some mysterious but effective way a sort of suzerainty over the entire Buddhist world. This, despite appearances to the contrary, M. Ular believes, awakened Great Britain to the danger of inaction. At this point, Curzon (for whom this French writer has great admiration) began to act on his world-policy of making India the center of a vast activity which should finally result in providing a new center to check the Russian advance southward in Asia. India, says this writer, is an autocracy; it has no parliament, but is governed by the one man,-the viceroy. Therefore, his capital is an excellent point d'appui from which to spread imperialistic policy. Not only is India the vortex, but it is the vertex, of the world's politics. "The extreme sagacity of the English statesmen, who have really accepted the displacement of the center of gravity for their imperial politics from London to Calcutta, is a model for the rest of the world." To make India the center of imperial action is, it might be said, almost to nullify all Russia's efforts. The direction of Russian affairs is always, and probably must be, localized at St. Petersburg. "The more Russia advances, and the more her enterprises are undertaken at vast distances from the capital, the weaker does the head of the empire become, and the more grave the problem of keeping the extremities of the empire in vital, effective connection with the capital." Asiatic Russia has no center,-it is an agglomeration of ethnic and political elements which must be kept down by fear. On the other hand, Great Britain relies on the positive assent of her colonies.

WHAT ENGLAND MUST DO.

The first step in the new policy for Great Britain will be to abandon, so far as Asia is concerned, the idea of a Greater Britain, and India must be created and developed an "India tentacular,"—an octopus whose political arms shall stretch over the entire Asiatic continent.

It would be interesting, if space permitted, to follow the details patiently recounted by M. Ular from recent history to prove the existence of a definite British plan to control all the routes to India and to spread Indian influence. The entire field of Eastern politics is traversed. France is given a free hand in Morocco that she may take her eyes off Egypt, from which England is securing her base of intrigue against Arabia. Persia, Afghanistan, and Beluchistan are all being "ear-marked" by British influence, and the Tibetan expedition was, in the opinion of this French writer, only one of the well-planned moves to the north. The control of Cairo gives England the head source of Mohammedan inspiration. She now practically has the Red Sea. Turkey is her dependency, and the British attitude in regard to Macedonia, of late years, has convinced the Sublime Porte that Great Britain is her friend. Therefore, German intrigue in the Holy Land will avail nothing. It was due to the blunders of M. Hanotaux, ex-French minister of foreign affairs (this writer claims), that Great Britain acquired her preponderance in Arabia. On the whole, the writer believes that England, at present, has the upper hand. What the future will bring forth he does not prophesy, but he insists on the reality and tremendous import of the struggle between Saxon and Slav for the domination of the world's greatest continent.

WHY SHOULD NOT GERMANY AND ENGLAND BE FRIENDS?

THE activity of the British National Service League, under the presidency of the Duke of Wellington, is made the text of an article chiefly devoted to a consideration of the history and prospects of the relations between Germany and England, by Dr. Theodore Schiemann, in the Deutsche Monatsschrift (Berlin). The leading objects of the league are summarized as follows:

(a) To inspire the nation, through individual training, with a fuller consciousness of civic duty and responsibility; (b) to counteract the physical and moral degeneracy produced by living in overpopulated cities; (c) to take measures to furnish, at not too great expense, by training the inhabitants, an extensive and elastic reserve to aid the army and navy, and, by accustoming the boys to military exercises at an early age, to facilitate the recruiting of the regular army; (d) to diminish the possibility of hostile invasion, and thereby ward off the feeling of national insecurity, with its attendant fears and danger of panic.

With the purposes of the league Dr. Schiemann expresses the most unqualified sympathy, accepting its own view that its work is the best defense against jingoism and safeguard of peace. He says:

It is undoubtedly a project of high ethical significance and genuine patriotism that confronts us here, and all those among us who contemplate the great problems of world policy in their connection will wish that the Duke of Wellington and those who share his views may carry their work to a successful conclusion. "Hooliganism" and jingoism, which have of late thrust their way to the front with such presumption and caused so much uneasiness, find no place where military discipline has conduced to self-control and the consciousness of one's responsibility, and the knowledge that one has to answer with one's life and that of his nearest and dearest, for the political policies adopted by the state of which he is a member.

Passing on to a consideration of the relations between England and Germany, the writer cites numerous illustrations of the unfriendliness with which England witnessed the rapid and impressive rise of Prussia into international greatness, from the time of the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864; and in connection with this—with an implied, though not expressed, reference to corresponding jealousy on the part of Germany—he sketches the imperial growth of England during "the Disraeli era." All these things, however, he says, did not seriously disturb the relations between the two countries. He proceeds:

It was only in 1894, when Germany, with its colonial aspirations, entered the sphere of world-politics, that England began to oppose her, and it required the exercise of great firmness and patience to convert the Eng-

lish opposition which pursued us at every step, based on the unheard-of fact that Germany, too, desired to become a colonial power, to convert this opposition into approving recognition. We had to resign ourselves. during this process, of course, to many a painful renunciation; notably in view of the possibilities of the future, since England proceeded, without any loss of time, to block our further advance by occupying contiguous territory. That this fact exercised a depressing effect upon us is notorious, but with what countenance would England have accepted our occupying—a thing very possible-the tracts north of Natal, thus forming a barrier to English advance? But that belongs to Caprivi's time, which cost us the reversion of Zanzibar. and which, as is still generally remembered, formed the culminating point of the friendly relations between the two powers. Even after that the official relations continued perfectly good, but commercial rivalry began to assert itself. Wilson's famous book "Made in Germany" gave drastic expression to the new tendency, which soon attained, as a culminating result, the adoption by the English Government of its proposal that all goods manufactured in Germany should bear the stamp "Made in Germany." The hope was entertained that the English would, under any circumstances, give their own goods the preference. Events took, of course quite a different turn. The projected boycotting changed into an unexpected "puff" for the solidity and efficiency of German industry. Not "cheap and bad," as a saying which cropped up at the time of the Philadelphia exposition, and which gained credence wished to make one believe, but, overcoming all conpetition, German industry, since it appeared under its own name, has won its way not only in the emporiums of the world, but on that very English soil from which it was sought to be excluded

With anti-German feeling thus awakened. came the episode of Emperor William's telegram to Krüger, on the occasion of the Jameson raid. which inflamed public sentiment in the highest degree against Germany and the Kaiser. On the other hand, when the South African war broke out, Germany, in common with almost the entire continent, sympathized intensely with the Boer republics,—a further source of international bitterness and ill-feeling. To this condition of mind Dr. Schiemann traces the agitation in England, which looks upon Germany as a most dangerous enemy, and which has had its echo in a corresponding agitation in Germany. He devotes special attention to the endeavors in certain English journals to promote an Angle-Russian, and even an Anglo-France - Russian alliance. Thus far, he continues, all this is only "press politics;" but that it is not to be taken lightly, he maintains, is demonstrated by the warnings that Mr. Balfour, on the one hand, and Count von Bülow, on the other, have found it necessary to utter as to the danger that lies in the inflaming of international animosities. The concluding passage of the article brings Angle-



ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

rt of thing is becoming tiresome; it is time one
to the other."—From Le Grelot (Paris).

n relations into connection with the

("The Tariff Problem") distinctly declares inderstands the conflicting interests which two countries (England and the United States) personal experience. The coquetting with friendship is but a sham to frighten others. or place he points directly to the possibility ada may fall into the hands of the United chmaller very justly adds, "That country [the

United States] constitutes the real danger for England. From it alone has Great Britain again and again suffered defeats. . . . The English fear the Yankees, and therefore they prefer to vent their displeasure on others." And in the semi-official work of Wheles "The Third Salisbury Administration," we find a veritable sample collection of anti-American sayings. So, as to that friendship, there is nothing in it. But as to the end to be aimed at in German-English relations, one must agree entirely with Ashley as well as with Delbrück. Both desire good relations between the two countries, Ashley even raising the question of a possible alliance.

We do not perceive any real interests of Germany or Great Britain which would conflict with that, but we believe that a considerable time must elapse before the echo of the wicked and malicious agitation of the Times and its affiliated brethren of the press will cease to be felt. Semper aliquid haeret audacter calumntando, and we are still far removed from the time when the fine sentiment which President Roosevelt expressed at the unveiling of the Frederick the Great monument: "The prosperity of one nation is not a threat to another, but a hope," shall have become the spiritual possession of the world. . . .

There is no essential antagonism between us and England. In us both the spiritual ideals of Protestantism have found their purest expression and borne the noblest fruit in science, in art, in literature, and in workmanship. Both are brave and manly nations: the world is not so small that they cannot both contend for honors. United, they present the most powerful combination possible to-day. Why should they not join hands?

JAPANESE LABOR LEADER ON THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

e recognized leader of the labor moveent in Japan and the representative of 3 Socialists at the International Socialress held in Amsterdam last summer, . Katayama, who is now in this country ; social problems, ought to be listened to rticular interest in whatever he has ith regard to American labor leaders ements. His article on "The American Problem and Socialism," appearing in st issue of the Shakwai-Shugi, or the (Tokio), is a plain and frank criticism xisting status of the trade-unions and ders in the United States as he sees It cannot be gainsaid, this Japanese declares, that the power of American ions is steadily growing. In his opinincrease of wages in the United States kept pace with the advance of the cost : while "recurrent strikes have resulted ing but the growing miseries of the class, despite the apparent growth of ence of labor unions." Mr. Katayama does not favor the exclusive policy adopted by almost all labor unions, which jealously shut their doors against the incoming laborers, whether domestic or foreign. As to the personality of the most prominent labor leaders in the United States, he says:

The American coal miners' union, under the leadership of Mr. John Mitchell, does not stand on a common ground with the Western coal miners' union, which, guided by the platform of socialism, is more progressive and militant than its assumed ally in the East. Nor is the American Federation of Labor in harmony with the socialistic coal miners in the West. All labor leaders have risen from a class in behalf of which they propose to fight. But when a workingman attains to a position where he holds a commanding scepter at the head of hundreds of thousands of his fellow-workingmen, he is no longer a laborer. His influence becomes so great that even capitalists not infrequently find it impossible not to solicit his favor. His temptation often is such as to make him sacrifice even the purpose and interest for which he had vowed to stand.

Presidents Mitchell and Gompers, the Japanese labor leader asserts, have sometimes "come to



J. S. KATAYAMA, THE JAPANESE LABOR LEADER, WHO RE-CENTLY VISITED THE UNITED STATES.

a secret understanding with capitalists, ignoring an interest which they are intrusted to represent, under the pretension of expediency resorted to in order to 'harmonize' capital and labor. It is lamentable, indeed, that these gentlemen are contemptuously regarded by the most intelligent class of laborers as tools of the capitalist class."

TRADE-UNIONISM NOT THE REDEMPTION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

That trade-unionism will never be the redeemer of the workingman, Mr. Katayama believes to be a patent fact. He admit the organization of laborers is of vital impose so long as the existing social system is in In the meantime, he does not lose sight fact that such an organization is simply a to an end. Neither is he ignorant of anomalous effects emanating from trade-He says:

The carpenters' union of Chicago is the most ful of trade-unions in American cities. Abusi powerful instrumentality, this organization is lutely denied non-union carpenters an opportunion work, besides jealously preventing the increase number of fellow-workmen by ill-treating, even on new-comers from outside. Their fellowship is within the narrow circle of their union; outsided they are extremely selfish and intolerant. Such clusive measure is necessary to a greater or league in order to realize the purpose of trade-union when it is carried to such an extreme as in the the Chicago carpenters' union it cannot but by public sympathy, which is essential to the suc movement against the capitalist class.

The writer gives the above instance as a one of numerous similar cases in the rece American trade-unions. The only mea deliver the American workingmen from anomalous situation Mr. Katayama finds in adoption of a socialistic platform. The se drawback to the American socialistic move he believes, is the lack of competent and quate leadership. Such a man as Eugene "undaunted and fearless as he is, is still recruited from among laborers, who, as a are interested in trade-unionism rather th socialism. Let him speak ill of the platfor the trade-union and he will be sure to lot sympathy of by far the greatest portion o workmen."

WAS LEW WALLACE "AN ORIENTAL WITH MEDIEVAL TASTES?"

A BIOGRAPHY and character sketch of the late Gen. Lew Wallace appears in the current number of the Reader Magazine. The truest thing that may be said about the late soldierauthor, in whose character there were many interesting contradictions, is, according to the writer of this article (Meredith Nicholson), that he was an Oriental with medieval tastes,—a kind of American Sir Richard Burton.

Caravans and pilgrimages and the dialects of the desert were wholly within the range of his interests and sympathies. When he went to represent his country at Constantinople it was as though an exile were going bome. The Oriental element in his character, borne

out strikingly in his personal appearance, was feemphasized by a grace and dignity of speech as meas it was charming. He was thoroughly democratist tastes and ideals, and always approachable; becommon currency of anecdote, the floating gost the town, was not for him. He liked the serior course that belongs to the unhurried hour, the fir an unobstrusive light and a good cigar. He could up with convincing vividness an Oriental scene; scribe a military maneuver until the listener hear tramp of armed men.

A dignified and meritorious, but not brill military career was Wallace's, says Mr. Ni son. His record in the Mexican War and it War of the Rebellion is a fine one, but not



THE LATE GEN. LEW WALLACE.

ribute to the discipline and efficiency nent of Indiana volunteers is the fact ally every man who enrolled in it won on, many attaining high rank. He te or capacity for politics. He once lection to Congress, and, indeed, was ed to any office of importance; but Hayes made him governor of New I President Garfield sent him as minrkey, writing across his commission "to indicate that the appointment ecognition of merely political or milis. The writer of this article declares

that he has it on the authority of General Wallace's own word that it was a conversation with the famous infidel, Robert G. Ingersoll, which suggested to him the writing of the famous novel, "Ben Hur."

To the literary critic, who is "so prone to warn the common herd that popularity is in itself no proof of merit," and also to the "mere reader of books who believes that it is much easier to be a critic than to be a popular novelist," the writer of this article has this to say about the book which holds the record for the largest sale ever scored by a copyright novel:

The sneer, repeated since General Wallace's death. that his book is classic only to the provincial churchgoer,-the village class leader and Sunday-school superintendent,-does not account for the fact that it has been translated into every European tongue, and into Arabic and Japanese, or that Pope Leo read and praised it. Its success was not due so much to the fact that the greatest figure in history was brought into it (and with infinite tact and reverence), but that it is above everything else a story, and one of strong fiber and vigorous dramatic interest. It is the work of a martial hand, and those who dismiss it as an auxiliary reading book for village Sunday-schools are hard pushed for ammunition. "Ben-Hur" has undoubtedly found favor among the great body of American church-going people, but General Wallace was certainly not a sentimental religionist, though he was, it may be said, a sincere Christian believer. . . . Many go down defending the battered shield of romance,—but many more stand ready to ride into the arena. Critics of repute declare that Scott was no artist; and many more have forgotten that Bulwer Lytton ever lived. D'Artagnan and the three are daily forced to put their backs to the wall and fight for the honor of Dumas. Lew Wallace found a fragment of the cloak of Scott and threw it about his own shoulders. He was of a generation to whom "Ivanhoe" was a classic beyond question or cavil, and he grew up among books in an atmosphere where the claims of Scott to be called poet were never debated.

DON QUIXOTE'S ANNIVERSARY.

esent year marks the tercentenary of irst publication of "Don Quixote." ion of this anniversary the London r February is a "Cervantes" number. It the Hume, who contributes the first Cervantes enthusiast. He gives an the life of Cervantes and the circummected with the creation of his important in the life of Cervantes and the circummented with the creation of his important in the life of Cervantes and the circummented with the creation of his important in the life was in a pastoral romance, that he made his first serious bid for story found little vogue in Spain, thor described it as his darling work nour of his life. He next turned his

attention to the stage, and wrote a number of dramas, but the actors would not play his pieces. Persecution and poverty dogged his steps all his life, but he never lost faith in his work.

SANCHO PANZA.

It was probably about 1592 that "Don Quixote" was begun, and though at first it was doubtless intended to be a book of moderate length, the creation grew page by page, amid toil and trouble untellable, and was not published till January, 1605. Major Hume tells how Sancho Panza was introduced into the story:



CERVANTES.

At first there was no Squire Sancho, and, indeed, none would have been needed if the original plan of a short satire of the chivalric romance had been adhered to.

When the tale developed into a realistic portrayal of

contemporary Spain, contrasted with the roma ments suggested by a great national aberration to personify the prosaic reality was necessary: to the exalted hallucinations of Don Quixo Sancho came into existence, without whom his would have lost half his significance.

Quixote, indeed, may be taken as a personific the Spanish people under the influence of the f. teenth-century ideals that ruined them, and Sa the permanent, solid element of the nation w gilded dream had fled.

WHERE "DON QUIXOTE" WAS WRITTE

Mr. Henry Bernard, who follows Major, entitles his article "The Hunting Grounde Quixote." He describes the scenes of Doxote's adventures, and also identifies the place of the book. He says:

Argamasilla's principal boast is the Casa de Me which has been judged worthy of preservation. seems to be no dispute that here in the prison-like Cervantes was held in captivity. But how m wrought in this dark cell, whose ceiling is bufeet from the earthen floor, must remain undecid most careful of historians will admit that in this the book was probably conceived, for the prologufirst part informs us that it was "engendered in part in the book was probably conceived, for the prologufirst part informs us that it was "engendered in part informs us that it was "engendered in the being held by the most advanced school that the Medrano is the birthplace, not only of the floof, the book and of the second, which was writ years later, but also of every episode in the life vantes, including the battle of Lepanto.

THE ITALIAN STATESMAN, CRISPI, AS SEEN BY HIS COMPATRIOTS.

THE unveiling of a monument by Rutelli to Francesco Crispi in a square at Palermo renamed after the dead statesman has called forth a number of articles in the Italian reviews. The Rivista di Roma (Rome) devotes a special number to Crispi. The Nuova Antologia (Rome) discusses "Crispi, Minister of Foreign Affairs," in an extended illustrated article. Mario Mandalari, in the Italia Moderna (Rome), gives a number of unpublished documents referring to Crispi, and a brief estimate of the man, part of which we quote:

Francesco Crispi always inspired fear; that is all. And he inspired fear because he always remained a sectary and a conspirator; that he was before 1848; that he was after 1853. No one was ever able to read wholly and clearly the thoughts of Crispi, hence the fear that he always inspired in friends and adversaries. In his brain one thought dominated,—that of the greatness of his country. All the other thoughts came and went, appeared and disappeared, like vapor in a boiling kettle. Since he had helped to increase the greatness of the country, he had a great or And

since the expedition of Marsala would not have made without his work, as exile, he placed him his own mind, between Garibaldi and Mazzinl. was in the second rank, and also Victor Emu This conception of himself he wished to impose ot in speaking, discussing, walking, governing; in f conversations, in meetings, and in ministeria ences. Consequently, it is proper to say that never enjoyed the complete faith and sympathy sovereign whose minister he was. His coopers the government was always imposed by extract events of internal or foreign politics, and was net to parliamentary revolutions or to personal sym However, the extraordinary events of 1878 m Crispi one of the strongest, most audacious ando statesmen of Europe during the nineteenth cents

In another number of the Italia Mode given much of the address by Prof. G. Arcoleo, Senator, pronounced at the unv of the monument. Senator Arcoleo calls "one of the most singular men of new l and says "serene judgment of his configure can hardly yet be given." The sp was in some things his political opponent

e accused of partiality. We give a most striking sentences:

Sicilian birth he drew, accentuated, the ies of intuition, rapid action, rebellious incity, impatience of analysis, indomitable fascination for great names and great itic energies tending to a single goal; Sicil-1 Italian soul. He alone of the grand batrsed all the vicissitudes of Italian public rolution, that changed the political orders, that has created social orders. Therefore, an aspect, like the deeds that preceded the with alternate fates of victory and defeat, of conflict of principles and interests, of nd designs. He appeared as revolutionist itionalist, democrat and autocrat, tribune , lover of the people and despiser of the Ie began as a republican and ended as a He followed Mazzini in the name of libictor Emmanuel in the name of unity, and the comizio to the assembly, from factions ment, from the barricades to the state of ithout contradiction of means, but always the goal, for in him the idea of the fatherned his mind and moved his soul and his tor and fugitive, struggling for the people. r popular. Rigid and autocratic man of he was hated by the moderates; precursor zed parties, he was their rude butt. Obeyed y vast majorities when in the government, of his fall he was alone. He rallied voters, form parties. The excesses of his attacks nis enemies; the excess of his commands friends. Such was his character, shy of his style, devoid of phrases; such his life, asures. To King Ferdinand, to whom he rughty, he replied, "I seek justice, not o Garibaldi, hesitating over an expedition. "I guarantee Sicily on my life." To his ions who urged him to conspiracy, he reer plebiscites, factions and insurrections are 18." To Mazzini, who counseled him to agiiament for the ancient faith, he responded, mant to my conscience that a conspirator eal himself under the coat of a legislator.' 10 asked him of what party he was, he re-1 Crispi." To Bismarck, who quizzed him



THE MONUMENT TO FRANCESCO CRISPI (BY RUTELLI)
RECENTLY UNVEILED IN PALERMO.

about unknown Africa, "I found it and I keep it." Accused of failing in reforms, he rejoined, "A government does what it can, not what it wishes." These are not phrases, but indexes of the same energy,—sides of the polyhedron. Pride is revealed, but also character.

ROPOSED STATE CONTROL OF ITALIAN RAILWAYS.

esent Italian ministry announces semiially that, owing to inability to agree alroad companies on a new arrangehe private operation of the roads, the on July 1, assume control of all the cept the south Italy railroads, accordprovisions of the law of 1862. As t concession has been in effect since mirely new order of things is proviews as to what is really best to do t. Editors, authors, and magazine writsy informing the public as to present facts and best future policies. Deputy Maggiorini Ferraris, editor of the Nuova Antologia (Rome), in the first number of his review for January, discusses "How People Travel in Italy and Abroad," and, by comparative tables, makes a bad showing for Italy. In the number of trips per inhabitant, Italy is ahead of only Russia and Roumania. Its average is 1.82, while in England it is 27.40. Comparing the number of trips with their average length, which is greater in Italy than in several other countries, it still results that Austria makes three times the use

or rationals that Italy does, France four times, and Switzerland about six times. In length of ranswads, Italy, with 15,494 kilometers, ranks when Hungary, exceeding only little Belgium and Switzerland. In proportion of the length or lines to population, Italy is at the bottom of the list with 1, kilometers per 100,000 inhabilities while Switzerland has 113,1 kilometers, comparing passenger rates, Italy proves to have his highest or any country in Europe for all cases and particularly for third class.

In his second January number, Signor Forairs rivars at great length of Bailroad. Anarchy in his volund shows that the condition of the wides of their to ling stock and fixed plant, is anything an advantageous for the government of the social take if our over lowing to the vacillating and penumicus process in the past.

The performances of passenger cars and locomotives are examined to ever the normal set in the agreements with the operation good spenties. This angues a constant ment only of the against the first set for last personal contraction and an extensity years were As employ but the Most december the is actually in the way in the last mainter that have present the t Manufactured and Company of the Company of the Company The Control of the Control of the Control of the and the analysis of the control of the second of the secon Wager to be a second or a read of the mention of the Contract of the make the first twee with the water in the total Acres 10 10 11 a contract the contract · • • • • • Room to got a New Y The last of the way to be a second agreement and the second was in the same three s Section of the second Secretary Commence

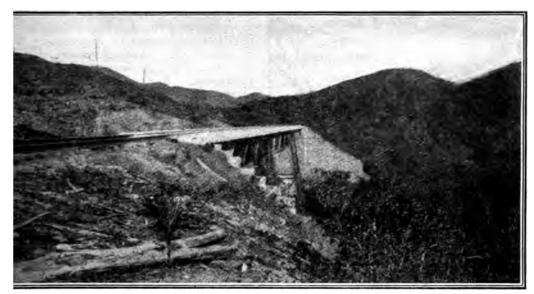
sequa Nazionale urges the incompatibi taking over of the railroads with the governmental policy of the converse public debt. Although the minist treasury declares its ability to redear roads and put them in good order new issue of securities, this writer risky to engage the whole elasticity of cial system in this one affair. Man questions between the government operating companies remain unsettle these be taken into court, or even the government will probably have to than it some agreement can be read out a rupture of negotiations.

In the N = 0.15° look, again, a Viglant examines the question of the red the south Italy lines, and concludes the empirical learns awaste of public nace manifer the contractual terms, to vide radio alies loge it submit. If me torus a call to arrange it might be

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BRIDGE IN CHIVELA PASS, ON THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

MEXICO'S ISTHMUS ROUTE.

HAPS few Americans are aware of the rogress that has recently been made on imus of Tehuantepec in the direction of ing an important highway of commerce. In Diaz has just made a trip of inspective isthmus, and as a representative of xican Government, which in partnership firm of English contractors has practibuilt the trans isthmian railroad and transthe terminal ports of Coatzacoalcos and Cruz, has expressed his satisfaction with astruction work as now practically com-A writer in Modern Mexico describes the

A writer in Modern Mexico describes the nt's tour of inspection, and sets forth some advantages of the Tehuantepec Railway

advantages of the Tehuantepec Railway The isthmus is situated in the southern 1 of Mexico, in the states of Vera Cruz ixaca. The distance from ocean to ocean, ee-line, is one hundred and twenty-five One important topographical feature of mian territory is its comparatively level ter. The rise from the Atlantic or Gulf s very gradual, and culminates in the 1 Pass, at a height of only seven hundred irty feet, whence the descent to the Pacomparatively abrupt. The isthmus afertain advantages for interoceanic comstion. The writer in Modern Mexico holds ehuantepec is much nearer to the axial the world's trade than either Nicaragua ama, and to support this contention he he following table of distances in English between some of the chief commercial

ports of the world by the three American isthmuses:

	Via Tehuan- tepec.	Via Nicara- gua.	Via Panama
New York to San Francisco	4.925	5,651	6,107
New York to Puget Sound	5.647	6,524	6,855
New York to Sitka	6.347	7,113	7,555
New York to Bering Straits	7.788	8,524	9,101
New York to Acapulco	2,722	3,507	3,988
New York to Mazatlan	3,476	4,232	4,675
New York to Hongkong	11,597	12,313	12,645
New York to Yokohama	9,984	10,626	11,211
New York to Melbourne	11.068	11,357	11,471
New York to Auckland!	9.345	9,745	9,813
New York to Honolulu	6,566	7,390	7,705
New Orleans to San Francisco	3,561	4,776	5,415
New Orleans to Acapulco	1,454	2,631	3,296
New Orleans to Mazatlan	2,027	3,357	3,983
Liverpool to San Francisco	8,274	8,783 .	9,071
Liverpool to Acapulco	6,076	6,639	6,952
Liverpool to Mazatlan	6.714	7,364	7,640
Liverpool to Auckland	12,584	12,877	12,777
Liverpool to Honolulu	9,805	10,522	10,670
Liverpool to Yokohama	13,223	13,758	14,175
Liverpool to Melbourne	14,113	14,499	14,435

It is claimed that the opening up of a trade route across the 1sthmus of Tehnantepec will be of especial benefit to the middle West of the United States, and particularly the Mississippi Valley. The distance from the mouth of the Mississippi to the northern terminal of the Tehnantepec Railway is 810 miles, and the total distance by rail and water from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Mexican isthmus is only 1,875 miles. The average saving in distance by the Tehnantepec route over Panama to all points on the Atlantic coast of the United States and Europe is about 1,250 miles. The



MAP OF THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

writer of this article assumes that it will take a steamer about one day to pass through the Panama Canal, and the freight about two days to pass over Tehuantepec from ship to ship, but it is not clear whether the time consumed in loading and unloading in breaking cargo is included in this estimate of two days or not. If it is included, there would be an advantage to Tehuantepec of about four days.

The isthmus also has advantage over Panama in the matter of healthfulness of climate. For sailing vessels, also, the Panama Canal is under serious disadvantage owing to the calms which prevail on both shores opposite Panama.

HOW THE RAILROAD WAS BUILT.

This writer gives an extended account of the various projects for utilizing the Tehuantepec route, beginning with the early government surveys and coming down to the construction of the present railroad, and finally its recon-



STREE WHARVES AT COATZACOALCOS.

struction under the auspices of the Mexican Government. The Mexican Congress, in the year 1896, authorized the government to enter into a contract with a private firm for the exploitation of the Tehuantepec Railway and terminal ports. According to an agreement made in 1902, the Mexican Republic and the firm of S. Pearson & Son (Ltd.) entered into a contract for fifty-one years, the corporate working capital of seven million dollars to be furnished in equal shares by the two parties. The following ds position is to be made of the annual corporate earnings: (1) payment of operating expenses maintenance of track, etc., and the formation of a reserve fund for repairs; (2) payment of interest on loans; (3) payment to the two partners of an interest of 5 per cent. on the capital



PRESENT WOODEN PIER AT SALINA CRUZ,

furnished by them; (4) refundment of losses in the previous years which were charged to capital; (5) payment of interest at 5 per cent per annum on the capital devoted to the Coatzacoalcos port works; (6) the surplus to be divisible between the government and the contractors, as follows: during the first thirty-six years, 65 per cent. to the government and 35 per cent. to the contractors; during the next five years, 68½ per cent. to the government and the balance to the contractors; during the next five years, 72½ per cent. to the government and the balance to the contractors; in the last five years, 76½ per cent. to the government and the balance to the contractors.

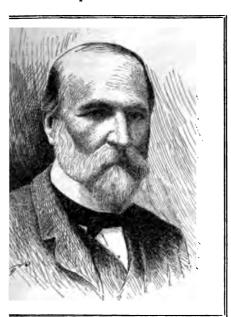
The railroad is said to be now in excellent physical condition. The main line between the two ports is about 193 miles long, and there is a branch line of 17 miles. On the main line, 118 miles are laid with steel rails eighty pounds to the yard, and the remainder with fifty-six-pound rails, although the latter are being replaced rapidly. The greater part of the line is ballasted with gravel and crushed rock. Nearly all of

es are of steel with solid masonry abut-Dil is burned as fuel on this railway, and to be about 30 per cent. cheaper or wood. The minimum depth of water o harbors, after the completion of operw in progress, will be not less than ten

edicted in Mexico that the opening of the pec route with its ports in full operation g about a large increase in the exchange sts between Mexican and Central American Pacific and Atlantic ports, as well as between the interior sections of Mexico and its Pacific States. The cost of transportation will be greatly reduced via the Tehuantepec route as compared with the long hauls via the railway lines, as at present. At the present time, traffic between Mexico City and Mexican Pacific ports moves via Mexican and United States railway lines through the crossings of the Rio Grande. The natural route for this traffic is by way of Salina Cruz and the Tehuantepec Railway.

THE CRÉDIT LYONNAIS AND ITS FOUNDER.

NTION has been directed anew to the mous French banking institution, the yonnais, which has branches in all the world, by the recent death of its M. Henri Germain, the well-known nancier and politician.



THE LATE HENRI GERMAIN.

of the Crédit Lyonnais, who died on February 2,
1905, at the age of eighty-one.)

main was born in Lyons, in February, le had a useful public life, having been of the legislative corps for the Departain in 1869. In 1871, he was a member National Assembly, which afterward he Chamber of Deputies. In 1885, he ed a member of the Academy of Moral tical Sciences, publishing, successively,

works on parliamentary law, finance, and politics. M. Germain had an unusual oratorical gift and a fine legal mind. It was as financier, however, and the founder of the famous Crédit Lyonnais that his title to fame is most secure.

The first branches of his great banking institution were founded in the city of Lyons and vicinity in 1863. In the Correspondent (Paris). the story of the successful enterprises of this well-known Lyons banker is told by Franz Heymann. It was easy enough, declares this writer, to establish the banks in the Lyons zone, but the conquest of the rest of France was more difficult, and to occupy Paris it was found necessary to establish several banks to overcome the great obstacle of distance. The aims Henri Germain sought to attain in founding the great bank were simply to place at the disposal of business men and others all the services of a bank by offering them every possible facility for credit, and by extending the field from Lyons and Paris to every large city in France and the important capitals abroad, and to constitute a numerous clientèle recruited from all classes of the population, from artisans and small capitalists to great merchants and large employers of labor the world over.

The secret of M. Germain's extraordinary success lay in knowing how to invest without risk the capital and money deposited, and in investing such enormous sums where they were easily realizable at any time. Security in the operations of the bank was at all times his supreme aim. Another element of success lay in his conviction of the importance of great reserve funds. He believed in regular dividends, and the large reserve fund which he accumulated and regarded as indispensable enabled him to assure a regular dividend and inspired confidence in the future. His wisdom in adopting this principle was justified when the Franco-German War broke out in 1870.

MENZEL, THE GREATEST GERMAN NATIONAL ARTIST.

A N elaborate study and characterization of the late German artist, Adolf von Menzel, and his career, fills the greater part of one of the latest issues of the illustrated German weekly, the Illustrirte Zeitung (Leipsic and Berlin). Many reproductions of the artist's work are also given. Speaking of the universal esteem in which Menzel was held, the writer of the article says:

His death is lamented by an entire great nation, in which he figured as a national and popular personality, honored in life and in death with truly regal honors, such as have never before been bestowed on any artist presses his amazement that his work should have continued to exhibit all the vigor of youth, the sure touch, the keen vision, the flow of fancy, all that characterized his genius at its highest point of development. He proceeds:

German art seventy years ago, when but few notworthy artists reflected credit upon it, and when the most original and perhaps best work—and most in sympathy with the time—was done in caricature, and German art at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century! Can any greater contrast be imagined? And Adolf von Menzel, had he outlived him-

self in the long span which extended far beyond the limit of two generations, had he expended his spiritual capital, does his art in old age exhibit a morose character, a senile style, indicative of decadence? We admire the works of his youth, which stand out far above the other productions of his time ; we marvel at the wealth of fancy which he expended with a facility altogether unknown at that time; we gaze enchanted at every lithographic effort, upon the numer ous large and small examples of his crayon work, but we must at the same time say to ourselves that this master remained true to himself to a great old age, in his tendencies, his whole artcreed; nay, that, with a prophetic spirit, he marched decades in advance of his time, embodying a new era long before it was recognized as such by the thousands of other artists.

Menzel, the article goes on to say, possessed a fertile imagination, but was never swayed by bold, incomprehensible ideals. We find the leading motives and subjects of his art indicated;

Menzel was born at a time which followed directly upon the period of the greatest humilation for our country, but he grew up with Prussianism (Preussentum), whose moral elevation and historic mission he followed

from step to step as a sympathetic patriot. And it is in Prussianism, in the past under the great Frederick, to which one was glad to be transported when current politics seemed barren and disconsolate, and in the Prussianism of the great present, upon whose political vigor our national existence depends that the highest powers of his art are rooted. He lives in it with his predilections, with all his individual needs and cravings, with all the fiber of his being. . . .



MENZEL IN HIS HOME AT BERLIN.

(The artist is the little old man in the chair; his friend is Professor Werner, director of the Berlin Academy.)

upon German soil. . . . He could look back upon a life in which effort and labor combined with wonderful gifts to form a comprehensive genius. Our grief for his loss must be outweighed by a feeling of gratitude that German art was enriched by such a man, and that his powers endured to the close of his long life.

Referring to the advanced age,—eighty-nine years,—at which the artist died, the writer existic training, too, the departed master was dusively in German soil. In his youthful e still a student, the German artist visited insecrate himself and his art. Menzel was a Paris in later years, always studying his ags with the open gaze of a keen observer. In "influences," such as we perceive in other secially under the effect of the French atmosmot to be found in him. His art remained, trary, the expression of his own individuals why it remained German, and not only as a essential, material content.

regard to his own time also, he has, as come to be considered an historian of med authority and veracity. He, the I herald of Prussianism, its fame and ness, served Emperor William I. with piration, albeit his work here was essenier, because he had lived through the ad been a witness of the incidents which 1 portrayed. Still fresh in all minds two paintings, representing striking es in recent Prussian history, "The on of the King at Königsberg" and parture for the Field in 1870." What orce and penetrating insight has the splayed in the first one, "making every en to the farthest one, in spite of all pomp, a fascinating study; and what life in the second picture, where in m a portion of the history of our age



the drawing by Menzel.

PREDERICK THE GREAT.



ONE OF MENZEL'S BEST-KNOWN NATIONAL GERMAN TYPES.

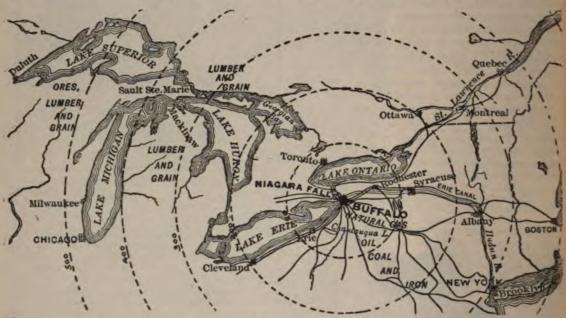
is made to live again!" The article concludes with the mention of Menzel's chief productions.

In the year 1836 appeared the "Memorabilia of Brandenburg History," an episodic representation of the landmarks of German history up to the battle of Leipsic. But his favorite theme was the time of Frederick the Great. With the vision and the truth of the historian he depicted particulars in the life of the great king, his personality, his official acts, his contemporaries, and his surroundings. To this category belong the illustra-tions to Kugler's "History of Frederick the Great" (1840 to 1842), which carried the artist's name, at the time, to all quarters of the globe. An undertaking of artistic importance was furnished him in illustrating the works of Frederick the Great. King Frederick William IV., shortly after his accession to the throne, conceived the project of republishing the complete works of his great ancestor, and of making this publication, which was to be presented to foreign monarchs or to meritorious individuals as a mark of distinction, a most splendid specimen of bookmaking. For this work Menzel drew, between the years 1843 and 1849, two hundred illustrations, which were reproduced as woodcuts by famous artists. There followed likewise illustrating the time of Frederick the Great, the lithographic work, "The Army of Frederick the Great" (600 colored lithographs; 1857), and the collection of woodcuts, "From King Frederick's Time." Of his numerous larger paintings we shall name only those that are best known: "The Round Table of Frederick the Great," "The Flute Concert at Sans Souci" (Berlin National Gallery), "The Coronation at Königsberg" (in the Berlin Palace), and "The Departure for the Field, 1870" (National Gallery).

THE DESTRUCTION OF NIAGARA FALLS.

"N IAGARA FALLS are doomed. Children already born may yet walk dryshod from the mainland of New York State Reservation to Goat Island, across the present bed of Niagara River." With this startling prediction Mr. Alton D. Adams opens an article in the March number of *Cassier's Magazine*. This writer declares that certain economic, industrial, and political forces are working strongly toward this result, and that their course can be stayed only by the strong arm of the Government. It is not so much to their

165,340 cubic feet per second; and this latter amount, great as it is, is said to be not beyond the capacity of water-power developments like those now in progress about Niagara to seriously diminish or even dry up the Falls. From estimates lately obtained of the various hydraulic plants now operating or in course of construction on both sides of the Falls, it appears that these plants have a total capacity of about 48,800 cubic feet per second, or over 29 per cent. of the missimum discharge of the river. The consumption of water by the prospective new barge canal



THE AREA OF POSSIBLE POWER-TRANSMISSION FROM NIAGARA.

extraordinary height as to their great volume of water that the Falls owe their beauty and grandeur, and as Mr. Adams shows that any diversion of the water of the Great Lakes reduces by just so much the amount that goes over the Niagara cataract, it matters little as to this result whether water is taken from Lake Michigan, at Chicago, or whether it is diverted from Niagara River near the upper rapids and then discharged into the gorge below by means of canals, pipe lines, or tunnels. Either process, it is declared, will dry up the Falls if it be allowed to progress sufficiently far.

According to the measurements of United States engineers in the years 1899 and 1900, the normal discharge of the Niagara River for mean level in Lake Erie is 222,000 cubic feet per second, but this sinks, at times, to as little as

following the line of the present Erie Canal from Buffalo to Savannah, will greatly add to the drain, while the Chicago drainage canal is already said to require as much as 6,000 cubic feet per second. Mr. Adams estimates that the total diversion of water from the Great Lakes about Niagara Falls, for all purposes, will reach as much as 67,400 cubic feet per second when all of the works now operating or under construction are carried out to their full as thorized capacity. This would be 41 per cent. of the minimum discharge of the Niagara River.

That Mr. Adams has in no way exaggerated the prospective diversion of Niagara's water for power-transmission is indicated by the accompanying map, which was prepared by students of the problem several years ago.

THE LARGEST WATERFALL IN THE WORLD.

AGARA has a rival, if we may credit the news which comes to us through the Illu-Zeitung (Berlin),—a formidable rival,—in ls of the Ygnassu, which river forms part of undary between Brazil and the Argentine lic. That such a stupendous cataract has ately been discovered is due to the fact t is situated in an almost impenetrable some fifteen hundred kilometers (a kilois a little over .6 of a mile) distant from arest city, Buenos Ayres. The discoverer or Horaccio Anasagasti, of the Argentine lic, who says:

ve seen and studied the falls of the Niagara and storia Falls of the Zambesi. I have also measie Ygnassu Falls, and these I declare to be the ofthe three. I suppose many will doubt this, but onfident that within a year this cataract will be riedged to be the greatest natural wonder in the

For the last one hundred and ten kilometers course, the Ygnassu winds through a rugged, sinous country; some eighteen kilometers before the Paraná it flows with terrible swiftness and o the right, and here are the falls. The precism which the river plunges is 210 feet high, hat of the Niagara is only 167, and the width is eet,—almost three times that of the Horseshoe

and the American Falls combined. Moreover, whereas it is estimated that one hundred million tons of water fall every hour at Niagara, one hundred and forty million is carried every hour by the Ygnassu Falls. At every season this cataract puts all the others in the shade, but in the rainy season, when the river rises from six to ten feet, it is simply stupendous.

Niagara, however, need have no fear that her throng of worshipers will be appreciably lessened for the present, for it is a wearisome journey to reach the Ygnassu Falls. From Buenos Ayres, only about half the distance of fifteen hundred kilometers can be covered by rail. Then several hundred kilometers by boat brings the traveler into an utterly uninhabited region and lands him still some miles from the falls. All this will be changed when the railroad from Paranagua, in Brazil, to Villa Rica and Asuncion, in Paraguay, is completed, for the road will go along the right bank of the Ygnassu to the point where it empties into the Paraná, and this is where the falls are. But there are still many difficulties to be overcome in the building of this road, and for a long time to come Buenos Ayres will probably remain the starting-point for the long and tiresome journey to the falls.

PHOSPHORESCENT FISHES.

ROUGH the expeditions sent out to investigate life in the abysses of the ocean, remarkable facts have been brought to oncerning the conditions that prevail there e characteristics which the deep-sea animals o have developed in response to these con-

water shuts out the light at such great, and plants cannot exist there, conseyanimals must adapt themselves, not only lack of plant food, but also to the enorpressure of the water and the perpetual

paper read before the German Zoölogical y, and published in the Verhandlungen der hen Zoologischen Gesellschaft (Leipsic), Prof. uer, of Marburg, says: "The changes which es of the deep sea fishes show, especially insition to the so-called telescope eyes in the of many different families, are contast adaptations to the peculiar light relatof the deep sea, for the most important not in the conditions of life which dissibly this region from all others appears to a lack of sunlight and its apparent com-

pensation by the phosphorescent light of the organisms living there. There are differences in the structure of the vertebrate eye which up to the present time have been found only in this region."

Unfortunately, our knowledge of these forms is so limited that there is hardly any answer for questions concerning the significance of the great variety shown in the structure and arrangement of these organs,—how the light originates, whether it is colored or not, whether it is continuous or intermittent, and whether the fishes always remain in the deep sea, where the effects of the sunlight would be completely excluded, or whether they rise nearer the surface at times.

The writer finds four important kinds of light organs. One kind of tentacle light organ consists of modified strands of the dorsal fin, and there may be one or two of these light organs placed, usually, on the forehead, but in some fishes on the tip of the nose, from which position they may-be thrown forward while the fish is swimming, although they are sometimes thrown backward toward the tail.

Another kind lies on the ventral side of the

body, toward the tail, and is provided with a circular or ellipsoid reflector that sparkles with violet, red, or green light during life. These organs lie in the deeper layers of the skin, which is transparent above them.

Another type consists of masses of closed glands capriciously located on barbels, at the base of the tail fin or of the ventral fin, or disposed in great oblong masses on the gill covers.

A fourth type of phosphorescent organ unites the characteristics of nearly all the other kinds found on the head and back. These may be limited to the ventral side in some fishes, or they may extend over the back in others; they may be arranged in regular rows, or groups in some instances, and in others they may be scattered irregularly. There may be as many as a hundred or a thousand of these,—large, small, and medium sized,—packed thickly together.

In some fishes there are enormous numbers in the skin over the stomach, the back, and in many other places. They consist of small pyramidal or flat plates, made up of cells filled full of highly refracting granules, and inclosed in a sheath, but with no pigment and no reflector.

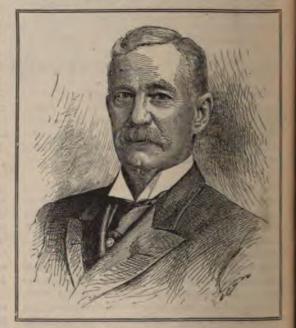
In all the different types the light seems to be produced by gland cells, while the pigment reflectors, etc., are merely accessory structures

Another very peculiar light organ is called the orbital organ. The writer is unable to explain the use of it, for it is completely covered with pigment on the outside, and the light produced by it would necessarily be thrown directly into the eye, a condition that would apparently interfere with distinct vision.

As a theory to account for the possible importance of light organs in general to the deep-sea fishes, it is suggested that by their position and arrangement they serve as recognition marks, just as brilliantly colored plumage in birds, stripes, spots, and other markings in wild animals, serve as signals or as recognition marks for members of the animal kingdom living on the land.

THE NEW YORK CHILDREN'S COURT.

R ECENTLY there have been established in several American cities courts having jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents exclusively. This is an innovation in American legal practice, and has occasioned much comment, favorable and unfavorable. We are indebted to Tom Watson's Magazine (New York, April), for a full exposition of the purposes and procedure of the New York Children's Court, contributed to that periodical by the Hon. Joseph M. Deuel, who was the author of the legislation creating the court and is now one of its justices. As Judge Denel explains, it was formerly the practice in New York, as in other large cities, to take all children charged with crime or want of proper guardianship, or found in a state of destitution, to the various police courts. In the matter of guardianship, destitution, and some of the minor offenses, the magistrate had power to hear and determine. In cases of felony and misdemeanor, trial was required in the higher courts, where there were many delays, few indictments, and scarcely any convictions. The ill effects of such a system can hardly be overestimated. As Judge Deuel points out, the youthful offenders who returned home unpunished became heroes in the estimation of their companions, and even considered themselves immune to punishment because of some superior skill in eluding the officers of the law. "Each became a missionary in crime to corrupt others,



HON. JOSEPH M. DEUEL.
(Justice of the New York Children's Court.)

became a chief of admiring associates, and spent his time and energy in devising methods of pillage and robbery. In consequence, organized bands of youthful desperadoes sprang up in various parts of the city. Each of these became known as 'de gang.'"

Judge Deuel states that ten years ago pickpockets in the teens were a rarity. After a while, however, the frequency of arrests for this offense became noticeable, and in 1900 it was nothing unusual to have several of these youthful pickpockets arraigned in one day in the Essex Market Court. From picking pockets, these youthful criminals soon branched out in other forms of larceny, becoming, in time, burglars, highway robbers, forgers, till-tappers, and wagon thieves. Under the old system of administering justice, the time and thought of the judges were chiefly taken up with adult cases, and little attention could be given to the restraint and supervision of the children. The result was that sympathetic leniency was the rule in the New York courts, as Judge Deuel shows. Even if the judges had had the time and the inclination, they were powerless in this matter, because grand jurors failed to indict and petit jurors could not be persuaded to convict.

THE COURT'S EFFORTS TO GET INFORMATION.

The New York Children's Court has been in existence about two years and a half, and during this time several important reforms in the administration of justice in the cases of minors have been instituted. One of these reforms consists in the abolition of the almost endless delays which formerly halted the wheels of justice. Children are brought up for trial not later than the day following arrest, and they do not have to return unless convicted. Even then, many are permitted to go home after a statement by the bench of the offense with which they are charged, the reasons making it objectionable, and the consequences sure to follow a repetition. But there is an aim on the part of the court to do away with the expression of sympathy or sentiment during the trial. Each culprit has the benefit of counsel,-if not employed by the parent, invariably assigned by the court. A dispassionate and methodical inquiry is conducted under strict legal methods, and the prisoner has the advantage of every technicality known to criminal practice. The justice presiding is both judge and jury. He has absolute control over future proceedings.

When the justice comes to pronounce the defendant guilty and sentence him to punishment, the controlling principle followed by the Children's Court is that what is best for the boy is best for society. In order to decide whether it is wiser to commit the boy to some reformatory or to permit him to return home, an endeavor is made to learn everything possi-

ble about the boy himself, his habits, disposition, environment, and previous record. The boy's record at school, if he has one, is obtained. The opinion of his employer, if he is at work, is also sought. The law permits the court to get information through any channel, and frequently several days are required to gather material upon which the court finally acts. In this matter, the court relies largely on the records of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which show, immediately at the close of a trial, whether there has been a previous conviction. If it is found that there has been such conviction, a suspended sentence or a parole generally follows. By suspended sentence is meant that the criminal punishment is not then inflicted, but may be in the following week, or month, or some time thereafter, but will not be so long as the youngster is of good behavior.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM AND ITS RESULTS.

In the case of a first offense, no matter how serious it may be, sentence is usually deferred and the child put on parole pending the gathering of further information, and during this time the child is under the supervision of the parole officer, to whom there must be a report each week, and at the end of the period,-from four to six weeks,-appearance and report in court. If the boy's conduct is reported as excellent, sentence is suspended. If there is improvement on former conduct, parole is continued. If the boy continues in his old ways, sentence is imposed, or there may be a short parole with a certain commitment at the end if a radical change is not shown. One instance cited by Judge Deuel as indicating the value of this method of procedure is outlined by him in the following paragraphs:

In October last, a widow had her only child, a boy of fourteen, taken into custody by the police for absolute incorrigibility; he stayed out nights, associated with bad companions, would not work, and was rude and insolent. On the following morning, the mother appeared in court to press the charge under oath and insisted that the boy be committed forthwith. The usual practice was followed,-the boy was remanded to the society and an investigation ordered; the report confirmed everything the mother had alleged, and the few days of separation had in no way changed her determination to have the boy committed, for, as she declared, she was completely discouraged, and he was past redemption. Something about the boy led me in the opposite direction, and I said to her, "I think we had better give this young man just one more chance," and, turning to him, I said, "Don't you think so, my boy?"

"Yes, judge," was the quick response.

After some conversation with the mother, who finally relented, a five weeks' parole was ordered. On the re-

turn day, both were in court. The boy, tidy in appearance, stood erect and looked me manfully in the eye as he took his place before the bench. The parole officer's report, in writing, told me that immediately following parole the boy had secured a position in a hardware store, and by industry, attention, and intelligence had obtained a voluntary promise of increased wages; that he had spent his evenings, during parole, at home, which the mother confirmed, and with moistened eyes she added:

"I could not ask for a better boy, and we are both happy." The boy had found what he could do by trying, and was satisfied. It would be difficult to determine which was the prouder and happier, the mother or son, as they left court together.

This is only one of a number of cases mentioned by Judge Denel, but it serves to illustrate some of the beneficial results obtained in New York by the establishment of this court.

THE ZEMSKI SOBOR, THE RUSSIAN LAND PARLIAMENT.

I N a series of "Little Letters" in the Novoye Vremya, the well-known St. Petersburg daily, the elder Suvorin, father of the editor, strongly advocates the project of summoning the Zemski Sobor, the ancient Russian land parliament. This body has been convoked only in times of great national stress. The Romanoff dynasty itself was called to the throne by a Zemski Sobor, in 1610, which made Michael Romanoff Czar. M. Suvorin asserts that Alexander III.



M. TERMALOV. (A Liberal, and minister of agriculture.)

intended to summon the Zemski Sobor despite the opposition of his court. In 1902, says Suvorin, "I had a conversation about the Zemski Sobor with the late minister of the interior, Plehve."

I have always been, and am now, very much in favor of again convening this ancient national institution. We ought to return to our ancient forms. Next to the strong government which must take care not to be deceived or misled, there should be this Zemski Sobor as a separate power,—aid, ally, critic, and collaborator for the welfare of the fatherland.

In conclusion, M. Suvorin recalls the fact that the Zemski Sobor does not mean a gathering of representatives of peasants alone. It is properly composed, he points out, of 70 per cent. nobles. We have, he concludes, four estates,—the clergy, the nobility, the merchants, and the peasants. He believes that there should be summoned about one hundred representatives of each estate, proportionately chosen.

An historical analysis of the Zemski Sobor as an institution appears in a recent issue of the London Speaker. Outlining the history of the institution, the Speaker says:

The writs of summons to this assembly have, fortunately, been preserved, and they show that the assembly was composed of representatives of each of the estates sitting in common with the boyars of the council, the high commission of the clergy, and the representatives of the regular and irregular military forces that had been formed in the emergency by the creation of the various folkmotes. The higher clergy, who have generally been, as they are to-day, the stanchest champions of absolutism, were drawn into this popular movement because the obnoxious Polish prince was, of course, a Catholic.

The Zemski Sobor met at different times, and they were summoned on different principles; but two facts in their history have an interesting bearing on the present situation in Russia. The first Zemski Sobor was summoned by Ivan the Terrible in 1550, and in its first session the Caar made a speech attributing to the boyars the misgovernment and the miseries of the nation. Before this, the only assemblies were the Douma, or council of the nobility, and the high commission of the clergy. The result was parification and an era of reform.

The second fact is that Benski Solars were always summoned to help the Char in some emergency, and particularly in the emergency of a foreign war. Peter the Great did not want any such assemblies, and he found o carry out his mighty reforms without their a. But Nicholas II. is not Peter the Great. e are complaining of the bureaucracy as Ivan ble's people were complaining of the boyars, entangled in a war as grave and as unforany of the wars with Poland or the Crimean hat obliged other rulers to convene this as-

Zemski Sobors varied in their composit on two occasions, in 1644 and 1682, luded, not only the superior clergy, the sobility, the lower clergy, and the lower the three grades of Muscovite merand the citizens of urban districts, but asants established on the lands of the he session was opened by the Czar or by is secretaries, who explained the reasons why the assembly had been summoned to the delegates, the members of the Douma, and the clerical synod. The assembly then divided itself by its estates, the estates deliberated on the questions proposed, and the result was presented separately by each estate in writing.

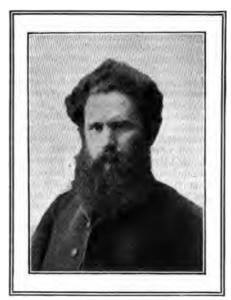
But the Sobors, though they could not initiate legislation, used, in replying to the government demand, to make known their sentiments on Russian politics. Their position, of course, was much less important than that of English parliaments, but they had a good deal to do with various reforms, and they were certainly acheck on the despotism of provincial governors and the exactions of the bureaucracy. If Nicholas II. summons a Zemski Sobor to-day he is not likely to find it less in earnest in defending the people of Russia from the bureaucracy and the grand dukes.

MORE RUSSIAN HISTORY IN THE DOCUMENTS.

DIATELY after the St. Petersburg sacre of January 22, the Russian censor fice to all the press of the empire that ication of any news about the events of all Sunday, other than that given in the Messenger, was prohibited. Of course, not strictly obeyed. The text of the ous petition to the Czar which the worker not permitted to present was the first at. Following is a close rendering of ion, which was entitled

TITION OF THE ST. PETERSBURG WORKINGMEN TO THE CZAR, OUR SOVEREIGN."

he workingmen of St. Petersburg, our wives, and helpless old parents, come to you, our , to seek justice and protection. We are reextreme poverty, we are being oppressed and with unbearable toil. Insults are showered we are not recognized as human beings, but d like slaves, who must bear their bitter fate We have suffered and endured, but now we a further and further into the gulf of poverty, ss, and ignorance. Despotism and official iess oppress us, and we are being stifled. Our oh, Sovereign, has given out, and our patience sted. We have reached that fearful climax th is preferable to a prolongation of our unsufferings. We have, therefore, laid aside and informed our employers that we shall not again until our demands have been satisfied. or very little. We desire only that without e is not life, but drudgery and an everlasting We first requested that our employers conneeds with us, but this was denied us. We a denied the right to speak about our needs, at the law does not grant us such a privilege. ions have been proven to be illegal. We have t the working day consist of only eight hours. iform rate of pay for labor be agreed upon, isunderstandings with the lower management of each and every working establishment be looked into, that the daily pay of the common laborer and of women be raised to one ruble, that overtime labor be abolished, that we receive competent medical attention and without any insults, that the shops be built in such



VLADIMIR KOROLENKO.
(The Liberal, and editor of Russkaya Boyatsro.)

a way that people should be able to work in them without meeting there with premature death from terrible draughts, rain, and snow. Each and everything, according to the opinion of our employers, was against the law, each petition a misdemeanor, and our wish to improve our condition was considered to be an audacity, highly insulting to our employers.

Sovereign! More than three hundred thousand of

us are here. All these are recognized as human beings only from their outer appearances. In reality, not a single human right is granted to them, not even the right of speech, of thought, of gathering, of discussing our wants and of adopting measures for the improvement of our conditions. Each and every one of us, who only dares to raise his voice in the defense of the working class, is thrown into prison and sent into banishment. A good heart, a responding soul, is punishable as a crime, and to pity a man who is oppressed, deprived of his rights and exhausted through torture. means to commit the most terrible misdemeanor. Sovereign! Is this in accordance with the divine laws, through the favor of which you are ruling? Is it possible to live under such laws? Is not death better .death for all of us, the laboring men of Russia? Let the capitalists and the officials live and enjoy life. This is what confronts us. Sovereign! This is why we are gathcred here before the walls of your palace. Here is where we seek our last safety. Do not deny thy people help. Lead them out from the pit of lawlessness, beggary, and ignorance! Grant them the means which will enable them to work out their own salvation, and lift from them the unendurable yoke of officialdom. Destroy the wall which separates you from your people and let them govern the country together with you. For you are appointed for the happiness of the people, and this happiness the officials wrench from out of our very hands. It does not reach us. We have only sorrow and humiliation. Look upon our requests without anger and with attention. They are meant, not for the bad, but for the good, of both ourselves and you, our Sovereign. Not audacity impels us to speak, but the realization of the unavoidable necessity for all to escape from such an unendurable condition.

Russia is by far too great, her needs are by far too numerous and varied, that the officials alone should be able to govern her. It is necessary that the people themselves should come to their own help, for the people alone know their true needs. Do not refuse their assistance, receive it. Order immediately that the representatives of all classes, of all bodies, in Russia Sound furthwith come together. Let there be the capital state workingman, the official, the clergyman. the diction and the teacher, let all, whoever they may be elset their own representatives. Let each be equally free in his right of election, and for this purpose order that the elections for the constituent assembly should take place under conditions favorable to all. and by a secret and equal ballot. This is our chief romest, everything depends upon it. It is the chief soil on's being to our blooding wounds, and without it are seen the rever run and will at last and quick's have set dest. However, he necessure could not collection in the community are attracted transports. we shake the control strong therward and open

only we seek to a control of the remain and open some of the following make the control of the logical of the following make the control of the logical of the remainder and against a feature of the remainder and against a feature of the logical of the remainder and against a feature of the logical of the

of all who may have suffered on account of their victions.

II.—Measures against the poverty of the people do away with indirect taxation and to substitu stead, a direct, progressive income tax. To aboli deeming payments, to establish a cheap rate of int and to hand over, gradually, the land to the p

III.—Measures against the oppression of lab capital. The safeguarding of labor by the law, freedom of labor unions, both of unskilled and slabor. The working day to consist of eight hour, that overtime work be regulated. The freed labor to fight capital. That representatives a laboring classes should participate in working project for insuring the workingmen by the gement. Fair pay for labor.

These, Sovereign, are our chief wants, for whice come to you. Command, under eath, their fulfil and you will render Russia happy and illustrious your name will be engraved on our hearts and on of our descendants for ever and ever. But if you command, if you do not respond to our prayer, we die here on this square, before your palace. There place whither we can go, and nothing to look for to. Two ways remain open for us,—one leading to domand happiness, the other to the grave. Poin oh, Sovereign, the one you prefer for us, and with murmur will we take it, may it even be the redeath. Let our lives be a sacrifice for suffering R We do not begrudge her such a sacrifice. Gladl we offer it.

COMMENT OF FMINENT RUSSIAN EDITORS

A number of the most prominent Ru journalists had the courage to even ver comments in the usual skillful manner fe upon them by the cens of. The editorial ments of the well-known author, Viac Kondenkery less monthly the Russdaya Baribussian Wellful, and the remarks of prominent size Valoritiessen, in his well-like the strength of normalization with the prominent of the design of the prominent of the prom

In the ears the whintary and involuntar these still ring the will make a full places are still ring the victim text still ring to the victim text still ring to the process st

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Russia knew of the happenings of January 2) only what it was permitted to know from government statement which appeared the wing day in the Pravitelstvenny Vyestnik cial Messenger).

te tragedy that shocked, on Monday, the entire civl world is described there in a few cold-blooded
nces. The workingmen, we are told, repaired in
crowds, on January 9 (23), toward the center of the
In several places there occurred bloody collisions
sen them and the troops, because of the stubborn
al of the crowds to disperse, as ordered, and beof the actual attack on the military in some cases,
places are then mentioned where volleys were
against the crowds. Finally, the number of killed
ren as 76, and of the wounded as 233. The last
al figures went somewhat further,—96 killed and
ounded. And nothing more but a period.

E BREAKING UP OF THE STAGNANT RUSSIAN LIFE."

te traditions and habits of Russian life, says blenko, have been so formed that whenever hing of significance appears in it, anything usual, or perhaps of stern significance, the password given out is silence, instead of free assion and of critical illumination."

w we are no longer blind, and we note even in the ructions" of the committee of ministers the ritative confession that the "establishment of the unthority of the law" equal for all is the most ing need of the country, and that its absence is one a causes of our present misfortunes. But when, the guise of district governors, there was introl into our unfortunate existence the opposite iple, the beginning, presumably, of the paternal rity of one class over another, that deprived the millions of peasants of all legal guaranties, the neasure that was recognized as essential was the

curtailment of the right of the press to comment on and to criticise the new institution.

This is also true, he continues, of the events of the fateful "Vladimir's Day."

We shall not attempt to reproduce the details of this terrible picture. Perhaps it will soon be depicted in unbiased history. . . . Nor shall we attempt to measure its true extent. . . . For reasons that are quite evident, we shall also refrain from the critical discussion of these events. . . . It is a great, oppressive, irreparable misfortune. Like a gloomy specter, like a terrible warning, it has appeared on the line of demarcation that is to indicate the breaking up of the stagnant Russian life, the beginning of its new era. . . . We have lived through so little since the beginning of the muchpromising discussions on unification and confidence, and we have lived through so much since those volleys and the cavalry attacks in the streets of the capital. . . The whole Russian life appears to us as if having halted in indecision and horror, like the legendary giant before whom there suddenly appeared at the cross-roads a terrifying phantom. Whither to go further? Or to go at all? And may there be at all any faith in the future, and may we repent at the still recent delightful formulas? Is it possible that all this may again be questioned? The tragedy of our life for the last decade is marked by the impotency of all attempts to break the magic circle of bureaucratic reaction. When outward calm is established in the wearied nation, its hopeless silence is accepted as a sign of prosperity and contentment. And we hear, then, that no reforms are necessary, for everything is satisfactory. And everything is satisfactory, from the very fact that no reforms are apparent on the political horizon. But when the outward prosperity is replaced by indications of discontent and alarm, the beginning of attempts at reform are at once discontinued, being considered premature. They are unnecessary when everything is quiet. They are inadmissible when there is political fermentation. Such is the philosophy of our most recent history,-such is the alpha and omega of the bureaucratic creative power.

RUSSIAN EDITORS ON THE MINISTRY OF PRINCE MIRSKI.

is now generally recognized in Russia (the rest of the world realized it some time ago) the brief ministry of Prince Svyatopolkki was the beginning of a new epoch in the ry of Russia's internal development. In ew months during which he held office, the e was enabled to accomplish a great deal for ia's progress, and it is now admitted that he been supported in all his views much of present internal disorder in Russia would been prevented. Despite the rigors of the orship, Russian periodicals have been coming, with much feeling, on the prince's ment. and (it may almost be said without otion) in a eulogistic tone. The St. Peters-Vyedomosti says:

Noble in all his views and aims, the prince's ministry was heralded with the greatest joy by all Russia, of whatever nationality, and this same Russia regrets his retirement from his elevated post, for he has accomplished a task perhaps the most difficult in the whole empire. After the harsh and unfair rigime of Plehve, which was destructive of the very foundations of the empire, and positively intolerable, the accession to power of such an enlightened and affable minister as Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski could not but have a cheering influence on our whole gloomy social organization. He came like a ray of sunshine breaking through the clouds, showing us the blue sky, and holding out hopes for the future.

The Sviet declares that the work of the prince will not pass away. He taught us, says this journal, that the government must have confi-

dence in the people, otherwise it denies its own legitimate existence. The Russ echoes these sentiments.—It declares:

The future cool blooded historian who will be able to calmly consider the troublesome times for Russia at the beginning of the present century will perhaps say, e The knight of an hour." He was so, but it is knighthood nevertheless. Our bureaucratic institutions, existing for centuries, are not windmills, and a struggle with them is highly honorable even for the defeated. But a breach in their armor has really been made. The consciousness that it is no longer possible to live under existing conditions has permeated the whole of Russian society, even the bureaucracy itself.

In the direction of the freedom of the press, says the St. Petersburg Gareta, Prince Mirski second a real victory. This view is also gratefully set forth by the Newsti. The Shara finds a resemblance between the retiring minister and Czar Alexander's great secretary, Count Loris Melikov. The Shara says:

After the retirement of Loris Melikov, there again came into action the tamous screw of repression. We Russians generally have a very short memory. We learn very little, read very little, and, besides, are not very rancorous. With us, old wounds heal quickly, and we are generally ready to adopt means which are, in the end, useless. The old screw has again been put into motion, and we have reached the old, well known hollow. The same place, with the name changed. It is Port Arthur instead of Sevastopol . . We believe that the feeling of reverence for Prince Mirski will grow, and that the feeling of gratefulness for his short service as minister of the interior will continue to increase.

The two progressive papers of $V(s) \in \mathbb{N}^{N_0}$ which there been suspended by Progressive Stack size (see

sor, Bulygin, are rather skeptical. The Nasia Zhisn says:

Prince Mirski made his debut by turning to society with the word "confidence." Now, this is precisely the word with which we should characterize the programme of the prince's ministerial activity. Please notice, however, that we refer to the programme,—but to its execution. The word "confidence" has during Prince Mirski's administration, shown all its strength and all its weakness.

The Nashi Dui declares:

Beyond a doubt, the brief ministry of Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski was an exemplification of good impulses. At the same time, it must be admitted that Prince Mirski leaves his post with a feeling of deep disappointment and a consciousness of his own helplessness and the futility of his impulses.

Of the Moscow journals, only the Russburge Vucdomosti and the Russkaga Pravda comment in any way upon the event. The first-named journal declares that Prince Mirski has rendered a signal service to both the Russian Government and the Russian people. ... He has furnished the government with the means of becoming direct ly acquainted with the real desires and the real aims of our peaceful, well-behaved social dements." The Ressler Courds, however, be lieves that long before the retirement of Prize Mirski, Russian society had lost all trust in the "confidence" p. Rey. Prince Mirski, this journal insists, himself underrated the power of pubhe oriniem . "The seemany Russians who have locked unen Prince Merski as a powerful mediat ristween the g vernment and the Russia people with this that with his retirement this dennacing bug has variety 1."

MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR

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one will states. It is noticing less than a turning point of $i\in \mathbb{N}$ stay. The world

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A great achievement it would, no doubt, n, but it would not have decided the fortunes ur. If the naval forces set in motion in Europe ing the same time, joined the East Asiatic i, and both had found in Port Arthur a strong, red point of support, it would have meant the span's maritime supremacy. Japan's conneci her armies on the mainland would, at a cere, have ceased and their destruction become juestion of time. Port Arthur had to fall. on account of the fleet sheltered there, and ske of the naval port, which would otherwise ed the enemy as a base. . . . Even to-day, the mamilitary authorities have no doubt of the ultitory of Russia, which cannot be mortally hurt n, and whose wealth of resources seems to e the prosecution of the war until the total exof her brave adversary. But it can no longer ioned that Japan has, by the fall of Port pened up the possibility of being the final, and a passing, victor. From a reserve of fortyion inhabitants she can, like Russia, recruit es for a long time, and maintain them on a ommand respect. Newly arrived recruits are, , not fully trained, serviceable soldiers, but ms to have been done in Japan to have large orces in readiness during the war. At any gather from discriminating reports from Tokio leading men there are prepared for a long war, they regard all that has thus far happened as

mormous loss of life incurred by the



ETOMOSEL AND HIS WIFE UPON THEIR ARRIVAL AT ODESSA.



A LITTLE RUSSIAN HERO OF PORT ARTHUR.

(This twelve-year-old boy went through the Japanese lines several times, carrying important information.)

Japanese in the siege is justified by Freiherr von der Golz both upon the general principle that the most vigorously prosecuted war is in the end the most humane and upon the special grounds applicable to the particular situation in hand. As to errors of judgment in the prosecution of the siege, there is no doubt that such were committed; "but where, in any war," asks the writer, "has this been otherwise?" The military lessons of the siege are numerous, and not least remarkable among them is the rehabilitation of methods that had been discarded as antiquated.

Our knowledge of the details of the memorable siege are still far too inexact to permit a reliable judgment as to what was proper or improper in its conduct. We can only apprehend from the course of the siege in general where errors may possibly have been committed. As to that, it appears to me that they emanated directly from teachers of European and not of Japanese origin, and that the Japanese may perhaps ascribe them rather to what they learned than to what they failed to learn. In the armies of Europe, the development of heavy artillery has, in the last few decades, played an important rôle. Since it has been made possible to use powerful explosives without endangering the ordnance or those who serve it, its astounding effects he

aroused widespread comment. A considerable time elapsed before it was decided to furnish it to commanders in the field. Then followed the old story. It has been the fate of all innovations to fight their way arduously to recognition, and finally to be overestimated. It is this point which we have possibly reached at this very time. The effect presented to the sight by the cannonading of modern heavy artillery is an altogether imposing one. Like gigantic trees, clouds of smoke and dust loom up above the spot where a missile has struck, and a shower of clods and debris is seen whirling in the air. One involuntarily feels that nothing could withstand this force. Therein lies the temptation to demand entirely too much of this modern implement of war. It is expected that it, by itself, will suffice to bear down every artful means of resistance. A theory has with time been evolved that all that is required is to place the heavy artillery in a favorable position before a fortress, under fire of the watchful defenders, in order to decide the fate of the place. A close assault has widely been declared to be superfluous. It is only in exceptional cases that a resort to the storming of the bombarded works is still regarded as admissible. It is possible that the Japanese, who have carefully studied all the achievements and opin Europeans, started out with the same ideas, as they experienced the disappointment which p precisely in war, metes out to the best, apparentl correct, theories. It seems that they frequen tacked too soon, and that they erred as to the su ity of their artillery as a whole, or perhaps only relation to the condition of the bombarded What is certain is, that they often sustained which appear disproportionately heavy. . . . Th tice, too, of digging trenches with slow, arduor using pickaxe and shovel, and even subterrance fare, we have mostly regarded as a past stage of opment, which, for our age, should belong ra the history of warfare than to its practice. Botl ever, were revived before Port Arthur, and on a tic scale. This must provoke our earnest att Many other methods of warfare emerge again fr past. In the close combat about the forts, the hand-grenade played a part, as has often been re such as it did two hundred years ago. The or to-day is, naturally, of a modernized form, a course, far more effective and terrible than its cessor.

HAS THE RUSSIAN CRISIS BEEN EXAGGERATED?

THE American and English reviews teem with articles on the situation in Russia. Among the most noteworthy English contributions is the article entitled "Revolution by Telegraph" which Mr. R. Long writes in the Fortnightly Review from St. Petersburg. Mr. Long is one of the few British journalists who can speak Russian with facility. There is in Russia, he declares, discontent, but no revolution. As representing an influential group of American newspapers, he has had access to everybody, from the Grand Duke Vladimir down to the wildest revolutionist, and he sums up his estimate of the whole matter as follows:

The essential facts are perfectly plain to those who seriously studied events on the spot, unaffected by the tissue of incoherent sensationalism sent over the long-suffering wires from St. Petersburg to London. There was no revolution, no revolutionary movement, hardly any revolutionary feeling, in the Russian capital. Of the conditions precedent of revolution, not one, save widespread anger and discontent, exists. There is not an armed people, or the possibility of getting arms. There is not a mutinous soldiery. There is not an exhausted treasury. And lastly, and most important of all, there is little symptom of any great religious or philosophical awakening, such as inspired and directed the successful popular revolts of western Europe.

But although there was neither revolution nor the revolutionary spirit, Mr. Long warns us that this does not imply that the government's oppressive policy is based upon the confidence of strength. The one fact which neither party disputes is to tocracy is suffering from the incurable weaks senility. The reactionaries, in fact, are more with the present system for its feebleness than t gressives are for its tyranny. Russia unanimou lieves that the present supreme opponent to sw reform is not the Czar, who has no power, or his ters, who have no opinions, but a certain aghighly placed lady who adds to power and opini inflexible persistency and indomitable heart. I the complete surrender of autocracy to the peopmands as more probable than the enforcement of demands by successful revolt.

NICHOLAS II, NOT A COWARD OR A WEAKLI

Mr. Long pours contempt upon the that were spread about the Czar and I Sunday. He was really appalled by the trand was prostrated with horror. But colas II. is no more responsible for the shof his subjects on January 22 than he is eclipse of the moon." The preposterous of his alleged cowardice is without found Nicholas II. did not run away from his jects, or scuttle from palace to palace to the perils of a revolution which no of pected." Nevertheless, Mr. Long says, from The Czar has failed as a ruler. He has no fight. His subjects neither love him nor him."

The convinced reformers hope nothing from The convinced reactionaries despise him, primar what they are pleased to call truckling to the unin sentiment of peace. The unnumbered dumb me have not yet learned to discriminate between re aform are not impressed by his personality. The y stupid, unmoral world of society regards him ndifference. Even his domesticated life is a cause unse.

EX-MINISTER WITTE THE INDISPENSABLE.

t if Mr. Long is hard on the Czar, he has eviy succumbed to the glamour of M. Witte.

e longer-headed men of both parties agree that is only one man in the empire fit to face the peril. t-finance minister, M. Witte, never towered above rasemonger colleagues as he does to-day. Russia in and hopes in the ex-minister of finance. The brusque manners, never laid aside save when is an object to gain, the massive, awkward figure, nconcealed irritability of speech and blunt deation of folly,-all appeal to a people accustomed rule of the elegant weakling phrasemongers who aitherto held the upper hand only because the sureaucratic machine, which they pretend to concossesses sufficient cohesion and power to rule, h badly, by itself. During the last five years, M. has grown grayer, more morose in manner, and iclined to the civilities of ordinary intercourse. iends and enemies alike affirm that he is the same with the same miraculous power of work, the resolute bearing toward opposition, the same inde habit of doing what has to be done without tion or delay. Nobody knows how far he sympawith reform. He has in a brief term of years cond autocratic oppression, created an economic 1 which is the only mainstay of the autocratic 1 left, and coquetted with the most advanced itutionalists. How he will act, no one knows.

But every one feels that he will at least act decisively. He will not be a petty oppressor or a half-hearted emancipator. He speaks bitterly, wears his irritation and contempt on his sleeve, and plainly lets every one see that he is quite conscious of his power to drag Russia out of the abyss into which she has sunk and furious at the ingratitude with which he has been treated. And this plain speech alienates many who have no objection to his policy. Yet, despite his condemned financial policy, his unbearable manner, his doubtful Liberalism, there is not one intelligent Russian who does not mention his name with respect and awe.

THE MACHINE KEEPS GOING.

The machine of government keeps going, despite all the discontent. The educated classes dislike it, but they fear that but for its support the labor movement would get out of hand. "Many moderate Liberals affirm that a successful working-class revolt would culminate in a general and infuriated attack upon every one who wore the 'European' garb of infamy and did not cut his hair over the nape, wear bast-shoes and a sheepskin shuba." Hence, cultivated society will support the government against a working-class revolt, and unarmed and distrusted labor can effect nothing by itself. Yet Russia is united as to the need of some kind of representative government. Editor Korolenko (of the Bogatsvo) says: "I give autocracy two years' life at most. A constitution is the only possible alternative to a revolution in the near future."

THE FORCES OPPOSED TO RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

ME time last autumn, on the initiative of several members of the Finnish Opposition, presentatives of eight of the leading oppoorganizations in the Russian Empire held ference, in Paris, for the purpose of agreen the possible means of coordinating the is directed to the ends that might be shown common to all those organizations strugagainst the autocratic system in the Rusempire. The following organizations had invited to send representatives to this concess:

Russian Social Democratic Labor party; the of Socialist-Revolutionists; the Alliance of Lib-1 (Soyuz Osvobozhdientya); the Polish Socialisty; the Proletariat Polish Socialist party; the Democracy of Poland and Lithuania; the Polish al League; the Lithuanian Social Democratic the White Russian Socialist Group; the Ukra-Socialistic party; the Ukrainian Revolutionary the Lettonian Social Democratic Labor party; lliance of Lettonian Social Democrats; the Finabor party; the Finnish Party of Active Resistabe Georgian Party of Socialist-Federalist-Revalsts; the Armenian Social Democratic Labor

Organization; the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, and the General Jewish Labor Alliance (the Bund). Of the groups enumerated,-all of which had originally expressed fundamental agreement to take part in the conference, - the following organizations sent delegates: the Party of Socialist-Revolutionists, the Alliance of Liberation, the Polish National League, the Polish Socialistic party, the Lettonian Social Democratic Labor party, the Finnish Party of Active Resistance, the Georgian Party of Socialist-Federalist-Revolutionists, and the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. Three organizations—the Russian Social Democratic Labor party, the Social Democracy of Poland and Lithuania, and the Ukrainian Revolutionary party-sent their refusal to participate in the conference for specifled motives. The remaining groups, for reasons not known to the conference, sent neither delegates nor reasons for holding off.

SOME RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED.

The conference came to conclusions set forth in the minutes, which were signed in the original by all the delegates taking part in the deliberations, with the exception of the representative of the Lettonian Social Democratic Labor party, who declared that he accepts all the re-

enths of the conference of referendum. In order that the conference should not be without influence externally it was decided to publish the condensed minutes of the assembly, as well as a declaration of the demands common to the organizations represented. The assembly discussed the possible points of an agreement and of an barmonious action principally within the limits of the following three sections: the form of povernment, the question of the nationalities, and the que tron of the means of carrying on the struggle. We quote the following particulars from the minutes of the conference:

In the matter of the political reorganization of the Ruedan Empire, to which all the groups represented allke tend, it was recognized as possible to declare that the simultaneous object of the struggle can be, not only the negative talk the subversion of autocracy and not only the general formula of political freedom and fundamental rights, but also the tending toward the attainment of the political reorganization in the democratic spirit, which is likewise common to all the parthe holding council together. A manifest proof of the general tendency of these parties toward the political transformation of the Russian Empire on democratic lines is the declaration, made by the conference, and identical for all the parties participating that the fundamental principle of popular representation is to be universal suffrage

Without entering into a closer analysis of the controvertible point of the part that the question of the nationalities is to play at the laying of the foundations of the state law in the transformed Russian state if classembly recognized it as possible to declare it at all the parties taking part in the conference agree at it is solutioned the question of the major bridges to the admission to every majorite of englishing at interesting the conference agree of the deciding at a state of the deciding at a state

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also the following declaration of the principles common to the parties represented:

THE DECLARATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

- 1. Whereas, autocratic government is a fatal obstace to the progress and well-being of the Russian nation, as well as of all the other nationalities oppressed by the Czar's government, and constitutes, in the present sets of civilization, an absurd and harmful anachronism:
- 2. Whereas, The struggle against that government could be carried on with far greater energy and success of the actions of the diverse opposition and revolutionary parties—Russian as well as non-Russian—were condinated:
- 3. Whereas, The present moment especially favor the harmonious action of all those parties against the autocratic government, which is discredited and weak ened by the terrible consequences of the war provokel by its adventurous policy:

Therefore, The representatives of the Alliance of Liberation, the Polish National League, the Polish Scialistic Party, the Party of Socialist-Revolutionists, the Georgian Party of Socialist-Federalist-Revolutionists the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, and the Finnish Party of Active Resistance, assembled at a conference of the Opposition and revolutionary parties, have unanimously resolved to offer, in the name of all the above-mentioned organizations, the following declaration:

While uniting for the purpose of harmonious action. none of the parties represented at the conference thinks even for a moment of renouncing, by that union, any point whatever of its programme or any of its tactical means of conducting the struggle, which are adapted to the needs, the forces, and the situation of the social dements classes or nationalities whose interests it reprsents. At the same time, however, all the above-mertioned parties declare that the following fundamental principles and demands are identically recognized by them. . The abolition of autocracy , the repeal of all the enactments that have violated the constitutions rights of Fuluni. The replacing of the autocratic government by a free her writte system on the basis of universal suffrage. the right of the nationalities to doude also it themselves, the guarantee by lawed the freet mafrey by level prient for all the nation alities, the could be two lotter in the part of the Rissandly on the Silvert mivilial maticus

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BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

The War as Reflected in the American Magazines .- Some of the best accounts of the actual operations of the Russo-Japanese war have appeared in the American illustrated monthlies. The only American writer who was an eye-witness of the Japanese assaults on Port Arthur from the beginning was Richard Barry, whose story of the siege appears in Everybody's for April. Mr. George Kennan's account of what he saw at Port Arthur after the capitulation begins in the Outlook for March 4 .- In the World's Work for April appears a Russian lieutenant's story of the naval fighting-"Grappling with Togo and Nogi."-The brightest chapter of war history that has yet been published is Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee's story of the reception of the American nurses in Japan, as told in the Century. "The War's Disclosure of the Orient" is the title of a thoughtful paper by a Japanese student, Dr. T. Iyenaga, in the World's Work.

Economics to the Front.-Never before were our popular magazines so largely given over to economic discussion and exposition. The travel sketch, which twenty years ago shared with the short story a proud preëminence in editorial favor, has yielded its place to the "trust" article. The aspiring magazine writer of to-day must be equipped with more than a mere knack at describing mountain scenery and European cities; he must have a speaking acquaintance with the hardest and sternest facts of our modern workaday existence as a people, for it is just this over-commercialized side of life that the great public is eager to read about, if the magazine editors fairly interpret the popular taste. In the April magazines of 1885 one would have looked in vain for illustrated accounts of the capitalistic combinations of that day. The magazine issues of this month of April, 1905, on the other hand, reflect as fully as the daily press the present attitude of public opinion in regard to the concentration of capital. Mr. Charles E. Russell's analysis of the beef trust, in Everybody's Magazine, while less sensational than Mr. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance" papers in the same periodical, is probably more valuable in so far as it makes known the methods by which the railroads have been "held up" by the private-car interests. A similar line of exposition is followed in Samuel Merwin's account of "The Private-Car Abuses," in Success, and in Alfred Henry Lewis' "A Trust in Agricultural Implements," in the Cosmopolitan .- Wealth in the concrete seems to exert a peculiar fascination on editors, if we may judge from its prominence in the magazines. "The Astor Fortune" is the subject of an interesting illustrated article by Burton J. Hendrick in McClure's; Cleveland Moffett, continuing his series in Success on "The Shameful Misuse of Wealth," indicates "What We Waste on Clothes and Fêtes;" and "The Rich American in London Society" is described in Munsey's by James L. Ford .- More hopeful suggestions as to the disposition of wealth are

contained in Prof. John B. Clark's brief paper on "Profit-Sharing, Old and New," in *Harper's*, and in Isaac F. Marcosson's account of the process of "Giving Carnegie Libraries," in the *World's Work*.—Various aspects of public finance and of governmental activities are touched upon in Prof. Charles J. Bullock's essay on "The Cost of War," in the *Atlantic*; in Frank A. Vanderlip's treatment of European "Paternalism and Nationalism," in Scribner's; in Prof. Frederic Austin Ogg's study of "Germany and the Programme of Socialism," in the Chautauquan; in "Our Foreign Trade Fiasco," by Harold Bolce, in the Booklovers; and in "The Real Australia: A Workingman's Government," by Burriss Gahan, also in the Booklovers.

Home and Foreign Politics.-Mr. Lincoln Steffens continues, in McClure's, his exposures of political corruption in American States. "New Jersey: A Traitor State" is the title of the April installment. This is a tale of the sordid dealings of great corporations with small-fry politicians. It is by no means pleasant reading, but the average easy-going and well-meaning citizen, who is too easily contented with things as they are, ought to be stimulated by it to greater zeal and watchfulness.—"The Confessions of a Commercial Senator," in the World's Work, is a further revelation of a form of political rascality of which no State or section can claim a monopoly.-Let the reader, having perused Mr. Steffens' article and the "Commercial Senator's" confessions, turn now to ex-Governor Garvin's paper on "Corrupt Practices in Elections," in Tom Watson's Magazine, and he will be likely to conclude that the American electorate, from top to bottom, is hopelessly debased .- The gloominess of this impression will hardly be relieved by Mr. David Graham Phillips' rehearsal. in the Cosmopolitan, of the extraordinary incidents that have followed the assassination of Governor Goebel, in Kentucky.-The optimist in politics may find some slight consolation in Mr. Leroy Scott's study of District Attorney Jerome, of New York, in the World's Work, and in Mr. Charles C. Nott's account of the work of Mr. Jerome's office, in the Atlantic. These two papers indicate that an immense advance has been made during the past three years in the methods of administering justice in the American metropolis.-Mr. George W. Alger's article on "The Citizen and the Jury," in Leslie's Monthly, shows how the neglect of jury service reacts injuriously on the delinquent citizen.-Some of the broader issues of national policy are discussed by Mr. Frederick Upham Adams in a paper on "The Constitution," contributed to Tom Watson's Magazine, and by Mr. Charles F. Dole in an article entitled "The Right and Wrong of the Monroe Doctrine," in the Atlantic.-In the field of foreign politics, no nation receives so much attention at the present time as Russia. In the April magazines there are important articles on the unrest in that empire by Abraham Cahan (the World's Work) and by Perceval Gibbon (McClure's) .- "My Exile to Siberia" is the subject of an interesting sketch by Isador Ladoff in Hurper's .-Vance Thompson writes in Success on "Spain Since Her Fight with Uncle Sam."—In the Century, Prince Momola Massaquoi voices "Africa's Appeal to Christendom."-In the "Letters to Literary Statesmen" (Atlantic), "Alciphron" addresses his April epistle to Premier Balfour.

Art in the Monthlies .- "What Herculaneum Offers to Archæology" is enthusiastically set forth by Dr. Charles Waldstein in Harper's, and the same topic, in briefer outline, is dealt with in Scribner's by Mr. Russell Sturgis .- "The Remaking of Boston" is the

title of an article full of suggestions to all interested in municipal improvement, by Rollin Lynde Hartt, in the World's Work .- Mr. Richard Whiteing's first paper on "The Chateaux of the Loire" appears in the April Contury.-The work of Byam Shaw as a painter of parables is described in the Booklovers, reproductions of several of his most famous paintings, in color and blackand-white, accompanying the text.—The scope and plans of the Carnegie foundation at Pittsburg for the encouragement of living artists are briefly outlined by Charle-De Kay in Leslie's. - Mr. W. B. Yeats contributes a pleasing essay on "America and the Arts" to the Mitropolitan Magazinc.-In Lippincott's appears a sketch of Rosa Bonheur-"Greatest of Women Painters"-by Theodore Stanton.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

A Cuban View of American-Dominican Relations.-The Cuban economic weekly, the Economista (Havana), copies from the Nucro Paris (also of the capital) an article entitled "The Regeneration of the People" and adds some comments of its own. The republic of Santo Domingo, it declares, has entered upon a new period of its history. Under the protection of the United States, there can be no fear of further bloody struggles for power. By coming to an agreement with Washington, President Morales has done his native land a great service which will call forth the gratitude of the present and of future generations of Dominicans. "The Dominicans are energetic and brave, but their energy and bravery have been hopelessly wasted. From now on, these two qualities will serve to raise the intellectual and moral standard and lay a firm foundation for the prosperity of Santo Domingo. The country will, while keeping its independence, pay its debts, live in peace with the world, and devote all its energy to the development of the prodigious wealth of its unexploited soil. The United States will guarantee the Dominicans protection against themselves and against foreign cupidity. Now they may indeed boast that they are on the road to civilized existence." The Cuban journal believes that the treaty will eventually be ratifled, despite the reluctance of the American Senate. When, it says, in conclusion, the United States Government has seen to the payment of outstanding debts, foreign and internal, there will be a lasting peace. "Order and productive labor will prevail, public instruction will progress, population will increase, manufactures and commerce will grow, and the enormous agricultural resources of the republic will be developed."

The German Coal Strike.-A study of the coal miners' strike in Westphalia, by Maurice Lair, appears in the Revue Bleue. This writer gives some interesting data about the mineral wealth of the valley of the Ruhr, in which the richest veins are situated, and the industrial prosperity which has been brought about, based on the mining activities. The two large industrial cities of Dortmund and Essen are in this region, which supplies. annually, more than sixty million tons of coal, one-half of the total production of the empire. Since 1883, the entire productive activity of these coal fields has been under the control of a mining trust known as the Rhenish-Westphalian Syndicate, founded, in the year mentioned, at Essen. This body regulates the amount

very autocratic, the men complain. The syndicate own several transportation lines by land and water, and has been powerful enough to stand up against the efforts of the imperial government in behalf of the men. M. Lair traces the history of the development of labor unions in this region, their strength arising chiefly from the copressive tactics of the syndicate-or cartel, as the Garmans call it. The real strike began on January 7, las, when the company decided to demand an extra ballhour of work and the miners at the Bruchstrasse pit refused to descend. Of the 151 delegates in the mining union formed at Essen, 74 were Socialists, 67 "Passive Christians," 7 Poles, and 3 Liberals. These selects commission of seven members, which formulated the demands of the workers. The strike has lasted for four months, and has been characterized by determination, but orderly, quiet conduct. By January 12, one hundred and ninety-five thousand had gone out. The most inportant result of the whole movement, it is generally admitted, has been the closer organization and solider ity of the German miners.

Japan and France in the Far East .- Baron Suvematsu, one of the best known of Japanese diplomats, has thought it worth while to write a careful elaborate reply to the statements appearing in a number of French periodicals to the general effect that Japan has designs on France's Asiatic possessions, particularly Indo-China. The comment of a French writer M. Marcel Prevost) in the Figuro was quoted in these page last month. Baron Suyematsu (writing in La Rerue declares that there is absolutely no foundation for any fear on the part of France; there would be no logical nor, in fact, any reason, for the Japanese attempting to absorb Indo-China. Geographical and ethnical reasons make it imperative that she should have Kores, but Cochin China is far from Japan, and the Japanese are not bent on conquest. The only releases Japan be with Indo-China arise from the fact the she consume rice grown in the southern countries. Baron Suymatsu recalls the cordiality and importance of France Japanese relations. He says that the Japanese have no fault to find with the Franco-Russian alliance, which he presumes, is based on considerations of European polities; but he asks does that give the republic the right to insult another friendly nation? What crime has Japan committed against France? The French whom the Japanese have always regarded as a chiralof production of coal, the price of sale, and has been Frons race, should not permit their alliance with Russia

r generally discarded idea that Japan is a ion, to influence them to the extent of entithe Mikado's people, particularly for an hich they are not guilty.

rin of the Word "Jingo."—In a cotrated article on the Japanese woman, in Iniverselle, the writer, who signs himself dives an interesting account of the life and



THE EMPRESS JINGO.

(From the painting by Kiyonago.)

famous Empress Jingo-Kogo. According d, her husband, the Emperor Tchuai, orexpedition to punish one of his rebellious The empress did not like the idea of fighther own people, so she succeeded in divertntion by the idea of a foreign war of conhusband, however, pursued his original ed during the campaign. Jingo at once of the army, and herself led the expedition neighboring country of Korea. To her said, "You have only a woman at your e has the spirit of the emperor whose place Among the regulations issued for the conarmy were the following: no plundering never underestimate the strength of your seems to be feeble, and never fear him if he strong; spare all of those who submit to e no quarter to those who resist." It was in the year 201 A.D. that the invading Japanese weighed anchor. The expedition lasted three years, and wonderful exploits are recorded of it. During the expedition, the empress gave birth to a child, who became future emperor under the name of Ojin-Tenno, said to be the father of the present dynasty. Our much-used modern word "jingo" originated from the name of this empress. Our illustration is from the painting of a well-known Japanese painter.

Immigration to Cuba.—Commenting on the recent trip of the Cuban commission to Europe for the purpose of encouraging immigration, the Economista (Havana) observes that so long as the cost of living remains as high as it is in Cuba, and so long as no reforms are made in the customs regulations and in municipal taxes, it will be useless to think of attracting immigration from Europe. It will take a long time, in spite of many palliative measures, to dispel the distrust which prevails in emigration centers as to the future of Cuba, thinks this Havana journal. Italy, Spain, and Russia are not in the dark as to the political, economic, and social condition of Cuba, continues the Economista. "Those countries know of our many strikes and of the poverty of great numbers of our resident foreigners. All this they know but too well; hence, immigration has abandoned us. Our large Spanish and Italian communities keep their people at home well informed about all that may interest them, such as the probabilities of finding paying employment, the ease or difficulty in saving money, the high cost of living, the numerous taxes, and the general state of business. It is this information,-a trifle highly colored, perhaps,-that really influences immigration. To hold that a commissioner, however active he may be, can counteract such information is a fallacy. Time will show whether we are right."

Does Russia Need "Reforms" or "Reform"? -In the course of an article by an anonymous writer in the Correspondant we are informed that in Russia there are two kinds of reforms,—partisans of reform, and partisans of reforms. The first demand drastic changes in the entire administration and general governmental system; the others, while not advocating any interference with the powers of the sovereign, have a programme not less far-reaching than that of the Constitutionalists. The latter class, which seems to have the sympathy of the anonymous writer referred to, favors an absolute but regular monarchy. At present, he declares, Russian ministers are neither statesmen nor counselors, -- they are simply agents to carry out the wishes of the Czar. The writer in the Correspondant sums up the general programme of the partisans of reforms in these words: "The number of ministers ought to be increased and the public services distributed among them. There should be a chief, or head, to personify the policy of the ministry, and all questions and nominations of importance should be discussed and decided in council. Every legislative measure, including the budget, should be studied and prepared by a large body of the councilors of the empire; and the sovereign, while reserving to himself the right to disapprove of the decisions of the majority, should abstain from substituting decisions of his own. The idea of reënforcing and strengthening the Imperial Council by the inclusion of representatives from the zemstvos finds great favor."

Is France Commercially Decadent ?-A defense of France's commercial position appears in the Nouvelle Revue. The writer, Antoine Touche, declares that the foreign commerce of France has made great progress in recent years, chiefly owing to trade with the French colonies. But France and England are becoming less and less the countries which supply the universe, and Germany and the United States are coming more and more to the front. Twenty years ago, the Americans were the great purchasers of the globe; today, they are the great venders. Nevertheless, there are many articles of French produce with which to con-quer the American market. With Germany it is different; she has been a rival to France since 1870. A central bureau and the creation of commercial expansion groups to arrest the decline of French foreign commerce and to facilitate the exportation of French produce have long been demanded by French consuls, chambers of commerce, etc. An article, by Cajire, on M. Ruau, minister of agriculture, appears in the same issue. The writer thinks the antiquated agricultural methods of France will now be transformed by the infusion of new blood and the creative energy of younger men.

Japan's Probable Terms of Peace.-An anonymous writer in the Revue de Paris discusses the conditions of peace which will be imposed by Japan. Asia for the Asiatics, he declares, will be the war-cry of the island empire. Japan went to war to maintain the integrity of Korea, but the Korean problem is only one feature of a vaster problem. In reality, China is sick, and only Japan can save her. If Japan gets possession of Manchuria, she will make her influence felt at Peking. Vladivostok, as well as Manchuria, will have to be abandoned by Russia, and no Russian naval base in the Pacific will be permitted. A series of reforms will be instituted in Korea by Japan, and there will be a general reconstruction of the far East by pacific methods, but with the threat of an appeal to arms. Such is the Japanese idea of peace.

Pierre Loti on the Japanese People.—Pierre Loti, who was in Japan in 1902, describes, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, the Japanese as a quarrelsome people, puffed up with pride, envious of others, and handling with cruelty and skill the machines and explosives whose secrets have been revealed to them. Though small in stature, these people, he says, will foment nothing but hatred among the large yellow family toward the white races, and they will be the instigators of future invasions and bloodshed.

Open-Sea Coaling in Times of War .- An elaborate study of the project of coaling warships is contributed to the German magazine, Umschau (Frankfort-on-Main), by Franz Eissenhart. This writer introduces his subject with a reference to the Spanish-American War. He recalls the fact that Admiral Cervera, having lost to the American fleet the colliers that were sent to provide the necessary coal for his ships, was compelled to go into Santiago without coal. In that harbor, thanks to Spanish maladministration, no coal was to be found. When the admiral, using coal-dust, tried to break out of the harbor, disaster soon followed, in spite of the fact that his ships were faster than those of the Americans. After emphasizing the very great importance of free and adequate coal-supply and outlining the policies of the great naval stations in establishing naval coaling stations all over the world, the writer of this article declares that the taking on of coal in the open sea has been proven a necessity of modern warfare. Fleets lose a good deal of time in stopping to coal at stations. he says, and some other means must be provided Coaling in the open sea he describes as being accomplished by two methods,-first, the warship may stop and lie alongside the collier; or, second, both ships may continue their course and the transit of fuel from one to the other be accomplished by a trolley connection The coal-bags pass along the trolley, and, after having been emptied, are returned to the collier by means of another trolley. During the past year, the English Mediterranean fleet used this method to great advantage, fifty tons of coal per hour having been transferred from the colliers to the warships. This saving of time is of very great importance, the writer points out Now that both belligerents have declared coal to be contraband of war, England has benefited greatly by the coal trade with both nations. British colliers have been discovered in all waters of the world, supplying both Japan and Russia-and frequently captured and confiscated by one of the belligerents. During the first seven months of the war (six of them war months), the British coal export to Japan aggregated 87,000 tons. and that to Russia 1,280 tons.

Sicily Plans War on California Lemons.-From an article by Ettore Arduino in the Riforma Sociale (Turin-Rome) on "The Citrus Fruit Crisis of Sicily"it is learned that the fruit business of that island is ln a bad way, quite largely through the increased production and better marketing methods of California la the last twenty years, the production of citrus fruits in southern Italy has tripled. With only the present number of trees, the crop will go on increasing. Meanwhile, the exportation has been and is falling of. Spain, with cheaper culture and shipments, has advantage over Italy in supplying Germany, France, and Switzerland, with which countries Italy has more favorable tariff arrangements than with any other coun try except Austria Hungary. The latter has abolished all duty on citrus fruits, and Italy's exportation thereto has increased from 200,000 to 1,700,000 hoxes annually. The California crop is, however, the greatest element in lessening Italy's market, since it supplied 7,000,000 boxes out of the 9,000,000 boxes of oranges sold in the United States in 1903, and Florida furnished good share of the remainder. Italy supplies only the "between season" demand, and sent 20,000 quintals (2,200 tons) in 1900 and 1901, and 50,000 quintals (5.50) tons) in 1902. As to lemons, however, it is stated that the Sicilian fruit excels in juiciness and in keeping qualities that of California. Also, the California harvest is at the end of the year and the beginning of the next, when prices are lowest. Labor for picking and packing is paid, in California, triple the rates prevailing in Sicily. So we bought of Italy, in 1900, 2,100,000 boxe of lemons; in 1901, 1,950,000 boxes; and in 1902, 2.25. 000 boxes. However, it often happens that the price received barely pays the cost of marketing, freight, and duty, and the exporter may even have not only to los the value of his goods, but also to pay, in addition his American commission man. This is due to the lack of shipping organization or cooperation, dumping shipments into glutted markets, and packing all sizes and qualities of lemons together. The system of selling at auction in New York and elsewhere also results in

keeping prices low. The auction houses also act as middlemen between importer and buyers, and get often 3 per cent., a third of this being interest on money advanced in the transaction. The writer urges, as remedies, improvement in quality of fruit, organization of the business, improvement in the means and conditions of transportation, and government aid. Some of these remedies are in process of application. The government, in 1903, abolished the tax on consumption of citrus fruits and products, granted an allowance in 1904 amounting to thirty thousand dollars for encouragement of culture, and authorized the discounting of notes issued against fruit stored in warehouses. A cooperative society, "La Meridionale," with headquarters at Palermo, had 549 members a year ago, and other societies are being formed in imitation. These establish warehouses and manage the shipment and sale of citrus fruits and products for a fee of 3 per cent. Another society, "La Citrica," will attack the industrial problem.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad During the War.—A brief study of the way in which the famous Trans-Siberian Railroad has been operated during the months of the war appears in the Revue Bleue. The writer, Albert Métin, who declares that in July and August, 1904, he made a trip along the entire line and return from European Russia, asserts that, with few minor exceptions, the road was operated most successfully, particularly in its far-Eastern section. Very soon, he declares, the Trans-Siberian will compare quite favorably with the transcontinental lines of the United States.

What Will Become of the Canary Islands?-A study of the past history and present condition of the Canary Islands, with some suggestions as to their future, appears in the Spanish review, Lectura (Madrid). by Mr. Delgado Barreto. The negligence of Spain, says this writer, is gradually permitting the English to become dominant in the Canary Islands. The excellent climate in that group, and especially its fine productive sunshine, has drawn English tourists, and those who are seeking health resorts, in large numbers. These very facts, however, ought to make a prosperous Spanish colony. Then it must not be forgotten that the Canary Islands have given to Spain a number of her young writers of talent, among them Guerra, Angel, and Sarmiento. Spain, concludes this writer, must not remain asleep to the value of the Canaries, nor as to their danger from foreign greed.

A Polish View of Emerson.—The Concord philosopher was "one of the most profound figures of the nineteenth century, and incontestably the most original American genius." This is the verdict of a philosophical writer (Mr. Zielowicz) who contributes to the Biblioteka Warszawska (Warsaw) a study of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The American philosopher, says this writer, appropriated to himself all the culture of the past, but of it created a new man, who announced a new era.

A German View of Our Negro Problem.—A German political and economic writer, Herr Friedrich Hertz, declines to admit that there is a "black danger" in America. The negro, he declares—without stating where he gets his figures—in an article in the Sozialistische Monatshefte (Berlin), will become more moral

than the white. He declares that in the Boer war the percentage of chronic drunkenness among the Irish was a thousand times as great as that among the negroes. One white soldier out of 220 died of alcoholism, while the percentage among the blacks was only 1 out of 4,500. In the United States, he believes, from the intellectual point of view, the negroes will show as much aptitude as the whites when they are given a fair chance in every department of life.

Greek Types Preserved in Spain.-An interesting note on the racial characteristics of certain inhabitants of Spain is furnished the Revista Contemporanea (Madrid) by Dr. Emilio Ribera. He says that in the villages of Denia, Sagunto, and Burriana, in the old kingdom of Valencia, it is not possible to remain an hour without noticing the unmistakable Greek type of the people, especially the women. They are in great contrast to the people of other communities close by, formed from a mixture of the Arab, Castilian, Aragonese, and Moorish elements left by successive conquests. Such preservation of type he accounts for through the remarkable rivalry and prejudice between neighboring communities in Spain. A few years ago, it was a disgrace for a woman of Burriana or Denia to have any relations with a man from a neighboring village, while marriages with utter foreigners,-Maltese, Italians, and English,-were not uncommon. The isolation was aided by the pronounced dissenting religious opinions of the population. Until lately, Burriana had but one church, while Villa Real had many. In Denia there has always been much heresy. Masonry, almost unknown elsewhere in the region, has flourished there, and Protestantism, introduced by the English, has only in these Greek towns gained many adherents. It seems that there is a constant instinct to be a separate people. Dr. Ribera thinks observation would determine other similar centers on the east coast of Spain.

The Strikes of the World.—A review of the progress of socialism for the three years ending December, 1904, appears in the Revue Universelle, over the signature of C. Béguin. The writer first considers the strikes in France and the legislation looking to arbitration. The strikes of the coal miners and of the dockers in Marseilles are considered, and then labor troubles in the United States and Italy are analyzed. It is significant, he remarks, in conclusion, that most of the socialistic organizations do not look with favor on general strikes.

The Moral Force of an Army.—The well-known French commander, Gen. D. Négrier, contributes to the Revue des Deux Mondes a study of the moral force of an army. He says that in long periods of peace certain essential principles of organization are often lost sight of, and that the necessity of them is only clearly seen during war. These principles concern the cohesion and the moral force of armies. A regiment can only undergo the trials incident to war when the various elements composing it know one another, and when the men know their chiefs and are known by them. To form a regiment of volunteers or reservists only shows an entire misconception of the laws which govern the moral forces without which there can be no army. Confidence between chiefs and men cannot be improvised, for it is the result of a long moral education founded on the traditions of race, and can only be acquired by a life lived in common for a considerable time.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS ABOUT THE GREAT OUT-OF-DOORS.

MR. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR has described his second journey to Tibet in a volume issued by Black, of London, and imported by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Landor's book ("Tibet and Nepal") describes the natives, their customs and costumes, their religion, and the country through which he passed. It is a weird and fascinating story, told in the author's best vein, and the volume is illustrated with numerous colored and black-and-white pictures, being reproductions of sketches made by himself on the spot. There are also maps, charts, and diagrams.



DR. WILFRED T. GRENFELL.

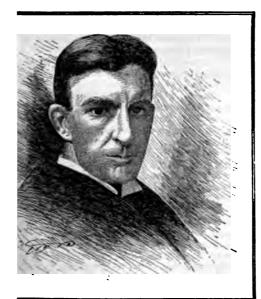
The reading world had a taste of new "book region" in Mr. Norman Duncan's "Dr. Luke of the Labrador," that exquisitely written story of fishermen's life noticed in this REVIEW for January. Two other volumes, treating of the same region and of a man whose work has meant so much to its inhabitants, have just been issued by the same publishers, the Fleming H. Revell Company. These are Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's "Harvest of the Sea" and Norman Duncan's "Dr. Grenfell's Parish." Whichever of the two you read first, you get the same impression of the large-hearted "missionary to the deep-sea fishermen." Dr. Grenfell is the representative of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. He is an Oxford man, a master seaman, missionary, promoter of industry, magistrate, physician, and helpful friend of every fisherman on the Labrador coast. Mr. Duncan makes him out to be a very lovable character. His parish is the deep sea, and his parishioners the fishermen. In his own production, the "Harvest of the Sea," Dr. Grenfell gives us a vivid story of the fisherman's life on the Dogger Banks in the North Sea and off the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. The story, which he sub-titles "A Tale of Both Sides of the Atlantic," is full of the hardships, danger, adventure, and romance that are included in " the price of fish." Both volumes are appropriately illustrated.

A PAIR OF HISTORICO-POLITICAL NOVELS.

Two stirring political novels dealing with the same period of American history, that of the reconstruction days in the South, come to us from Doubleday, Page & Co. "The Clansman" is Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, second novel in a series planned to illuminate the race conflict in the United States. This, the author claims, is the true story of the Ku-Klux Klan conspiracy, and is a natural sequel to "The Leopard's Spots." The story is really a burning indictment of the "policy of revenge pursued by Congress and the Northern people in the South after amnesty had been offered and accepted Many of the characters taking part in the fierce drama are historical figures in a disguise so thin that they can be recognized beyond a doubt. Chief among these probably, is the Hon. Austin Stoneman, radical leader of Congress, who is undoubtedly Thaddeus Stevens. There is a love-story,-a double love-story,-winding through "The Clansman," which, however, is of some what subordinate interest. The other volume is a novel of Virginia in the days of reconstruction, under the title "The Lion's Skin." In it the author, Capt. John S. Wise, breaks a literary silence of some years. Mr. Wise's success with his former book, "The End of an Era," will be remembered, and this present novel is a sequel, largely autobiographical, to this former work. Captain Wise, a member of one of the oldest Virginia families, son of the Hon. Henry S. Wise, United States minister to Brazil, governor of Virginia, and general in the Confederate army, has himself had a wide and long experience in politics. Beginning as a Democrat, he was elected, at the close of the war, as a Republican. He now resides in New York City, practising law. In "The Lion's Skin" Mr. Wise gives us a new kind of reconstruction story, cleverly weaving together fact and fiction, and discussing the negro problem frankly and impressively.

HISTORICAL WORKS.

Readers of Miss Laut's article in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS on the real meaning of the Portland Exposition will find in a new book, entitled "Breaking the Wilderness," by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh (Putnams), the full story of the conquest of the far West from the time of Cabeza de Vaca down to the completion of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Dellerbaugh is an artist who has spent much of his time for many years in different portions of the West, having been a member of Powell's second Colorado River expedition. In this book he gives special attention to the



THOMAS DIXON, JR.
(Author of "The Clansman.")

r and trader, whose exploits have received little ditreatment in our popular histories. The Lewis ark expedition itself, of course, comes in for somewhended treatment, but much has been written expedition in other books, and the chief value of allenbaugh's work is the presentation of the slogical review of Western exploration in unisequence. The illustrations of the volume are



F. S. DELLENBAUGH.

chiefly from photographs, and are all interesting and important. They serve to show with vividness the nature of the country which lay spread out before the early explorers,-a veritable wilderness, as it is characterized in Mr. Dellenbaugh's description. Books like this are needed at this time to revive the interest of the passing generation and to implant in the youth of the land a zest

sre accurate knowledge of the men who opened lement and civilization the great West.

first of a series of "Source Books of American y" (New York: A. Wessels Company) is a reprint naby's travels through North America, with an intion and notes by Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Rev. w Burnaby was a traveler in the American coloi the years 1759 and 1760, near the close of the 1 and Indian War. The first edition of his travered in 1775, and was published with a view to seing English opinion against a rupture with the m. The third edition appeared in 1798, and in

the preface the author took occasion to say that he stil' believed that the separation of the colonies from the mother country might have been prevented; that coercive measures, once resolved upon, might have been enforced, comparatively speaking, without bloodshed; that the union of the States was not likely to be permanent; that the country must necessarily be divided into separate states and kingdoms, and that America would not, for many ages, at least, become formidable to Europe. The author's point of view is that of a devoted minister of the Church of England and a loyal supporter of the crown. Having made allowance for his religious and political leanings, we see no reason to doubt the conclusion of Mr. Wilson that he was moved by a sincere purpose to be truthful and just.

A volume full of interesting and valuable information about northern South America is William L. Scruggs' "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics" (Little, Brown), which has just been issued in a new



JOHN 8. WISE.
(Author of "The Lion's Skin.")

edition, revised and containing an additional chapter on the Panama Canal and the text of the Panama Canal treaty. Mr. Scruggs, it will be remembered, was formerly the United States minister to Colombia and to Venezuela, and he writes from an intimate knowledge obtained in an official capacity. He describes the general conditions of life, the politics, the economics, and the scenery of northern South America, with a full history of Colombia and an account of the Panama Canal treaty up to date. The volume contains ten full-page illustrations and three maps.

"Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius" is the subject of a learned work by Samuel Dill, M.A. (Macmillan). This is preëminently a book for scholars, and in the nature of the case will be little used outside of universities and colleges.

A less pretentious contribution to the study of civili-

zation is a volume of selected studies from European histories of the Middle Ages, edited by Dana Carleton Munro and George Clarke Sellery, of the University of Wisconsin (Century). This is a convenient compilation, embracing much material never before made accessible in English, and intended for use as supplemen-

tary reading in universities and colleges.

A good "Short History of England," for the use of schools, has been compiled by Prof. Edward P. Cheney, of the University of Pennsylvania (Ginn). The author has endeavored in this work to select for treatment those events that were truly significant in England's history, and, in order that prominence might be given to these, a great deal of material that ordinarily has a place in such books has been omitted. The whole story is told in about seven hundred closely printed pages.

A series of historical tales from the storied past of the two American continents have been gathered into one volume, under the title "Historical Tales: The Romance of Reality" (Lippincott), by Charles Morris, author of "Half-Hours With the Best American Authors." The one on Spanish-American tales ought to be particularly interesting and valuable in schools. The

style is entertaining but discriminating.

When the late Mr. E. A. Freeman died he left uncompleted the materials for a volume on the "History of Western Europe in the Fifth Century." These materials have been gathered by Mr. Freeman's executors, and published (Macmillan) under the editorial super-

vision of Mr. T. Scott Holmes.

SOCIOLOGY.

The papers read before the Sociological Society of London have been collected and published in a single volume, under the title "Sociological Papers" (Macmillan). Included in this volume is an introductory address by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, the president of the society. Among the papers is one on the subject of "Civics as Applied to Sociology," by Prof. Patrick Geddes, whose writings are well known in the United States. There are also contributions by such eminent sociologists as Francis Galton, Dr. E. Westermarck, and Mr. Harold H. Mann, the latter writing on "Life in an Agricultural Village in England." Much space is devoted in this volume to the discussion of the origin and use of the term "sociology," and of the relation of sociology to the social sciences and philosophy,-questions upon which American sociologists have already expended much thought.

A book which serves to give an insight into the trend of modern English thought on social questions is "Democracy and Reaction," by L. T. Hobhouse (Putnams). This volume is made up of a series of essays dealing with British Free Trade, Imperialism, Modern Imperialism, and Socialism. The author finds the causes of reaction in the growing concentration of material interests, and in schools of thought which tend to discredit the conception of right, in one form or another, to justify the sway of expediency, or even of brute force. Still, the old humanitarian ideals remain unimpaired in moral force, nor have they been undermined by the

theory of evolution.

In the series which Prof. George Santayana (Harvard) is bringing out, under the title "Life of Reason; or, The Phases of Human Progress" (Scribners), the second volume, entitled "Reason in Society," has just been published. The first volume consisted of the introduction and "Reason in Common Sense." The three

volumes to follow will be "Reason in Religion," "Reason in Art," and "Reason in Science." Professor Santayana is Professor Münsterberg's associate in the de-

partment of philosophy.

One fruit of the British tariff controversy in the past year is the book entitled "Modern Tariff History: Germany, United States, France," by Percy Ashley (Dutton). This work is intended, of course, for English consumption, and its conclusions are decidedly hostile to protectionism. The most that is admitted as to Germany is that changes in her tariff policy have been only one, and commonly not the most important, among the many causes of her economic progress; while it is claimed that in the United States the Dingley tariff gives the trusts unusual advantages, and of French tariff legislation it is affirmed that it has done little good, and in various ways has done much harm to industry and commerce.

Some essays of the late Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, of Harvard, several of which had never before been published, have been gathered into a substantial volume, edited by Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, of Harvard, and prefaced by an introduction by Professor Taussig (Macmillan). Professor Dunbar was, perhaps, best known for his work on "Theory and History of Banking;" but in the present volume there appear several papers dealing with other departments of economic science, par-

ticularly taxation and commercial crises.

In the series of "Questions of the Day" (Putnams) appears a brief argument by District Attorney Jerome, of New York, on "The Liquor-Tax Law in New York: A Plea for the Opening of Saloons on Sunday." This little pamphlet discusses many of the evils in the city of New York incident to the Raines law and its non-enforcement, as well as some of the proposed methods of dealing with the law, closing with a succinct statement and discussion of an amendment to the law proposed by Mr. Jerome.

The Slocum Lectures of 1894, delivered at the University of Michigan by the Rev. Robert A. Holland, have only recently been published, under the title "The Commonwealth of Man" (Putnams). They have been revised by the author in the light of the discussion that followed the publication of Mr. Edwin Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe," which, in the opinion of Mr. Holland, consisted chiefly of a series of "socialistic fallacies set to stormful music."

ABOUT MUSIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE.

Mr. Henry G. Hanchett has made of his lectures of musicalittle volume entitled "The Art of the Musician" (Macmillan), which is intended to give to music-lover (who may not be thoroughly versed in the intricacies of the art) an idea of the reasons which prompt musical critics to approve or disapprove of compositions. It is not technically written, nor is anything further presupposed than the ability to understand musical notation.

The Oliver Ditson Company has issued a profusely illustrated pictorial souvenir of the most famous living opera singers, with their biographies, by Gustav Kobbe. This handsome work is interesting as giving intimate glimpses of opera folk, whom the public sees only under the glare of the footlights and in the character of some one else. The artists considered in this attractive book are Nordica, Calvé, Eames, Melba, Sembrich, Ternina, and Schumann-Heink, and Caruso and Jean and Edouard De Reszke. There is also a chapter on "Opera-Singers Off Duty."

Y BIOGRAPHY AND MEMORABILIA.

modern masters of English style, who is y but little known in this country, was tmore. Mr. Edmund Gosse, therefore, in s biographical sketch of Patmore in the sterary Lives" which Dr. W. Robertson ing for the Scribners, has done a real serature. This volume is illustrated. We noted in these pages the literary lives of nold, Cardinal Newman, and John Bunyan, o far appeared. Those in preparation are loethe, and Hazlitt.

ms are issuing a series of Freuch classics eaders, which is edited by Prof. Adolphe ibia) and Dr. Curtis Hidden Page (Columries will consist of six volumes, to include ontaigne, Molière (two volumes), Beaud George Sand. These volumes are very rom a typographical standpoint. The one has already been issued. It includes the of his famous romance of Gargantua and This volume, which is edited by Dr. Page, piece portrait of Rabelais reproduced from ainting in the library of Geneva. The imtabelais in the study of French literature restimated. He was the first great prose sed a language near enough to that spoken alled modern French.

a house of Dent is issuing a series of monoil-known localities, under the general title Topographies." So far, four have been stford-on-Avon" (Herbert W. Tompkins), " (G. A. Payne), "Broadway" (Algernon "Evesham" (E. H. New). The same firm very useful and attractive little series of ics under the general direction of Mr. Connor. These volumes are excellently frontispieces of the authors whose works d. Two of the latest issues are the "Atala b Dernier Abencerage" of Chateaubriand ites Choisis" of Balzac.

es of the excellent French texts published R. Jenkins are Eugene Scribe's comedy in a Verre d'Eau," edited by Prof. F. G. the University of Oregon, and André L'Abbé Daniel," edited by Dr. C. Fontaine, 'ork City High School of Commerce.

; recent issues of the "Pocket American Classics" (Macmillan) are "Hawthorne's k," edited for school use by L. E. Wolfe, nt of schools, San Antonio, Texas; "Lewis æ's Adventures in Wonderland" (with ilny John Tenniel), edited by Charles A. d "Homer's Iliad" (abridged), "done into a" by Andrew Lang, Walter Leaf (Cam-Ernest Myers (Oxford).

EDUCATION.

and Ideal Elements in Education" is the a volume of addresses by President Henry berlin College (Macmillan.) The problems the foremost place in these addresses are to religious education; one of the adct, had been delivered at the first convenseligious Education Association, held at 108. In view of the present widespread ingelical methods, President King's discusseries.



COVENTRY PATMORE.

sion of Christian training and the revival as methods of converting men is likely to attract wide attention.

"Pedagogues and Parents" is the title of a bright little book by Ella Calista Wilson (Holt) which discusses schools and education from the parents' point of view. Parents, and teachers as well, will derive no little entertainment from the writer's chapters on "Child Morality," "Practical Morals," "The Children Themselves," and "Pedagogues and Parents."

Apropos of the centenary, on February 19 of this year, of the movement for free public schools in the city of New York, Mr. A. Emerson Palmer, secretary of the New York City Board of Education, has prepared a history of free education in the city (Macmillan). An interesting feature of this work is the full account which it gives of the Public School Society, a movement which the author justly characterizes as unique and of rare interest.

Two little volumes on domestic science have been prepared by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, who approaches the subject in the proper scientific spirit but handles her themes in a popular, interesting way. These are, "The Art of Right Living" and "First Lessons in Food and Diet." They are published by Whitcomb & Barrows (Boston). Mrs. Richards is instructor in sanitary chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She has made these books small, concise, and direct with a definite purpose, she informs us. They are meant to reach those who will not read more ambitious works. They deal with the principal phases of our food, sleep, amusement, exercise, work, and pleasure. The same publishers have just brought out Bertha Jane Richardson's "The Woman Who Spends," to which Mrs. Richards has written an introduction. "The Woman Who Spends" is a study of the economic function of woman, and it treats of woman's entire relation to the economic problems of modern life.

BOOKS ON PHILOSOPHICAL THEMES.

A new translation of "The Four Doctrines" of Emanuel Swedenborg, translated from the original Latin works, and edited by the Rev. John Faulkner Potts,

has just been issued by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society. This volume contains the famous "Nine Questions" and the four doctrines of the new Jerusalem. concerning "The Lord," "The Holy Scripture," "Life from the Ten Commandments," and "Faith." The work is very clearly printed and durably bound. The society also issues and sends out with



EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

this volume a little booklet entitled "Who Was Swedenborg, and What Are His Writings?" with a catalogue of his theological works.

The Open Court Publishing Company has brought out an American edition of Henry Ridgely Evans' "The Napoleon Myth." This consists of a reprint of "The Grand Erratum," by Jean-Baptiste Pérès, and an introduction by Dr. Paul Carus. The whole is a summary of the results of the "higher criticism" as applied to the Napoleon of the popular imagination.

Another little volume of thought-provoking, cheerful philosophy has come from the pen of Pastor Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life" and other helpful, consistently written homilies. This is entitled "On Life's Threshold" (McClure, Phillips), and consists of a series of talks to young people on character and conduct. These talks are really interesting to the youth of the United States, whom Pastor Wagner has declared he loves with all his heart. The present volume has been translated by Edna St. John, and is uniform with the editions of the author's preceding works published by the same house.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The London "Who's Who" (Macmillan) is chief reliance for contemporary British biograp number of biographical sketches appearing in ful volume is increasing from year to year, the (1905) edition consisting of nearly eighteen pages in fine type. Practically all well-known men whose names one is likely to encounter paper or magazine reading are included in th ble compendium.

A book full of attractive material, which, will need frequent revision, is "Modern Industr ress," by Charles H. Cochrane (Lippincott). work the author gives detailed descriptions of t developments in various forms of mechanis first three chapters are devoted to electrical in These are followed by descriptions of the lates in farming machinery, automobiles, lumbering milling, quarrying, and a thousand other it which contribute to our present complex e Numerous pictures accompany the text.

"The Story of American Coals," by William Nicolls (Lippincott), has been revised and br to date. This book begins with a statement origin of coal, and continues with a full accor development, together with a description of t ent routes by which it reaches the consumer various uses to which it is put.

In the Wallet series of "Popular Science Han Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have issued Lighting for the Inexperienced," by Hubert W

A NEW BOOK ABOUT THE GERMAN EMP

A very witty and keen arraignment of Ka liam of Germany, from the French point of Henri de Noussanne's "The Kaiser as He Is," tion of which (Putnams) has just been made b Littlefield. The Kaiser, M. de Noussanne beliew as the type and symbol of all that is German culture, thought, and industry. He is, howev opinion of the French writer, un malade (mer ranged.) William II., says this writer, is versa ambitious, and spectacular. He is perhaps striking figure on the world's stage, but he he theless, betrayed the larger hopes and needs of h

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

Analytic Interest Psychology. By J. S. Engle, A.M. King Evolution, Revolution-Which? By H. M. Willi Bros., Baltimore.

Art of Rising in the World, The. By Henry Hardwicke. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

Bookman, The. (Vol. XX.) Dodd, Mead & Co.

Boy Captive of Old Deerfield, The. By Mary P. Wells Smith. Little, Brown & Co.

Changeless Christ, The. By Rev. Robert Forbes, D.D. Jennings & Graham.

Citizenship and the Duties of a Citizen. By Walter L. Sheldon. W. M. Welch Company.

Concerning Genealogies. By Frank Allaben. The Grafton

Correct Writing and Speaking. By Mary A. Jordan. Barnes. Credit Man and His Work, The. By E. St. Elmo Lewis. Bookkeeper Publishing Company, Detroit.

Duties in the Home. By Walter L. Sheldon. W. M. Welch Company, Chicago.

Etiquette of Correspondence, The. By Helen E. Gavit. A. Weesels Company.

W. Hazen Company.

Fraternal and Benevolent Societies. By Frankl D.D. Treat.

Funeral, The: Its Conduct and Proprieties. By J. N Jennings & Graham.

Garden with a House Attached, A. By Sarah Brooks, Badger.

Geschichten aus der Tonne. By Frank Vogel. He History of Carleton College, The. By Rev. De Leonard, D.D. Revell.

History of Civilization. By Julian Laughlin, 417 Ph St. Louis, Mo.

History Syllabus for Secondary Schools, A. Heath How to Study Literature. By Benjamin A. Heydrid Noble & Eldredge.

Jefferson, Thomas. By Richard S. Poppen, 3328 Wa Avenue, St. Louis.

Legal Tender Problem, The. By Percy Kinnsin worth & Co.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS. EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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VICE-ADMIRAL ZINOVI PETROVICH ROZHESTVENSKI.

(The man who has been carrying Russia's fortunes in the far East, commander of the much-discussed Baltic fleet, is a type cal Russian sailor, of pure Muscovite blood and representative Muscovite character. He is a man in his early fitted of a high-strung, nervous temperament, a strict disciplinarian, and a thorough seaman. Officially, he is commanded of the Second Pacific Squadron, the term Baltic fleet being of British and American application. It will be remembered that Russia's first Pacific squadron, under the successive command of Admirals Stark, Makaroff, Wittshoeft Viren, and Ukhtomski, was destroyed at Port Arthur. Rozhestvenski's original squadron is the Second. The Third under command of Rear-Admiral Voelkersam, was consolidated with Rozhestvenski's squadron in February, and the Fourth, under command of Vice-Admiral Nebogatov, is now on its way through the Indian Ocean to join him. As miral Rozhestvenski is also chief of the Russian general naval staff. After its long delay in starting, and its unfor tunate attack on English fishing vessels in the North Sea, last October, the voyage of the Baltic fleet was uneventuntil its long wait in the Indian Ocean off Madagascar. Then began the Japanese charges against Admiral Rozhestvenski and France for violation of neutrality, culminating in the formal protest, on April 20, of the Japanese Government against the Russian admiral's presence at Kamranh Bay, French Cochin China. This Japanese protest, as France's explanation and assurance of her intention to preserve absolute neutrality, are the subjects of some axish discussion at this writing—April 21. The French Government has asserted that Rozhestvenski left Kamranh Bay within twenty-four hours.)

HE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

XI. NEW YORK, MAY, 1905.

No. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

n a hundred phases, the relationhips of the corporations and moopolies with the Government and were under vigorous discussion the United States last month. The g event in the series of events or at provoked all this fresh outburst t and arousing of the public mind

zion of Judge yor of Chicago, rm demanding te ownership of ilroad lines of the municipal and the direct the business as al department. con many credin the history isipal govern-ingo. In view of the city's heterogeneof its workion, and the untances of the go's achievenong the greatistory of mandue time, Thicago will chief remains, and obtain tion for all its

esent merits. There is now only a ly narrow margin of advancement a order to transform Chicago from lisparaged and criticised condition lauded and admired metropolis. It tat one of the things Chicago most p-to-date transit service. Whether, a is to be promptly and thoroughly virtue of the election of Judge

Dunne as mayor, is a question that time alone can answer conclusively. There will be many difficulties confronting Judge Dunne's programme; and the thousands who have assumed that the thing is as good as accomplished, merely because of the triumph of the municipal-ownership party at the polls, will probably find that they did not take due account of the magnitude and com-

plexity of the problem.



HON. EDWARD I. DUNNE.

(The new Democratic mayor of Chicago.)

We publish else-of American where a well-in-formed article upon this Chicago situation. from the pen of a local observer. Sooner or later there will come about in Chicago the public ownership of extensive transit lines, even if the assets of the present companies are not all acquired. It is not so certain that Chicago will venture upon direct municipal operation as that it will enter in some way upon the policy of ownership by the city of some or all of the transit lines. Leasing to operating companies may be found best. All efforts to carry out the programme upon which Judge Dunne was elected will be noted by the country with keen inter-

est. Meanwhile, it should be said that the Chicago vote was chiefly significant as an expression of American sentiment against corporations which have abused their privileges and opportunities and have provoked the people to an exasperation that has gone beyond any relenting or compromise. The people of Chicago are determined, if possible, to rid themselves of the corporations from which they have suffered so much through

long years past. In the last analysis, of course, the people, in attacking the corporations, are confessing their own faults. For if they had always put the right men in office, and had in years past insisted upon the right kind of city and State government, the transit corporations would have been chartered on proper terms, and would have been held to the right performance of their du-ties as public servants. The corporations, on the other hand, if they should now suffer loss, would have only themselves to blame for overcapitalization, bad service, and a long history of improper attempts to influence legislatures and city councils. The state of mind of the Chicago citizens is a distinct mark of progress, and is typical of what the whole country thinks, or, rather, feels. And sentiment is a powerful factor.

The "Public Ownership" to Mr. William J. Bryan and various others who hold to the views of the so-called radical wing of the Democratic party; and they made use of the oratorical opportunities given by Jefferson's birthday (April 13) to declare for a sweeping public-ownership crusade that shall in the near future, as they declare, expand our city governments into great business organizations for the carrying on of street railroads and other enterprises, while turning over to the national government the ownership of interstate railroad systems and telegraph lines. It is fairly probable that there will be a strong attempt made by the public-ownership advocates to obtain control of the Democratic party machinery, with a view to fighting the

next Presidential contest upon such issues. The more thoughtful of the railway financiers and corporation leaders are beginning to see that the real alternative now lies between such extreme proposals on the one hand and submission by the companies to fair and proper public regulation on the other hand. From this standpoint, the position taken by President Roosevelt in his demand for further legislation to regulate railroad rates is seen to be the only safe ground for the conservatives. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the victory of Judge Dunne. and the rising tide of public opinion against corporation mismanagement, may convince the reluctant leaders of the Unit Senate that it will be necessary to do a when the extra session of Congress is October. All that is expected of them with the House of Representatives in to the moderate public opinion that not that the Government purchase an railroads, but that a more efficient kine ernment oversight and regulation be a

In New York, the situation ally shaping itself for the 1 Corporations. contest that will culminat mavoralty election of November. No exactly forecast the issues or the lines age; but it is plain enough at least chief issues are almost certain to gro the relations between the great publ corporations and the people of the m Since our issue of last month, in which was made of the beginnings of a legis vestigation into the price and method gas and lighting monopoly of New Y a large amount of information has been from witnesses, which the newspap spread before the people day by day. I mony has confirmed the belief that the business has been enormously overca and that the people, as private users, h overcharged, while the city, as a public been extortionately dealt with. The New York City have been making great in their knowledge of the value of the franchises: but the power of accumulporate wealth retards legislation.



Photograph by Cellier . Weeks.

MAYOR DUNNE, OF CHICAGO, AND HIS LARGE FAMILY.



ed for the New York Tribune.

SLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IN SESSION IN THE ALDERMEN'S CHAMBER OF THE NEW YORK CITY HALL.

rom left to right, Charles E. Hughes, counsel; Senator Thomas F. Grady; Senator A. R. Page; Senator F. C. Stevens, chairman; Assemblymen E. A. Merrill, J. K. Apgar, G. B. Agnew.)

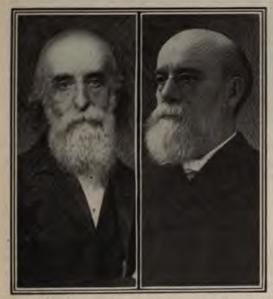
The attacks made upon the management of great corporations, like those in Everybody's Magazine and e, have undoubtedly had a widespread on the public mind. Our present correcthods have resulted, not merely in the nent of vast individual fortunes, but also sely concentrated control of the corpolth that belongs to many thousands of ders and investors. There has come situation which calls for careful and ful study. No one is now competent once a final solution; but it can do to turn on the searchlight of investors.

to turn on the searchlight of inves-A notable case in point has been a ntroversy among those who control the I one of the great life insurance com-It does not follow from what has come that the people who have insured their this or in any other of the great comave been the victims of misplaced con-On the contrary, the principal insurance would appear to be, not only solvent, highly flourishing state, with their invested by the ablest financiers and irs supervised by men of great capacity least as high character as their fellows siness world. Yet it is true that to be ol of these companies is to possess a !.tremendous magnitude, with an almost munity from interference on the part of p are the real owners of the assets. And ercise of this arbitrary and unrestrained br hundreds of millions of dollars opportunities for the acquisition of by those who are in authority. rords, the control of concentrated pital can be so exercised as to seand constant financial benefit to the Clearly, the managers of the large s have too much financial power, and portunities to become very rich are great-

is for the best good of the community.

Hardly less talked about, last month, A Question than the municipal ownership ques-Ethics. tion, and the question of corporation control growing out of the concentration of vast assets in the hands of a group of men in the financial district of New York, was the question of the duty of agencies for religious, philanthropic, or educational work to sit in judgment upon the business methods of those contributing to the support of good causes. The discussion has had an immense volume, and on both sides much of it has been profound and able as well as candid and sincere. The chief provoking incident was the gift by Mr. Rockefeller of \$100,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a body chiefly supported by the Congregational churches, and famous for its educational and missionary activities in the Turkish Empire, China, and other countries. The management of this missionary board had urgently solicited the money from Mr. Rockefeller; much of it, indeed, had already been received and expended several months ago. In a more formal way, however, the acceptance of the gift seems to have been deferred, and there arose, last month, a vigorous protest on the part of a number of Congregational ministers in New England and the East, with the support of some of the most prominent Congregationalists of the West, notably Dr. Washington Gladden, of Ohio.

The critics held that Mr. Rocke feller's wealth is largely derived "Tainted?" from the Standard Oil Company, and that the methods of this company in the past, if not in the present, have been contrary, to Christian ethics. Considered as an exercise in logic, this great discussion, last month, of what was called "tainted money" was far from being complete or conclusive on either side. Men whose general point of view is usually very much alike argued on opposite sides. Thus, Dr. Lyman Abbott differed entirely from Dr.



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT. DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

(Dr. Gladden criticises and Dr. Abbott defends the acceptance of Standard Oll money for philanthropic purposes.)

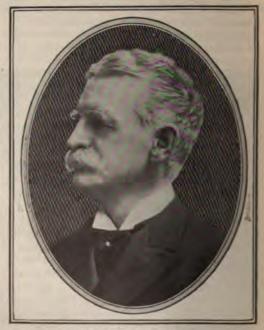
Josiah Strong and Dr. Washington Gladden, Dr. Abbott seeing no just ground for making a scapegoat of the Standard Oil Company, or of Mr. Rockefeller as the president of that business organization. Dr. Abbott does, however, believe that the discussion is valuable as calling attention to the whole question of business morals. The people of the country must remember that the public and private aspects of these questions are almost inextricably blended. Railroad rebates are responsible for many of the largest fortunes in this country, and they have worked grievous wrongs against thousands of men who might otherwise have prospered. But the public itself is to blame for failing to control its own chartered public carriers, so as to protect the rights of the many and to prevent special favors to the few. When railroad rebates were the order of the day in the business world, it is hardly too much to say that all business men, great and small, were ready to take whatever the transportation companies conceded.

Recessary
Distinctions.

In these things we must insist, now and henceforth, upon higher standards of justice, better enforced. We must also expect a clearer and higher sense of duty toward his neighbors and fellow-business men, and toward the community at large, upon the part of the individual captain of industry or man of affairs when facing some opportunity to enrich himself by securing advantages that

would, presumably, mean an unfair loss to others. But where there is so much that may justly be criticised from the ethical and social standpoint in the economic system of our time, it is not merely invidious, but it is impossible and absurd, to draw an arbitrary objective line and to say. for instance, that Mr. Carnegie's money may be taken and used for good objects, but that Mr. Rockefeller's money must not be so taken and used. Thus, Mr. Carnegie has lately given half a million dollars to the University of Virginia on condition of the early raising of a like amount from other givers; and Mr. Rockefeller last month gave one hundred thousand dollars toward meeting Mr. Carnegie's condition. President Alderman, who was inaugurated on Jefferson's birthday as the first president of the University of Virginia, was very glad to be able to announce both of these gifts, along with other smaller ones; and there did not seem to lie in anybody's mind at the University of Virginia the slightest doubt as to the propriety of taking money from either or both of these gentlemen.

Dr. Alderman's Dr. Alderman saw very clearly that Way of the real question is whether or not putting it. the receiver of gifts can make a truly beneficial use of them. Speaking of the great expansion needful to give the South the university it ought to have, he said:



MR. HENRY H. ROGERS.

(Who expressed himself last month in defense of the Standard Oil Company as against its critics.)







Mr. Benjamin M. Harrod.

Mr John F. Wallace.

Judge Charles E. Magoon.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

Money alone cannot make such a university, but vast power is necessary, and though it bear the image and superscription of Cæsar, there is an alchemy of consecration in our laboratories which can transmute money into moral force.

The whole point lies in the ability of the recipient to use that alchemy "which can transmute money into moral force." Our men of wealth in this country are in undisputed possession of means which they can give away without legal or moral obstacle. If some part of their wealth came to them through defects in our present economic system, or through business methods that ought not to be employed, there may be the more reason why wealth thus acquired should be given by its possessors for purposes of the common welfare. If the management of any college, church or benevblent society feels that in accepting a particular gift it impairs its own freedom of action or speech, or lessens its own capacity for usefulness, it must act from its own standpoint as a recipient. It is, however, not impossible to work hard for the better regulation and control of trusts and monopolies, and at the same time to receive the philanthropic gifts of the rich men who control trusts and monopolies and to use such gifts for the well-being of society. It is not to be thought, for example, that the receiving of large gifts from one multimillionaire or from another would prevent the University of Virginia, in its department of economics, from giving impartial and scientific study to the question how best to secure a better distribution of the wealth that is produced by the associated effort of all the people.

It will be remembered that Congress The New adjourned on the 4th of March with-Panama adjourned on the legislation desired out completing the legislation desired for the better organization of the Panama Canal work. The measures desired by the administration were passed by the House, but failed in the Senate. It was understood that the remodeling of the Panama Commission would await the action of Congress next winter. President Roosevelt, however, found a way to avoid such delay, and before he went off on his Western trip, early in April, the business had practically been carried out. The first step lay in asking the commissioners who had been appointed early last year to send in their resignations, in order that the President might reorganize the commission in a more effective way. Admiral Walker and his colleagues promptly complied. Since the new appointments had to be made under the old law, the same number of commissioners has been retained, although the number had come to be regarded as needlessly large. But the Presi-

dent has practically reduced the size of the commission by creating an executive committee, and by designating the functions and varying the salaries of the appointees. His first idea was to appoint as chairman a man of the most conspicuous abilities, and to give him a very large salary. It is known that the chairmanship was successively offered to Mr. Elihu Root, of New York, and to Mr. Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburg, neither of whom could accept. Failing to obtain a man of such exceptional ability and repute as executive head of the undertaking, the President adopted the plan of confiding the chief direction of the enterprise to an executive committee of three, consisting of the chairman of the commission, the chief engineer, and the governor of the canal zone.

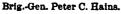
Canal Triametrate.

Our readers are already familiar with the work of Mr. John F. Wallace, who was appointed last year as chief engineer. He is now a member of the commission, and retains his position as head of the practical work of constructing the canal. For chairman of the commission, President Roosevelt selected a very capable young Western railroad president, Mr. Theodore P. Shonts, head of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western line. Mr. Shonts is a friend and former business associate of Mr. Morton, Secretary of the Navy, through whom he was brought to the President's notice. Mr.

Walter Wellman, elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW, gives some account of the career and character of the man selected as financial and administrative head of the most important piece of public work ever undertaken by any government. Mr. Shonts, who had been wholly unknown to the general public, finds himself suddenly placed in a position where the whole country, and, indeed, the whole civilized world, will know his name and will watch with interest his management of the Panama enterprise. The third member of the executive committee is Judge Charles E. Magoon, who becomes governor of the canal zone, and is also, it is said, to be American minister to Panama, thus representing our government in political, legal, and diplomatic affairs. Judge Magoon, as a high official in that bureau of the War Department which is charged with the carrying on of our insular affairs, and which for a time was practically in charge of the government of Cuba, was one of Secretary Root's most valued assistants, and is regarded as possessing unusual qualifications for his new position.

Further Reorganizalaw, as representatives of the army and the navy, Rear-Admiral Endicott, Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Hains, and Col. Oswald H. Ernst, of the Corps of Engineers, are members of the new commission. Mr. Benjamin M.







Rear-Admiral M. T. Endicott.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISS



Col. Oswald H. Ernst.

of New Orleans, the well-known Misiver expert, is retained from the former on. A salary of \$7,500 is allowed to missioner, with extra compensation of o the president, making the compensa-Ir. Shonts \$30,000, and with enough teep the salary of Mr. Wallace, the chief at \$25,000, and to bring that of Judge governor of the canal zone, up to Mr. Shonts, as chairman, will doubt-Mr. Wallace and Judge Magoon in is personal headquarters at the 1sthmus, ther members of the commission will for quarterly sessions. There is to be ng board of nine engineers, to which ms and Mr. Burr of the old commisbeen appointed. Our government ned the governments of Great Britain, nd Germany that it would be glad to services of a distinguished engineer 1 of those countries for membership in ilting board. Doubtless, the deliberathis board of experts will help the ent at Washington to decide the great whether or not to build a sea-level one with locks. Without disparagethe gentlemen of the retiring commisto be said that the reorganization will make for a much higher degree of The former commission was better or counsel than for action. The United overnment now holds nearly all the



MR. THOMAS C. DAWSON.

.merican minister to Santo Domingo.)



DR. JACOB H. HOLLANDER.
(Special commissioner to Santo Domingo.)

stock of the Panama Railroad. At the annual meeting of that corporation, last month, the newly appointed members of the Canal Commission were made directors.

Although the Senate failed to ratify The Santo the Santo Domingo treaty, it has been regarded as wholly probable that ratification will be secured at the next session of Congress. This treaty provided a way by which Santo Domingo would be protected against forcible debt-collecting expeditions from Europe. It proposed to place the United States Government in charge of the revenues, in order to employ an agreed upon proportion of the public income for the paying off of foreign creditors. The situation has been so pressing that President Morales, of Santo Domingo, has proposed to our minister, Mr. Dawson, that an arrangement of practically the same sort be put into effect at once in order to preserve the status quo and prevent coercion by European warships in the period that must intervene before the United States Senate can act. Accordingly, it has been arranged that Americans shall collect the custom-house revenues, turn 45 per cent. over to the government of Santo Domingo for current expenses, and deposit the remaining 55 per cent. in a New York bank to be held until action by the Senate on the pending treaty. If the Senate act favorably, the money accumulated in New York will be used to make installment payments upon the foreign claims. If the Senate act un-



From a set engine, ..., stall left as a lay Uniterwood & Uniterwood, N. Y.

FRESIDENT KONSEVELT SPEAKING TO THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE
AT WACO, TEXAS, LAST MONTH.

favorably the money will be returned to the Iwminican Government. The President has, meanwhile, sent Professor Hollander, of the 3, has Hopkins University, to look into the question of the extent and validity of the foreign inhelitedness. It is to be hoped that the Senate may in one time ratify the treaty. In the absence of the President from Washington, and with the Socretary of State in Europe, Mr. Taft, Socretary of War, has been virtually at the head of the a indinistration, since, by the Presidents of the a indinistration, since, by the Presidents of the a indinistration, since, by the Presidents of the has been consulted on all important destroys belonging to the State Department. Taken in the season, after the Presidents return Mr. Told, accompanied by a number of the existing of the state of the examination of the existing of the

In a column with his long-formed ways plans hospitant R, sevelt left Wash-fart with his long for Texas, his many of the 12 to utan his remains of members of the 12 to utan his arction of the made a first sevel sevel search lexas and on the way there his to the 12 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 14 to 14 to 14 to 15 to 15 to 15 to 16 to 16

Oklahoma hunt had secured numerous and smaller game, and had in particular the President some long days of hard hor riding in the Kiowa-Comanche country freshment and exhilaration always come from such an experience. It was an ex preparation for the weeks of isolated mor eering, and hunting for grizzly bear and c that lay immediately before him. In the ing number of the Country Calendar, a new azine devoted to out-of-door affairs, ex-Pn Cleveland writes wisely and entertainingl the good that comes from hunting and to men whose ordinary pursuits are ment sedentary. It is quite in the spirit of President's article that President Rocce off in the mountains for well-earned recr and for the refreshment of body and min he needs in view of the four years of the critical public life to which the American have called him, and from which they expect a public service of the highest ced the most far-reaching significance.

The Work of a man discrete of a President. President Roosevelt is considered to the President writes state papers, makes in the President Roosevelt is considered to the President Roosevelt Roosevel



M. Catare, n in the Chicago Dates Tribune.

"A QUIET DAY" IN THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN VAC-



reograph, copyrighted, 2905, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND A NUMBER OF THE SAN JUAN HEROES, AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,

ublic officials, and thus fills his day very th conference, correspondence, and the But all these things which keep alive his ence and give him wide and intimate ith public affairs are merely for the sake ling him to decide for or against the inble things that he has to confront. Every z day at Washington demands from him king of many decisions, some of which vast concern. In view of all this, the nt needs to cultivate health and vigor any other man in the world. For the nnot work to good advantage where are depleted, digestion impaired, or the rarped by too close and long-continued ion to routine without change of thought ne. Such are the reasons why President elt is away on his vacation in the moun-The publicity of it all, the ten thousand friendly but jocose paragraphs in the newspapers, the hundreds of cartoons, all on this same theme, are not what the President desires, but what he has to put up with as our foremost public character.

The census of the Philippine Islands having been completed, a general election will be called, in accordance with the act of July 1, 1902, for the purpose of choosing delegates to a popular assembly. As a result of the census enumeration, much important information has been secured relating to the agriculture, schools, railroads, and industries of the archipelago. The total population as returned from 342 independent islands is 7,635,426. Of this number, almost 7,000,000 are more or less civilized, wild tribes forming about 9 per cent. of the entire population. The total



GEN. JAMES F. SMITH.

(Secretary of public instruction for the Philippines.)

population, according to the most reliable data is a little more than four times as great as it was one hundred years ago. The excess of birth rate over death rate has been large, in spite of losses resulting from epidemics of various diseases. The density of population in the Philippines is 67 per square mile, as against 26 per square mile in the continental area of the United States. It was found that more than half of the population could neither read nor write in any language. Less than one-half of those able to read could write, while the number able to both read and write constituted only one-fifth of the population ten years of age and older. It is stated that the opposition to the study of English is diminishing, and that 11 per cent. of the pupils in the schools are reported as understanding the language. Apart from facts elicited by this census, the information that we have in this country regarding the Philippine school system is, on the whole, decidedly encouraging. The increase in the number of children attending the public schools during the past two years has been remarkable. In September, 1903, 182,-202 pupils were reported in attendance. One year later,-in September, 1904,-there were 342,000 in attendance, while estimates furnished to the general superintendent of education for the months of October and November, 1904, showed a grand total approximating 364,000 pupils,-an increase of 100 per cent. in fourteen months. As a single item of school conditions

in the islands, it is interesting to note that there was an attendance of 12,000 in the night schools, many of the pupils in these schools being adults who were engaged in acquiring the English language. It was reported last month that American capital was seriously interested in the Philippine railroad project, for which the Government guarantees 4 per cent. on the investment. It was estimated that the proposed lines of railroad will cost \$20,000,000. They will aggregate in length about nine hundred miles.

The Question The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has opened a series of Freight Rates. hearings on the subject of railroadrate legislation. Various propositions have been made by experts and students of the question, with a view to establishing some system of national regulation of rates. One of these is set forth in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month," on page 619. Of those propositions which may be said to represent the public as distinct from the traffic managers, perhaps the most significant is that of President Hadley, of Yale University. It seems to President Hadley that much might be accomplished by the creation of a special tribunal having jurisdiction over railroads and coordinate in authority with the present circuit courts. A judicial tribunal thus constituted might set aside unreasonable rates at the instance of a complainant, and might even indicate how much rates will have to be reduced in order to be reasonable. President Hadley would transform the Interstate Commerce Commission itself into a board of experts composed of practical railroad men,-three from the traffic department and one each from the operating and financial departments. It would be the business of the commission to ascertain matters of fact on which the court may base its decisions. The Interstate Commerce Commission has resumed its investigation of the private-car lines, concerning which important testimony was adduced a few months ago.

Aside from the New York City legislation, the bills in the State legislature at Albany which have aroused the most discussion during the present session have been those providing for the taxation of mortgages and the taxation of stock transfers. The former measure imposes a tax of one half of one per cent, upon all mortgages recorded subsequent to June 1, next. The other bill imposes a stamp tax of 2 cents per \$100, or \$2 per 100 shares, on the sale or transfer of stock shares. The argument chiefly employed against the mortgage-tax bill is that the effect of such a

measure would be to impose a double tax on all mortgaged real estate, thus tending to check the improvement of property and to drive capital from the State. It is denied, however, by the sponsors of the bill that the rate of interest on mortgages will be increased by its operation, although that is the result most generally looked for by the debtor class. As to the stamp tax on stock transfers, the arguments used for similar taxes imposed by the general government in



THE CAPITALIST LANDLORD: "My tenant'll pay it."
From the Herald (New York).

time of war are applied to this State tax. It is lucrative, and easily collected. It will, of course, affect thousands of stock transactions on the New York Exchange between persons who are not citizens of the State of New York. The Legislature of Texas has increased the annual franchise tax imposed upon corporations doing business in the State. This is a tax on the authorized capital stock of corporations.

The vigorous interest of Americans in the movement back to the counthe Farmers. try is shown this spring in a flood of books dealing with gardening, farming problems, poultry-keeping, the care of domestic animals, country home-making, and naturestudy. This movement, in which the real countryman, the farmer, joins by his new enthusiasm for and understanding of his own vocation, has been gathering force for several years, but is more striking in 1905 than ever before. Perhaps America is so big and resourceful that every wholesome American can be a country gentleman, just as every Englishman of a certain class is supposed to have his country estate and a knowledge of and interest in the crops and farming conditions and the game supply. The intensity of our interest in the country

home, the garden, and open-air pursuits is strikingly exemplified in the immediate success of the Country Calendar, the new magazine whose aims are described elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It is a good year, too. for farmers, both those amateurs who farm for farming's sake and the man whose living is won from the soil. The Department of Agriculture reports the average condition of winter wheat last month as 91.6, the best average in an entire decade. Statisticians figure out that this should mean a total crop of nearly 480,000,000 bushels. The unseasonable cold weather of mid-April has probably done some harm to truck farming and peach orchards in the South, but seems to have let off the Northern and Eastern States with comparatively little damage.

A Few Motes on Education. The last few weeks was the announcement by Mr. Andrew Carnegie of his intention to bestow his bounty, in the future, on small colleges rather than on libraries. Generous gifts to the endowment funds of several of the smaller colleges of the middle West have already been reported. In some cases, Mr. Carnegie conditions the gift upon the securing of an equal sum from other sources. This is in line with the principle adopted some years ago by Dr. D. K. Pearsons, who has just announced his purpose to aid a number of struggling institu-



"ANDY'S OTHER LEG."

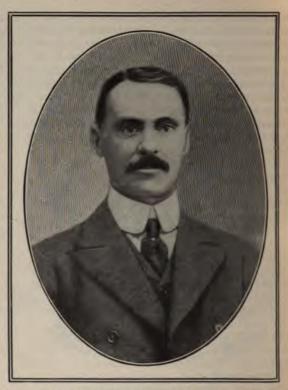
THE SMALL COLLEGE: "This leg is shorter than it really ought to be."—From the Journal (Minneapolls).

tions in the South. Dr. Alderman's inaugu ration as president of the University of Virginia, on Jefferson's birthday, brought together a group of eminent educational leaders. Professor Brown Ayres, who has been a member of the faculty of Tulane University, of Louisiana, for the past twenty-five years, was installed as president of the University of Tennessee on April 26. The South's profound interest in education has been manifested of late in many ways. The eighth annual meeting of the Conference for Education in the South will have been held at Columbia, S. C., before these pages are read. The summer school that has been maintained for some years at Knoxville, Tenn., greatly to the benefit of Southern schools and teachers, will be open during the coming season. In the country at large there is promise of the usual number of largely attended conventions and other gatherings devoted to various educational and professional interests. Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS there is printed a list of more than one hundred such meetings, scheduled for the remaining eight months of 1905.

The School Question in Canada. the failure of the Hay-Bond treaty and the discrimination of the Newfoundland legislature against American fishermen (a dis-



PROFESSOR BROWN AYRES.
(The new president of the University of Tennessee.)



HON. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, OF ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

cussion of this whole subject will appear in this REVIEW for June), and the ripple of excitement over the resignation of the Hon. S. N. Parent, premier of the Province of Quebec, because of dissensions in the Liberal party, there had been more widespread and emphatic opposition to the separate-school clauses in the measure for the incorporation of the two new Canadian provinces. Charges that undue ecclesiastical influence had been exerted in behalf of separate schools had been made. The religious question has always been a very important one in the Dominion, and several times it has forced its way into school matters, causing considerable bitterness. It will be remembered that in 1896 the Conservative government of Sir Charles Tupper pronounced in favor of separate schools for Manitoba, and in consequence was overwhelmingly defeated at the following general elections. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who succeeded Sir Charles Tupper, settled the question on the basis of provincial rights, and Manitoba has an excellent and united school system to-day. In the Canadian territories, schools, both Protestant and Catholic, are practically public schools, under the entire supervision of the territorial government. It is not the general curriculum, but the question of

nour of religious exercises every afterich is permitted but not enjoined), that g the trouble. Already it has brought e resignation of the Hon. Clifford Sifster of the interior, and brought a strong er of protest from Premier Haultain, of ories (Alberta and Saskatchewan) which made provinces. Protests and resoluinst the measure (which is still open), urches and other representative gatherpoured into the capital. Prominent eaders, and Liberal newspaper organs Coronto Globe and the Montreal Witness, ng in their protest against the stand Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who desires to cons privilege of religious exercises daily.

Although President Castro's curt refusal to accept the proposition of the United States Government for the n of the different American claims enezuela is irritating, and even provocwill not force our government into any inconsiderate action. Late in March, nce, Holland, and Italy pressing their claims, Mr. Bowen, the American at Caracas, under instructions from ton, had delivered what was practically atum to President Castro, to the effect hould arbitrate the pending disputes or ed States would be obliged to take matits own hands. President Castro, in reperemptorily told Mr. Bowen that he tarbitrate. Some time before this, howtro had, through one of his European rranged to consolidate the entire foreign enezuela (which is now held principally



A VENEZURLAN FANDANGO.

be way a German comic paper (Kladderadatsch, regards President Castro's "defiance" of Eucle Sam.



THE RECONCILIATION OF CHILE AND PERU.
(Showing the national coats-of-arms of both countries.)
From Sucesos (Valparaiso).

in Italy and Germany), and, in payment of interest on this consolidated debt, to apply 50 per cent. of the receipts from all the Venezuelan customhouses except La Guayra and Puerto Cabello: The customs of these two ports had already been set aside for payment of the claims of the allies awarded several years ago by the Hague court. Other actions against Venezuela had been pending in the cases of the French Cable Company and the American Asphalt Company, in both of which cases practically a confiscation of property had been effected by the Castro government. It had been Castro's contention that, the Supreme Court of Venezuela having rendered its decision, he could do nothing. Meanwhile. the Venezuela receiver for the property of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company continues to mine and sell asphalt without any recognition of the company's claims.

Other LatinAmerican South American countries had been enjoying periods of quiet and prosperity. Within a few weeks there had come about a final settlement of all differences between Chile and Peru, growing out of a desper-

ate war, a few years ago, which resulted in the loss by Peru of some rich seaboard provinces. Speaking generally, the tendency of the more important South American states is now toward stability and much improved neighborly relations. In Central America, also, there had been an important settlement of a long-standing dispute,—that of the boundary between Panama and Costa Rica. Mexican prosperity had been emphasized by the adoption, on the 1st of this month, of the gold standard. In the West Indies, Santo Domingo had been claiming the greater share of attention by reason of its unsettled and revolutionary state. The republic of Cuba, on the other hand, had just passed through a most prosperous year. In his message to the Congress, on April 3, President Palma stated that last year the imports of the island had increased by \$15,000,000 over those of the preceding year. About 60 per cent. of this increase appears in the American account. The new cabinet includes Juan Francisco O'Farrill, secretary of state and justice; Gen. Frevre Andrade, secretary of government; Gen. Ruis Rivera, secretary of the treasury; Eduardo Yero, secretary of public instruction; and Gen. Rafael Montalvo, secretary of public works.

On the eve of a dissolution of Parlia-British Politics. ment and an appeal to the British electorate, which, it is generally assumed, will result in a substantial Liberal victory, our British friends are interested in the fate of Mr. Chamberlain's protective-policy scheme, which has practically disrupted the Conservative party, and in the appointment of several new high government officials. Chancellor of the Exchequer Austen Chamberlain, in his budget report to the Commons, on April 10, presented a very favorable statement of British finances. He stated that the revenue of the year just closed exceeded his estimate by nearly fifteen million dollars, so the heavy deficit of last year will be much reduced. The general political situation in Great Britain, with a little about the probable Liberal leaders in the next Parliament, is outlined in the article, "Three of the Leaders of the Next British Parliament," on another page of this issue of the REVIEW. Much is expected from the appointment of Mr. Walter Hume Long to succeed Mr. George Wyndham as chief secretary for Ireland, although the Liberal leader in the House, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, had refused to put the party on record in the matter of Irish home rule. Another administrative change of great moment to the empire had been Lord Selborne's appointment to fill Lord Milner's place in South Africa.

A hint as to the make-up of t cabinet had been given by M Morley at the reception tende by the League of Young Liberals in Lonmonth. In his speech, Mr. Morley had at the next cabinet would probably a Labor member. It had become an open s England that the coming ministry would at least three new members. Two of the



BT. HON. WALTER HUME LONG. (New chief secretary for Ireland, succeeding Mr. George Wyndham.)

been the be Mr. Georg Mr. Wi Churchi Labor n it is no lieved. Mr. Johr At the ot of the the new vaal cor tion had signed a the time Selborne to take duties a commiss South A For At also, an

tant imperial development had been the ani ment by the postmaster-general that at penny postage was to be extended to Au making it now possible for English letter penny stamp (two cents) to reach Australia Edward and Queen Alexandra had begu spring visits. The Queen had spent some in Portugal, and the King, after passing hours in Tangier at a significantly short i after the Kaiser's visit to that place, ha north to Copenhagen, it was rumored, who general belief in England had it, he would -persuade his sister-in-law, the Dowager-E of Russia, mother of the Czar, to use he ence in favor of bringing about peace b Russia and Japan.

Morway's Differences With Sweden. Hagerup ministry had fallen to of its attitude on the question constitutional right of Norway to a seconsular service. The new cabinet, wheaded by Mr. P. C. H. K. Michelsen, while his predecessor, Mr. Hager

of the resident Norwegian ministers olm. The strained relations between andinavian nations over the question consular services have more than once almost complete rupture. The Norntention is based upon the fact that it, or treaty of union, made in 1815, ng about the consular service, which lication, left to the two states indi-Norway also cites her old constiturundlov, which speaks of Norwegian nd which the Swedish King has imself to support. The Grundlov, anctioned the appointment of foreignsuls, and therefore Sweden justifies ive employment of Swedes in this The different industrial development countries has caused a separation of mercial policies, until now Norway, ilding country, stands practically for , while Sweden has developed its ring industries mainly under a prolicy. According to the agreement he King is bound to employ only a reign minister. As this places Norternational interests under a Sweder, who is not responsible to the Norrliament, considerable dissatisfaction aroused in Norway. In March of · repeated vain efforts, it was agreed should be separate consular services; then, owing to disagreement over the the Swedish minister to control the rvices, nothing has been accomplished. 7ay has determined to take the matter wn hands. Early in April, the Regent, ince Gustav, who is acting King, had the government scheme of conciliaprovided for a common foreign minisspecial consular service for each coununder the direction of the foreign all matters affecting foreign relations. ping seemed to be the maximum which as willing to concede. But it is not to Norway, and the end is not yet.

Political questions of more or less acute nature, and involving the stability of government, had been agitatif the other countries of central Europe.; the bill consummating the formal of Church and State was passed in the m April 12, by a vote of 422 to 45. It measure, and its substance is found tence: "The republic assures liberty ace and guarantees the free exercise, the only restrictions being those in st of public order." Thus, Premier arries out the policy of his predecessor.



THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND, HEIR TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, AND HIS FAMILY.

He will now devote himself to the other items in his programme, notably the income tax. France is generally enjoying quiet and prosperity. Last month, however, a somewhat aggravated strike situation had been created at Limoges among the workmen at the porcelain works, which the military had to be called out to suppress. The Austro-Hungarian crisis had deepened. The decided victory for the Independent party in Hungary had brought a serious situation to the front in the inability of Emperor Francis Joseph to find a leader for even a temporary Hungarian cabinet. The Emperor had been unable to effect a compromise with the Hungarian Nationalists in the matter of the language question in the Hungarian army. An increase in the tension is expected on May 3, when the Parliament again meets and the discussion of the speech to the throne will begin.

The Kalser's to the list of secondary powers, Policy. loosening, as it has, the bonds of the Dual Alliance, and the drawing away of Italy from Austria and Germany, thus making the dissolution of the Triple Alliance only a question.

of a short time, is apparently bringing about a disintegration of the main groups of European powers, and the German Kaiser, as usual, is the first monarch in the field to lay down the lines of suggested new alliances. To begin with, in a recent speech at the unveiling of the monument of the Emperor Frederick at Bremen, the Kaiser reaffirmed the pacific character of his policy. Recalling how, while a boy, he had been enraged at the weakness of the German navy, he declared that this early feeling had inspired his entire naval policy, not for aggression, but for the purpose of inspiring the respect of the rest of the world. It is his aim, he declared, to "do everything possible to let bayonets and cannon rest, but to keep the bayonets sharp and the cannon ready, so that envy and greed shall not disturb us in tending our garden or building our beautiful house." Further, he said:

I vowed never to strike for world-mastery. The world-power that I then dreamed of was to create for the German Empire on all sides the most absolute confidence as a quiet, honest, and peaceable neighbor. I



THE GERMAN KAISER IN MOROCCO.

DELCASSÉ: "Look here! Can't you pass without crowding us both to the wall?"

From the Amsterdammer (Amsterdam).

have vowed that if ever the time comes that shall speak of a German world-power, or a Hohe world-power, this should not be based upon c but should come through the mutual striving of after common purposes.

It must be admitted that, although the has made a number of flamboyant speech has used the mailed fist in China and sor Africa, he has, in the main, studied the pthe world, and, in developing the industry commercial resources of his empire, he has the respect of the world and its confidence integrity of purpose.

Germany and which have so often seen threaten the tranquillity of the was made by Kaiser Wilhelm during his stay of only a few hours at Tangier, More the course of a holiday sea trip which he several weeks ago. Speaking to the Cresidents, who control about one-fifth export trade of Morocco, the Kaiser said

I am happy to recognize in you devoted pio German industry and commerce, who are help in the task of always upbuilding in a free courinterests of the motherland. The sovereignty tegrity of Morocco will be maintained. In a pendent country such as Morocco, commerce a free. I will do my best to maintain its politicoe equity.

This, at a time when France is trying to foot that policy of pacific permeation wh has been free to adopt since the Angloconvention of last year, approved by the I Spanish agreement of several months late seemed calculated to make mischief. looked like a notice served on France the sia's extremity was Germany's opportunit that the Kaiser is determined to again Germany to the center of the stage speech had caused a flutter of excitement European chancelleries, but in an address Chamber of Deputies immediately after visit of the German Emperor to Tang French foreign minister, M. Delcassé, hac ample assurance of the fairness of policy. He had declared that France " seek a remedy for the intolerable situat Morocco without allowing her action to a the suspicion of other nations." Fran continued, "does not pretend to base he ests on disregard for the interests of o It had been reported that the Kaiser appeal for recognition of his claims France's special interest in Morocco to Ei the United States, Spain, and Italy, the can interest being assumed on the basis fforts to release Mr. Perdicaris from his by the Moorish chieftain, Raissuli. Howers, however, had already assured of their good wishes toward the repuber policy in Morocco. Germany's confor the "open door" in the Moorish is, of course, in line with the policy e commercial nations. It is a pity that er does not advocate this policy in China.

The Italian Parliament reassembled to on April 4. The new premier, Signor Fortis, in the official declaraprinciples, had announced the governntention to carry out the general features programme offered by Signor Giolitti, been defeated owing, mainly, to the situation with regard to the proposition government take over all the railroads ngdom. According to the new premier, ey of the former ministry will be mainwith regard to foreign relations, the ening of the defenses of the country. reform of the finances and taxation. anagement of railways will be the new Government control of railways, it is will better the condition of the emwho under private ownership have considerably from low wages and the r application of legislation. Economic icultural questions are particularly imto the Italy of to-day, and his Majesty ictor Emmanuel III. has shown his atesmanship in his recently issued invitahe nations of the world to participate in ence (to be held in Rome, on May 28) to for the establishment of an international of agriculture. On another page of e (599) a statement of this proposition, lian comment, is given.

A series of severe and destructive earthquake shocks in the Lahore district of northern India, in early April, over four thousand people lost their d much property was destroyed, had the attention of the world to the great a region where so much of the world's are at present being made. The earthrazed almost a dozen large towns in jab, particularly in the Kashmir Valley, n in Lahore and Simla many buildings stroyed. Details have not yet reached side world, owing to the destruction graph lines in the affected area. In however, British India has been ous during the years of Lord Curzon's tration, and even such visitations of nature as famines and earthquakes, to which the peninsula has been so often subjected in the past, have spared her in recent years. Financially, also, India is in good condition, the budget for 1904–05 being estimated for a surplus of some sixteen million dollars.

The world-movements which have gradually been grouping themselves in Asia. around British India as a center have been very distinctly emphasized by the Russo-Japanese war. It has been claimed in Russia and in the other Continental nations, which are generally suspicious of the expansion of the British Empire, that the recent expedition to Tibet, under Colonel Younghusband, represented a British appreciation of Russia's difficulties and an intention to take advantage of them in extending Britain's Indian empire so as to control the head waters of the Yang-tse-Kiang River, in the valley and at the mouth of which lies England's richest Chinese sphere. Russian effort toward the absorption of Persia and the reduction of Afghanistan had been evident. Some months ago, a Russian occupation of the eastern Chinese province of Kashgar had been reported, and early in April it had been announced by the Indian correspondent of the London Times that the Khanate of Bokhara, including all the posts on the Oxus River, had been occupied by a Russian military force. Meanwhile, the British mission, headed by Mr. Dane, to the Amir of Afghanistan still remains at Kabul. Whether, as announced, this mission has the rectification of trade relations in view solely, or is intended to counteract Russia's efforts to cross Afghanistan and secure a port on the Persian Gulf, are subjects for speculation. There are those who believe that Lord Curzon is really looking for an opportunity to test the value of the reforms which Lord Kitchener has introduced into the organization of the Indian army.

With the capture of Tie Pass by the Manchurian Japanese (March 16), the battle of Campaign. Mukden proper had ended. General Linevitch, who had succeeded General Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces (Kuropatkin assuming immediate command of General Linevitch's army), had reorganized as best he could the shattered Russian forces and retreated along the line of the railway toward Harbin. converting the whole country into a desert as he marched. The Japanese pursuit had been slow and deliberate, and, while the censorship had kept any definite information from leaking out, the consensus of the reports circulated by the middle of April had been to



AN HISTORICAL MAP OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR TO DATE.

(Showing the northward advance of the Japanese over Manchuria, the battles, and their dates.)

the effect that Marshal Oyama had sent out large forces toward both east and west, with the object of occupying the large and important cities of Tsitsikar (three hundred miles to the west) and Kirin (to the east). General Kawamura had been generally believed to be advancing from Korea toward Kirin with the fifth Japanese army, and Marshal Oyama had announced that this city would be occupied before the end of April, preliminary to the complete cutting off of Vladivostok. Tsitsikar is an important Chinese city close to the Mongolian border, and has been an important base of supplies for the Russians. The occupation of Kirin would give Oyama practical control of the hinterland of

Vladivostok, which is already blockaded from the seaward side by Japanese warships under the command, it is believed, of Admiral Kammura. As the battle of Mukden recedes into its proper perspective it becomes more and more evident that in that action the Japanese and Russians fought the greatest battle of moderatimes. The losses were enormous (see details of the battle in our "Leading Article" on page 600 of this issue). In the first interview that he has granted, Field Marshal Oyama speaks of his food in very high terms. He refers to the Russian officers and troops as brave soldiers, and appresses much respect for the fighting qualities of the Russian private.

With the appointment of General Linevitch as commander in chief of the Russian forces in the far East e resignations of General Sakharoff kin's chief of staff) and General Stachelie former on account of differences with 1, and Stachelberg because of broken-Ith. The latter general, it will be red, was defeated by the Japanese at Vaor Telissu (on June 14-17, 1904), while relieve Port Arthur. He has, hown one of the hardest-fighting generals tussian side. Other changes had been d in the war office at St. Petersburg. Suklominoff had been appointed minrar to succeed Minister Sakharoff, and had appointed General Dragomiroff, the of the Turkish wars, as a kind of imlitary adviser. Before leaving the war neral Sakharoff, stung by the many sof his department in forwarding troops r East, had given out a statement that beginning of the war the Siberian Railtransported to Harbin 761,000 soldiers, ficers, 146,000 horses, more than 1,500 more than 350,000 tons of stores. If, en admitted, there were not more than nesians in Manchuria when the war id if, as the most reliable figures indie are not more than 300,000 men there sia has lost, in the fourteen months of more than half a million men. It is bable, however, that these figures repe paper strength of the forces sent. by, the result is anything but complito the imperial war office. The antity, however, still talks of sending men int, and it is reported that the garrison ostok has already been increased to nen. On the other hand, Japan is predouble her present army in the field. g to reports from Tokio, early in April. nese Manchurian fighting forces will by the coming autumn, more than one en actually in the field.

In watching the slow progress of the Russian Baltic fleet toward Chinese waters the shrewd advisers of the of Japan have held that Admiral enski could have one of only two missions, either of which the Japanese s confidently regarded as being able ate. It had been believed at Tokio, students of the situation all over the lack considering the lack of modern units in the Russian fleet and its adiferiority to that under Admiral Togo,



GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF.
(The Czar's military adviser.)

the real object of Admiral Rozhestvenski in Chinese waters had been, not to seek battle with the Japanese, but to so impress the rest of the world with a show of strength, and to so occupy the attention of the Japanese fleet, that in the negotiations for peace which were believed to be in progress early in April the powers of the world would combine to medify Japan's demands. There had been, however, a possibility that Admiral Rozhestvenski, in the course of his long voyage from home waters. and particularly during his stay north of Madagascar, had so brought up the efficiency of his vessels and crews that he would make an actual dash for Vladivostok, Russia's only remaining stronghold in the far East, and accept battle with Admiral Togo if the latter should offer it.

The problem before Admiral Togo as the Russian Baltic fleet approached the China Sea had become infinitely more complicated and serious than even the result of a great battle between the two fleets. Ever since the first attack on Port Arthur (on February 8 and 9 of last year), Admiral Togo's tactics have been those of a statesman as well as a naval commander. Those who have criticised

him for not closing in with the Russians at Port Arthur and destroying them in a great fight between battleships (and there are many who have thus criticised him severely) have forgotten that old, homely proverb which says, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." The entire Japanese navy is at present in active service under Ad miral Togo. He has only five battleships, and it will not be possible within the next year or so for Japan to build another first-class fighting ship. During the war, neutral countries are not permitted to sell her any. Admiral Togo and the naval department at Tokio have not forgotten the "friendly advice" given Japan at the close of her war with China, and backed up by the combined fleets of Russia, Germany, and France. The island empire wants no more of OCEAN such "friendly advice," and Admiral Togo has been too shrewd and cautious to risk, for the spectacular advantage of an open-sea fight, the right arm of his nation, which alone would command respect in case of a possible European an It may be Rozhest-venski's Progress. ti-Japanese coalition at CHINA said that the the end of the war. attention of Therefore, not even for the whole world had the sake of the dramatic been fixed on the Baltic unities, or the newspafleet and its probable per correspondents of fate when, in the first the rest of the world, has few days of April, Ad-Admiral Togo been willmiral Rozhestvenski ing to risk his great batwas reported to have tleships unnecessarily. passed into the China Sea, part of his fleet going through the Straits of Malacca and part through the Sunda Strait. The Russians, steaming slowly northward, had been noted (on April 11) passing Singapore. Several days later they were reported at the Anambas Islands. and their hospital ship, the Orel, entered the har bor of Saigon, French Cochin China, for supplies. The Chinese waters are at all times scoured by the navies of Great Britain, France, and Holland, and there is always a small force of American warships in Philippine harbors. The Russians, therefore, were reported at many different points and small islands, and the world hourly awaited the great battle which had been confidently expected. By April 19, the Russians, after coaling in the French harbor of Kamranh, calling forth considerable protest in the Japanese press

over what was termed French violation of neutrality, had sent out cruisers to "supervise"

Japanese and neutral commerce passing Formo-

sa. To those familiar with Admiral Togo's tactics

SCENE OF THE FAR-EASTERN NAVAL OPERATIONS
(Showing Admiral Rozhestvenski's route.)

eography of the situation, it had beent that the plans of the Japanese ere, in general, somewhat like this: that Admiral Rozhestvenski were ing a dash for Vladivostok, the Japacommander, from some base probably island of Formosa, would send out edo boats (the Japanese boast that anufacture these as fast as they could e destroyed) to pick off the Russian cond, that he would send fast scouts, also provided with torpedoes, to Russians; and, third, that he would tage of everything that nature affordingerous channels, the fogs, and every al obstacle,—to retard his foes.

If the Russian admiral were shortsighted enough to make for Vladivostok harbor, Admiral Togo, it was , would permit the enemy's vessels to hen destroy them in the roadstead as ed the Russians at Port Arthur. In al Rozhestvenski meant to cruise in ters, as an argument in favor of betf peace for Russia, the general harasscould also be pursued. This policy, i, called for the closing with mines of s of approach to Vladivostok, and in with this policy it was announced 8 that the Tsugaru Straits, between spanese island and the northern island ere within the zone of defense and had l. On paper, the rival fleets were of ely equal strength, with a prepondertleships in favor of the Russians. If Baltic squadron under Nebogatov, reported having left the Red Sea on had joined Rozhestvenski, this premight possibly have been real. The ad seven battleships (five of them although none of them of the most nild), two armored cruisers, and six ruisers. Although uninjured by war, n ships were in bad condition from stay in tropical waters, overloaded and hampered by their colliers and ps. Altogether, Admiral Togo had ships, eight armored cruisers, and otected cruisers, besides a large numroyers and torpedo boats. Although :nown just how much these Japanese been damaged as the result of their ze of over a year, in general they must in good fighting condition. In the guns, the fleets were about equal, alreight of metal Togo was superior, and bly so in the training of his gunners.



THE DOWAGER-EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

(The mother of the Czar, who was the Princess Dagmar [Maria Feodorovna], is daughter of King Christian of Denmark and sister of the Queen of England.)

While the numerous commissions and committees created by the various reform rescripts and ukases of the Czar during the past few months had been deliberating, and exasperating the overriden peasantry by their inactivity, there had been a certain amount of real progress made in the internal affairs of the empire. Especially significant were the real concessions which it is reported have been made to Poland and Finland, and the movement launched for the separation of Church and State. Especially significant, also, was the formation of the National Professional Reform League, projected by the national congress of lawyers which recently finished its work in Moscow. The reactionary party, however, appears to be in the ascendency, and repression again holds sway. The only exception to this policy of repression appears in the concessions to Finland. These concessions are said to be due to the influence of the Dowager-Empress, who, however, is generally regarded as one of the most reactionary of the Russian court party.

Concessions to in answer to the petition of the Finiand Finnish Diet asking that all imperial decrees since the Diet of 1899 be withdrawn because they were not approved by the Diet. The Czar orders the suspension, until 1908, of

the conscription act, by which Finns were drafted into the Russian army contrary to the fundamental law of Finland. In the year mentioned, the question will be submitted to the Diet. In the meantime, Finland will pay an annual war contribution of \$2,000,000 instead of furnishing recruits. The Czar also restores the judges who were illegally removed from office for opposing the so-called Russification of Finland. Concessions to the Poles had not yet been actually carried out, but a large majority of the Council of Ministers, headed by President Witte, are known to favor the abandonment of the compulsory use of Russian in Polish schools. The movement to sever the bonds between the Orthodox ('hurch and the State, and thus secure self-rule and independence for the Church, while vigorously opposed by Procurator Pobyedonostzev, had found favor among the important members of the clergy in large cities, and a document embodying the views of these priests had been published in one of the clerical organs of St. Petersburg, urging that the Church free herself from her obligations to the State in order to "detach herself from the worldly feelings and interest," and suggesting that a great council be called to consider the whole matter.

Progress of the Revolu- throughout the empire, and assassinationary Spirit. tion by bombs had appeared to be on the increase. Attempts on the lives of Governor-General of St. Petersburg Trepov and Baron Nolken, police chief of Warsaw, had been followed by the arrest of a man and a woman for attempts to blow up the Czar himself. By the middle of April the trial of Ivan Kolaiev for the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius had been finished and Kolaiev found guilty and sentenced to death. The restlessness of the peasants had continued, and disorders in the country districts had increased. Many large estates had been pillaged, and a condition of civil war existed in the Caucasus. An agrarian movement of widespread extent and violence had been apprehended for the Russian Easter season, which occurs during the first week in our month of May. The whole empire was impatiently awaiting some definite action on the part of the government commissions, as it had long been felt that social and economic questions were beyond the power of the bureaucracy to solve. Many reforms had been promised, and it had been assumed that, in accordance with the Czar's declaration of March 3, some popular representative assembly would be summoned in the near future. Up to the middle of April, however, the meetings of the lawyers and doctors, and the announced intention of the government to at once extend the zemstvo system to Poland and eastern Siberia, had been the only real progress. On April 19 it had been reported that Count Lamsdorf, the foreign minister, and M. Witte, president of the Council of Ministers, had resigned their pesitions in consequence of the Czar's refusal to discuss the question of the separation of Church and State and to give immediate consideration to the problems relating to peasant tenure of land. In the great cities, the discontent among the workmen had been increasing, and order had been maintained only with difficulty by Cossacks in the streets.

As to Russian's ability to finance a long war had become a matter of prime interest to Europe and to the rest of the world.

Up to the 1st of April, the empire had obtained two foreign loans amounting to \$400,000,000. She had also issued an interior loan of \$100. 000,000. At a monthly expenditure of \$20. 000,000 for the war (which is the amount admitted by the Russians themselves), the cost. so far, of fifteen months' conflict, including the initial expenses, would be about \$350,000,000. This is "running expenses," and does not include the immense property losses of stores and supplies which the Russians have sustained in the campaign just closed. The failure of the Czars endeavor to raise a new loan in France had caused the belief in some quarters that Russia was at the end of her resources. This is, of, course, a fallacy. The whole question of the relation of France to Russia in the matter of financial loans and the resources of the empire is considered in a "Leading Article" on another page of this issue. There is an immense reserve, -nearly \$500,000,000, -deposited in St. Petersburg, most of it, however, being security for loans already made. There is also another reserve, the "holy gold fund," consisting of the gold and jewels in the Russian churches, which might be used in a great national crisis. Altogether, should Russia need to do so, she might carry on the war indefinitely, so far as the matter of expense is concerned. The failure to float the loan in France, and the opposition at home to continuance of the war, had been reflected in the decrease in the price of Russian 4 per cent. bonds, which during the first week in April, for the first time in their history, had dropped be low 83. During late March, the world had been interested in the somewhat sensational offer of Finance Minister Kokovsev, made to the London Times, to permit a representative of that journal to enter the great vaults and "verify personally the gold reserve."

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 21 to April 20, 1905.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN.

March 23.—President Roosevelt appoints Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Charles H. Darling, resigned....The Maryland Supreme Court orders the governor to submit the constitutional amendment relating to negro disfranchisement to popular vote...The Delaware Legislature adjourns without electing a United States Senator.

March 25.—The Nebraska Legislature appropriates \$250,000 for a State binder-twine factory.

March 28.—The city of Louisville, Ky., is indicted by the federal grand jury for peonage.

March 29.—All the members of the Panama Canal Commission resign....The general counsel of the Panama Railroad purchases for the United States all but five of the outstanding shares of the company.

March 30.—The committee of the New York Legislature begins its investigation of the New York City lighting trust.

April 3.—President Roosevelt appoints a new Panama Canal Commission, as follows: Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Charles E. Magoon, governor of canal zone; John F. Wallace, chief engineer; Rear-Admiral M. T. Endicott, U.S.N.; Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A. (retired); Col. Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. Engineers, and Benjamin M. Harrod... Michigan elects a Republican State ticket by a large plurality.

April 4.—Judge Edward F. Dunne (Dem.) is elected mayor of Chicago, by a plurality of more than 22,000 votes, over John M. Harlan (Rep.)....Mayor Rolla Wells, of St. Louis, is reëlected.

April 10.—Commissioner of Corporations Garfield arrives in Kansas to begin the investigation of the oil industry....United States Supreme Court decides that the right to a trial by a common-law jury exists in Alaska.

April 12.—The executive committee of the Panama Canal Commission holds its first meeting in Washington (see page 549).

April 13.—Indictments charging tampering with a witness are returned against four persons by the federal grand jury of Chicago which is investigating the Beef Trust.

April 17.—The United States Supreme Court declares the New York law fixing ten hours as a day's work for bakers unconstitutional....The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce begins its hearings on the railroadrate question at Washington.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN.

March 21.—The Kossuth party leaders in Hungary decide to oppose any cabinet that refuses the demand for Hungarian as the language of military command.... Motions to postpone the question of Church and State separation, and to refer it to a commission, are defeated in the French Chamber of Deputies...Viscount Goschen and the Earl of Selborne defend the increase in naval expenditure in the British House of Commons.



THE EARL OF SELBORNE.

(Who has been appointed to succeed Viscount Milner as high commissioner for South Africa.)

March 22.—The Russian Committee of Ministers decides to recommend the abolition of the compulsory use of the Russian language in Polish schools....In the British House of Commons, a Liberal motion on the fiscal question is carried by a vote of 254 to 2, Balfour's followers not voting.

March 23.—The Emperor of Germany signs a bill for the construction of a railroad from the Cameroons to Lake Chad.

March 27.—A bill for reform of labor conditions in the Prussian mines is supported in the Prussian Diet by Count von Bülow....The King of Greece opens the new Parliament in person.

March 29.—The insurrectionary movement against Russia is reported strong in the Caucasus.

April 2.—President Diaz, of Mexico, congratulates the country on its recent monetary reform.

April 4.—The government of Manitoba, Canada, issues a statement on the separate-school question.

April 10.—Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, announces a surplus of \$7,070,000 in Great Britain's finances....The Italian minister of marine,

Admiral Mirabello, asks the Parliament for \$12,000,000 to enlarge the navy.

April 14.—The Russian minister of finance announces that important reforms in the labor laws are being prepared.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 23.—The government of Newfoundland takes steps to prevent American fishermen from obtaining bait there....German holders of Venezuelan bonds sign an agreement for unifying the debt.

March 24.—President Castro, of Venezuela, refuses the American demand for arbitration of the asphalt controversy....It is announced that Colombia has settled the last of the American claims....The representative powers in Santo Domingo agree on the appointment of a commissioner to collect revenues and hold 55 per cent. in trust for foreign creditors until the United States Senate acts.

March 25.—United States Minister Dawson arranges with Santo Domingo for the temporary collection of revenues by a United States commissioner.

March 27.—The American State Department advises Cuba that Spanish ordnance on the island should be returned to Spain, as requested.

March 28.—President Roosevelt decides to accept Santo Domingo's proposition for an American receiver of customs, pending final action on the treaty....Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, proposes placing Macedonian finances under international control.

March 29.—Prince George, the governor of Crete, asks the powers to postpone intervention, and calls on the revolutionists to lay down their arms....The European powers determine to collect the Macedonian taxes and apply them to needy districts....Italy presents an ultimatum to Santo Domingo, but withdraws it on learning of the American receivership plans....Count von Bülow, the imperial chancellor, says that Germany will stand firm in Morocco in the interests of the open-door principle....The Swiss Bundesrath rejects the commercial treaty with the United States because of the Senate's modifications.

March 31.—Santo Domingo decides to stop debt payments until the American receivership plan is inaugurated.

April 2.—Chile announces her determination to acquire sovereignty over the former Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica.

April 3.—Belgians, who are Santo Domingo's largest creditors, protest against the American arrangement.

April 4.—A supplementary extradition treaty between the United States and Sweden and Norway is signed Lord Lansdowne informs the British House of Commons that Germany has violated her agreement to protect British traders in the Marshall and Caroline islands.

April 5.—The American State Department publishes the statement that American action on the neutrality of China was at the suggestion of the German Emperor.

April 8.—Representatives of South and Central American republics complain to the United States of preferential tariff in Panama Railway rates.

April 13.—Lord Lansdowne declares in the British House of Commons that England joins with the other powers in cordially accepting President Roosevelt's invitation to a second peace conference,



THE NEW PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL IN BERLIN, GERMANY

(It cost \$3,000,000, and was twelve years in building.)

April 14.—President Roosevelt appoints a commission of three experts to consider and report on the diversion of international rivers.

April 15.—It is announced at Washington that the United States has referred the questions to be taken up in the second peace conference to the Hague tribunal.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 23.—The Japanese enter Chang-tu-fu, ten miles north of Kai-yuen, as they follow after the retreating Russians....The internal loan for \$100,000,000 is signed in St. Petersburg.

March 24.—The Japanese are carrying out another flanking movement south of Harbin; the Russians fear being cut off....The new Japanese loan for \$150,000,000 is to be raised half in America, half in London.

March 25.—From the beginning of the war to date, the Siberian Railway has delivered at Harbin 761,467 soldiers, 13,687 officers, 146,408 horses, 1,521 guns, and 351,000 tons of stores...The Syna Yatetchestov calculate that the Manchurian enterprise, inclusive of the war, has cost Russia \$1,000,000,000.

March 26.—The Russians are still retreating; they are driven out of all the districts watered by the Liao River April 2.—The Chinese report Japanese armies moving against Vladivostok on the east and Tsitsikar on the west.

April 3.—St. Petersburg reports the Russian armies concentrated and awaiting attack.

April 7.—General Linevitch reports a sharp action in which the Japanese lose heavily....The Russian Baltic fleet under Rozhestvenski passes Singapore.

April 17.—Admiral Rozhestvenski's vessels are reported at Kamranh Bay, north of Saigon, and at points farther north.

April 18.—The Japanese estimate the strength of General Linevitch's army at 200,000 men.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 21.—A flood at Pittsburg, Pa., renders 1,000 persons homeless and causes a property damage of \$500,000.

March 23.—Commander Peary's new Arctic steamer Roosevelt is launched at Bucksport, Maine....It is announced in the British Parliament that over 346,000 deaths occurred in India from the plague up to March 11, 1905.

March 25.—A plan for the union of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is published....Citizens of New York subscribe \$600,000 toward an endowment of \$1,000,000 for the American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome, Italy....Owners of factories in and about St. Petersburg lock out 30,000 men.

March 28.—A protest is filed against the acceptance of John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000 by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

March 30.—The New York Rapid Transit Commission reports plans for new subways to cost \$200,000,000.

March 31.—The will of Mrs. Jane Stanford makes personal bequests amounting to \$4,000,000, and leaves the residuary estate to Stanford University.

April 1.—The Pennsylvania soft-coal operators renew last year's wage scale, thus averting a strike of 45,000 men....St. Louis ice and coal wagon drivers decide to go on strike....Oxford easily defeats Cambridge in the annual rowing race on the Thames....The turbine steamship Victorian arrives at Halifax, having crossed the Atlantic in one hour and ten minutes less than eight days (see page 574).

April 2.—The Simplon tunnel is officially inaugurated (see page 572).

April 3.—President Roosevelt leaves Washington on a two months' vacation trip to Texas and Colorado....A gas explosion in a mine at Ziegler, Ill., entombs fifty miners....The New York superintendent of insurance begins an investigation of the Equitable Life Association.

April 4.—Earthquakes cause the loss of many lives and serious damage in India.

April 5.—The United States Government invites England, Germany, and France each to nominate one distinguished engineer to serve on the advisory board of the Panama Canal Commission.

April 6.—The Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Association adopt an amended charter allowing the policy-holders to name 28 out of 52 directors.

April 7.—President Roosevelt is the guest of honor at a reunion of the regiment of Rough Riders, at San Antonio, Texas.

April 8.—The collapse of a partially constructed reservoir near Madrid, Spain, causes the death or injury of 400 persons.

April 10.—Ambassador Joseph H. Choate is elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

April 11.—The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions formally accepts the gift of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, and issues a statement explaining its action.

April 13.—Dr. Edwin A. Alderman is inaugurated as first president of the University of Virginia.

April 15.—President Roosevelt leaves Newcastle, Colo., for his camp in the mountains.

April 18.—The assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius is sentenced to death at Moscow.

OBITUARY.

March 21.—Ex-Chancellor Edward P. Crane, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, 73.

March 22.—President Elmer H. Capen, of Tufts College, Massachusetts, 67....Antonin Proust, former French minister of fine arts, 73.

March 23.—Ex-Congressman Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., 80....Eduardo Tabacchi, Italian sculptor.

March 24.—Jules Verne, the French story-writer, 77 (see page 579)....Señor Don Manuel de Azpiroz, Mexican ambassador to the United States, 69....Ex-Congressman Charles Tracey, of Albany, N. Y., 57.

March 25.—Maurice Barrymore, the actor, 55....Sol Eytinge, the illustrator, 72....Charles Boyd Curtis, the New York lawyer and author, 78.

March 28.—Adrian Iselin, the veteran New York banker, 87....Lord Norton, conspicuous in the establishment of self-government for the British colonies, 90.

March 29.—Col. Jacob L. Greene, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 68.

March 31.—William H. Meeker, one of the oldest actors of the American stage, 83....Immanuel Auerbach, editor of the New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung, 82....Samuel F. Dunlap, Oriental scholar and legal writer, 80.

April 1.—President William F. Potter, of the Long Island Railroad, 50.

April 2.—Prof. Albert A. Wright, of Oberlin College, 59....Samuel Miller Hageman, a well-known clergyman and author, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 57.

April 4.—Alphonse Favier, Roman Catholic Vicar-Apostolic in China, 68.

April 7.—Edward Floyd DeLancey, a New York lawyer and historian, 83....Gen, Cullen A. Battle, of the Confederate army, 76.

April 9.—Miss Sarah Chauncey Wordsworth ("Susan Coolidge"), 60....Chief Justice Jesse Knight, of the Wyoming Supreme Court, 55.

April 10.—Judge Lawrence Weldon, of the United States Court of Claims, 76.

April 13.—H. T. Craven, the British dramatist, 84.... Colonel Renard, a well-known French aërostatic inventor, 58.

April 15.—Gen. John Palmer, former secretary of state of New York, 63....Ex-Congressman Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin, 80.

April 20.—Rev. S. D. F. Salmond, principal of the United Free Church College, of Scotland, 67.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

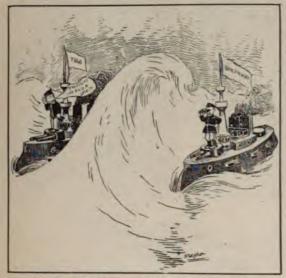
ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CONVENTIONS AND OTHER GATHERINGS, 1955.

THERE follows a list of over one hundred important meetings or assemt essential to our welfare and progress as a people. To the marking of the bliss to be held in America during the remaining eight months of the National Educational Association, at Asbury Park. N. J., in the first west

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.						
National Educational Association, at Abbury Park. N. J in the first west of July, will flock thousands of teachers from every quarter. while is the week following the young people of American Protestant churcher will be represented in imposing numbers at Baltimore, by the Christian Endeavor Society, and at Denver, by the Epworth League. At Portland and Seattle, in the Pacific Northwest, there will also be great gatherings.	SECRETARY.	Wm. C. Crawford, 80 Ashforth Street, Boston, Mass. Prof. J. L. Smith, Faribault, Minn. Howard P. Royers, First Asst. Comr. of Education, Albany, N. Y. Rev. F. W. Howard, 212 E. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohlo. St. Robert L. Kelly, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. Isaace Hasler, P. O. Box Ex, Philadelphia. Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn. Robert I. Fulton, Ohlo Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohlo.	Mrs. David Campbell, 1225 Vine Street, Denver, Colo. H. G. Nordberg, 1514 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Charles H. Farnaworth, Columbia University, New York. D. E. Pritchard, Scratton, Pa. Mrs. C. B. Kelsey, 64 Washington Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Paul B. Morgan, 21 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass.	John E. Gilman, Adjutant-General, & Milk Street, Boston, Mass. Mrs. More Murdock, Dallas, Tex. (Tapt. John T. Hilton, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York. A. H. Clark, Smithsonian, Washington, D. C. Lela, Wilson, T. Thomas Street, Jannaica Plain, Mass. Maj. Gen. Wm. E. Mickle, New Orleans, La. Virginia F. McSherry, Martinsburg, W. Va.	September 14 18 Cornellus H. Patton, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. October J. W. (Copper, D.D., 287 Fourth A venue, New York. June 26 June 27 June 27 June 27 June 27 June 27 June 28 June 29 June 20 June 2	
National Educ of July, will fl week following represented in Society, and at in the Pacific	DATE.	July 10-13 July 10-13 July R. 15 July R. 11-13 July -August July R. Aug. 27 July R. 30	May 15 July 20-25 June 21-23 May 30 June 6-12 Sept. 25-29	Sept. 4-9 May 28-24 May 10-11 Map 10-11 Appli 30-May 2 June 14-16 Oct. 3	September 14 1 May 23 19 May 23 19 May 19 16 May 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	
L blies to be held in America during the remaining eight months of the current year. A glance at this tabulation will afford some indication of the varied activities of the American mind. It also shows how great a factor the convention, or conference, has become in our scheme of living, and how even the difficulties of the transcontinental journey, once deemed well-nigh insurmountable, have been minimized in the interest of assemblages believed	EDUCATIONAL GATHERINGS. PLACE.	American Institute of Instruction. American institute of Instruction. American instructors of the Deaf. American instructors of the Deaf. American instructors of the Deaf. Catholic Educational Association. Catholic Educational Association. Catholic Summer Schools of America. Catholic Summer Schools of America. Catholic Summer Schools of America. National Educational Association. National Educational Educations. National Educational Association. National Educational Association. National Educational Association.	American Federation of Musicians, American Union of Swedish Singers, Music Paschers' National Association National Esteddrod Wortoster Musical Clubs' Convention Wortoster Musical Federation Musical Clubs' Convention Wortoster Musical Federation Musical Clubs' Scranbon Wortoster Musical Federation Wortoster, Mass.	Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic Denver, Colo. National Mexican War Veterans' Association. Naval and Military Order of Spanish American Wur Boston, Mass. Rounion of the Blue and the Gray. Sons of American Revolution National Society. Nanhington, D. C. Spanish-American Revolution National Reunion Var Nursey. United Confederate Veterans' National Reunion Louisville, Ky. United Daughters of the Confederacy. San Francisco, Cal. MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.	American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Seattle. Wash. American Missionary Association. American Unitarian Association. Augustana Swedish Lutheran Synod of America. Beston. Mass. Beston. Mass. Beston. Mass. Beston. Mass. Beston. Mass. Beston. Mass. Conference of American Rabbis. Conference of American Church In C. S. A. Winoma Lake. Ind. General Synod of the Reformed Church In America. States. General Synod of the Reformed Church In America. States. General Conference Board of Free Eaptists. General Conference Ward of Free Eaptists. Covern Park. Me. General Conference Ward of Free Eaptists. General Conference Of Univitian Workers. Britton Term. Britton Term. Britton Term. Britton Term. Britton Term.	

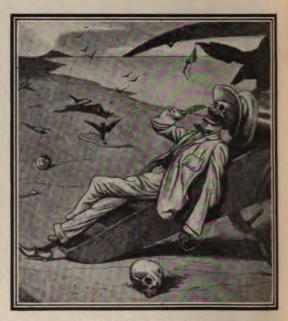
Mr. Marion Lawrance, Toledo, Ohio. Jackson W. Sparrow, Johnston Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Benjamin L. Smith, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Benjamin L. Smith, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. B. S. Steadwell, I.a Crosse, Wis. Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. B. S. Steadwell, I.a Crosse, Wis. Miss Emma Barnett, Rich Valley, Ind. M. A. Alexander, 301 College Street, Clarksville, Tenn. W. A. Alexander, 301 College Street, Clarksville, Tenn. W. A. Spicer, Tacoma Fark, D. C. M. W. Sproul, D.D., 122 E. North Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. Rev. Jeword, Miller, Carlisle, Own A. Rev. D. F. McGill, D.D., Allegheny City, Pa. G. L. Demarest, Manchester, N. W. Washington, D. C. C. V. Vickrey, 156 Fifth Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. C. V. Vickrey, 156 Fifth Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. C. V. Vickrey, 156 Fifth Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. C. V. Vickrey, 156 Fifth Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. John Hinkley, 215 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. W. A. Stoyen, B. S. Elberty Street, New York, H. M. Suter, 501 Twelfth Street, New York, M. S. Street, Sol Twelfth Street, Chicago, J. L. Wey Jr., University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Neb, George H. Simmons, Chicago, Joseph P. Colb, M.D., 254 East, 47th Street, Chicago, Jr. W. Henry Hun, Baach, 516 Nest-Street, New York, Joseph P. Colb, M.D. Shelas, 47th Street, New York, Joseph P. Colleago, Jr. B. King, M.D., 77 State Street, Philadelphia, Jr. B. King, M.D., 77 State Street, Chicago, Jr. B. King, M.D., 77 State Street, Chicago, Jr. B. Street, State Street, Chicago, Jr. B. Street, State Street, Chicago, Jr. B. Street, M.D., 77 State Street, Chicago, Jr. B. Street, State Street,	Frank A. Fetter, Morrill Hail, Ithaca, N. Y. Frederick Stanle, Root, 291 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn. John M. Stanl, Quincy, Ill. Mrs. Mary H. Baitz, 565 East Market Street, Elmira, N. Y. Marshall Cushing, 170 Broadway, New York, Marshall Cushing, 170 Broadway, New York, R. W. Richards, Omaha, Neb. Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. J. F. Colwell, Buffalo, N. Y. Anthony Matre, 705 Mermod-Jaccard Building, St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. C. W. Alden, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, Wes. Siack, Trenton, N. J. Wes. Mary M. North, Snow Hill, Md. Mrs. Mary M. North, Snow Hill, Md. Rudolph Zimmerman, 344 16th Street, Milwankee, Wis.
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	Baltmore, Md. Boston, Mass. Richmond, Va. Chicago, Ill. Portland, Ore. Portland, Ore. Portland, Ore. New York City Buffalo, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo. Niagara Falls, N. Y. Asbury Park, N. J. Guthrie, Okia. Washington, D. Haldenapolis, Ind. Independence, Kan
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SOME NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



THE GAME OF HIDE-AND-SEEK IN THE CHINA SEA.
From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul).

The drawing together of the Japanese and Russian war fleets in Chinese waters had furnished subjects for many cartoons last month. The rush to subscribe for the new Japanese loan had also been much pictured, and there had been evident an increasing recognition of the splendid campaigning of the armies of the Mikado as a new war college for the nations.



STILL LIFE IN MANCHURIA.

From the $Borsszem Jank \acute{o}$ (Budapest), the leading Hungarian cartoon journal.

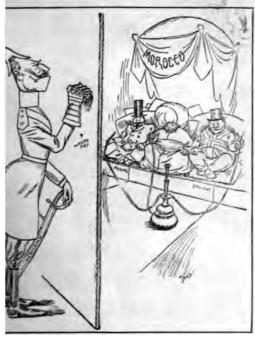


"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."
(The pupils flock to the newest school.)
From the Brooklyn Eagle (New York).



THE GERMAN KAISER IN A FEW NEW RÔLES.

HE OPENS THE EYES OF THE CZAR TO RUSSIA'S MISERY.-From the Vikingen (Christianla).



I MIS MAILED FIFT HE DISTURBS THE HARMONY IN MOROCCO.

From the Press (New York).



HE REJOICES OVER HIS LL.D. FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

DR. HOHENZOLLERN TO DR. ROOSEVELT: "While we are in these togs, why not review my ships at Kiel?"

From the Amsterdamner (Amsterdam).

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THE TAMMANY TIGER AN UNWILLING WITNESS.

From the Evening Mail (New York).



THE ANNUAL SPHING SALE AT THE NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL.

From the Press (New York).



SONGS OF SPRING-TIME.

THE PUBLIC: "If they all wouldn't shout at once, I might get a better idea of what they all mean."

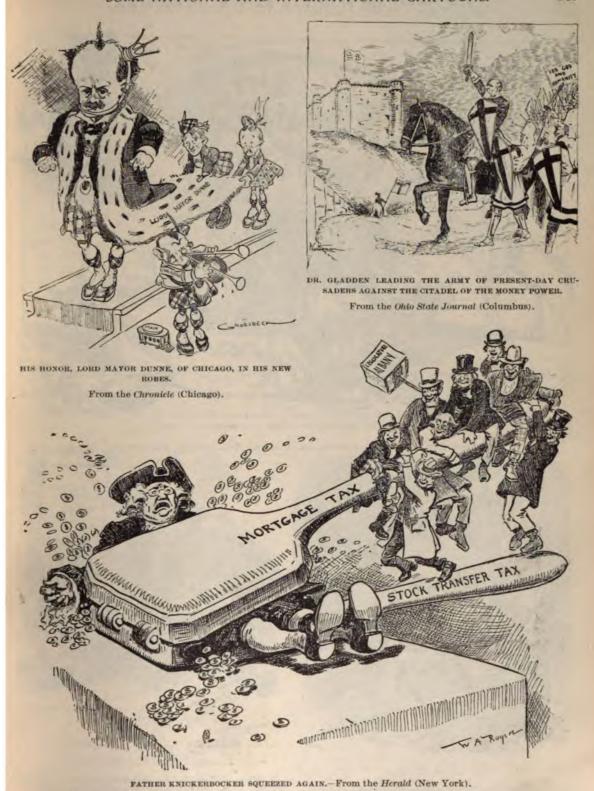
From the Press (Philadelphia).



THE CANNIBAL COOK: "Take him away! He's flavored with Standard Oil!"

From the North American (Philadelphia).







THE PRESIDENT GOES A-HUNTING.

LEADING THE SIMPLE LIFE IN COLORADO.—From the North American (Philadelphia).



"THE CALL OF THE WILD."

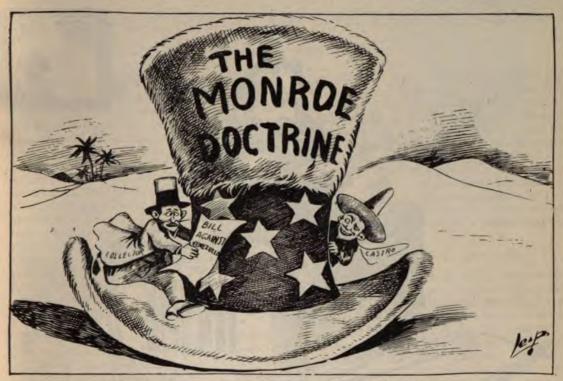
From the Brooklyn Eagle (New York).



DARK DAYS FOR BEARS OF ALL KINDS.

From the Evening Mail (New York).

Whether representing the Russian Empire, roving the Western plains, or swallowing "lambs" in Wall Street.



THE COLLECTOR: "The 'Money-you-owe duck-trine' is what I would call it."-From the Evening News (Detroit).



"I WON'T DO A THING WHEN I GET IN THERE!"
From the Herald (Boston).



CASTRO LETS THE OTHER FELLOWS WORKY. From the Brooklyn Eagle (New York).

While Europe presses for settlement of her claims, Napoleon Castro dreams of conquering the United States by invading our southern scaboard.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (on his way to Texas): "Oh, things will be all right in Washington. I have left Taft sitting on the lid keeping down the Santo Domingo matter."—From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland).



DOTH SPOILING FOR A WHIPPING.

UNCLE SAM: "Really, I don't know which one of 'em I ought to spank first!"—From the Press (New York).

"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY, THE MICE WILL PLAY."
From the Evening Telegram (New York).

IE NEW EXECUTIVE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

HAT America is the land of opportunity and of rapid rise for those who are alert fortune knocks at their gates is well shown resident Roosevelt's selection of Theodore y Shonts to be chairman of the Panama d Commission. Until his appointment to most important post was announced, Mr. its was unknown, even by name, to a great rity of his fellow-citizens. He had ated some prominence in the West as a manof railways, but even in that field had not operating with properties of the first magle. This argues nothing whatever against ability or fitness. Indeed, everything that been learned about Mr. Shonts since his aptment seems to justify the President's judgin choosing him.

PRESIDENT'S SEARCH FOR EXECUTIVE TALENT.

r. Roosevelt had no little trouble in finding a just to his liking for builder of the canal. He zed the heaviness of the task, and was not frame of mind to put up with second-rate For several months the President had ind getting a man of the very highest type merican executive ability-one who had dished his worth and his reputation beyond uestion. To such a man the President was ng to give, not only absolute authority, so he might make of himself the Napoleon of anal, but he more than once expressed the on that the American people would indorse payment to such a man of a salary commene with the importance of the service he asked to render. For such a man, if salary an object, fifty, or even a hundred, thoudollars a year would be quite proper. Thus up the notion that the President was lookor "the hundred-thousand-dollar man." He looking for such a man.

e offered the post of chairman to at least well-known Americans, accompanied by a timation that the compensation should be anything they liked within reason. The ident did this on the theory that Americans horoughly imbued with the principle that of the first rank in management of large prises are worth all they cost, and that it n't matter much what that cost is. The man t the salary—is the thing. Two of the men hom this offer was made were former Sec-

retary of War Elihu Root and Henry Clay Frick, formerly of Pittsburg, but now a resident of New York City. Mr. Root declined because his ambition lies in the field of the law, where it may be truthfully said he is now at the head of the New York bar, and probably earning a larger income than any other man of his profession in the country. Mr. Frick declined because he had made his fight in life, had accumulated, with a vast fortune, large responsibilities, and did not wish to embark in a new enterprise demanding an almost incalculable expenditure of energy.

A NEW PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Failing to find the hundred-thousand-dollar man his heart was set upon, the President turned his attention to securing two or three twenty-fivethousand-dollar men. This phrase is used as expressive of the change of plan of organization which occurred about this time, not in estimate of the worth of the men themselves. Instead of a Napoleon to carry the whole enterprise on his shoulders, the President now sought a division of responsibility and two or three men worthy and willing to take their share of the work. This division of responsibility naturally fell into three great departments: First, the executive, comprising the financial and office management, -the duties of chief of staff of the canal-building army; this was to be the work of the chairman of the commission. Second, the command of the actual army in its combat with the obstacles of nature; this belonged to the chief engineer. Third, management of the political aspects of the work, government of the canal zone, dealing with the natives and with all questions of local administration; this fell to the governor of the zone. These three men, the President decided, he would make an executive committee of the commission. These three men, indeed, were to be the actual controlling force. the constructors of the canal. Congress had compelled him to retain a commission of seven; very well, he would have such a commission, but he would centralize the power in the hands of three of them, responsible directly to himself. The other members could be given departmental duties of great value and usefulness. And for the all-important task of deciding upon the plan for the canal, upon the kind of canal that will best serve the interests of the nation, Mr. Roosevelt wisely concluded to appoint a board of consulting engineers, composed, not only of eminent American professional men, but of foreign engineers of highest repute.

The second and third of this triumvirate the President easily settled upon. For field marshal, Chief Engineer Wallace was clearly the man. As chief engineer, he had done good work. He had taken hold in vigorous fashion. None of the shortcomings of the past year could be laid to his account. The President thought that Mr. Wallace had made a good start under rather discouraging circumstances, and that, if supported, he would make a good ending. For the political side he had no difficulty in selecting Judge Magoon, whose service in the War Department as right-hand man to Elihu Root and Secretary Taft had been of the highest order. He was the ideal man for the place.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT FROM THE MIDDLE WEST.

But the first of the trio, the chairman and head of the whole organization, was a nut not so easily cracked. The President considered a number of men, most of them railroaders who had won reputations as managers of large properties. Finally, Secretary of the Navy Morton suggested Theodore P. Shonts. The President had never heard of Mr. Shonts. But there are thousands of clever and able Americans of whom few of us have ever heard. In a country like ours, lack of a broad reputation is no bar to preferment, if the man has the right stuff in him. Mr. Morton soon convinced the President that Mr. Shonts was full of the right stuff. Mr. Shonts was asked to come to Washington for a conference. The President liked him from the first moment. The thing he liked best was Mr. Shonts' opening statement, frank and manly, that he wouldn't touch the job unless he could have absolute authority—unless, in case of differences of opinion, his judgment was to be final as to any matter lying within his province.

Thus, this relatively unknown man rises at a leap from the presidency of a third-rate Western railroad to chiefship in the greatest engineering enterprise the world ever saw. It was quick work. And now it is Mr. Shonts' cue to make good the high expectations of the President and of his employers, the American people. His friends believe he will not disappoint. He has had the training. He started out as a railroad contractor in Iowa. There he gained experience in the management of men and in dealing with physical problems. Next, he was superintendent of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railway. Afterward, he became its president. His

field was steadily broadening. He knew the practical side of railway work. Now he was brought in touch with railroad finances. He learned rapidly. He and his friend, Paul Morton, secured control of a majority of the stock of the railroad of which Mr. Shonts was president. Then they sold their holdings to the Vanderbilt interests, and realized a profit of something like seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars each. More than a year ago, Mr. Shonts became president of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway, and it was this post he held when the President asked him to become chairman of the Canal Commission.

This is rapid rising in the world. Mr. Shonts is only fifty years old. He is in rugged health. He is not afraid to go to the Isthmus to do as much of his work as may be necessary there. He is a rich man. His income is said to be a hundred thousand a year from his railway investments; so he is "the hundred-thousand-dollar man," after all. He is frank and vigorous of manner.—the Western type. He talks freely. What he has to do, he does; and what he has to say, he says. Stories are told of his administering a sound thrashing to a man who called at his office to whip him and was surprised when the railroad president locked the door and started right in with the business in hand. The stories may be apocryphal, but they indicate the character of the man. He has vigor, he has grasp, he has that well-nigh indefinable American way of "making things go" which has been so well illustrated in the careers of our successful railway managers.

A FRIEND AND CLASSMATE OF CHIEF-ENGINEER WALLACE.

It is both an interesting and an important fact that the two men who are to work together. in double harness, as it were,—as constructors of the canal, the chief of staff and the field marshal, are like Damon and Pythias. They have been lifelong chums. Born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, fifty years ago, Mr. Shonts went West with his family. He graduated from Monmouth (Illinois) College in 1876. Among his classmates was John F. Wallace. Wallace's father was the president of the college. The friendship that started between the two vouths at school has continued throughout their manhood. They speak of each other as "John" and "Teddy." Now the chums find themselves hitched to the same big wagon, and each realizes that he must pull for all he is worth. It is safe to say that they will work harmoniously and effectively together.

Mr. Shonts has two fully developed hob-



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MR. THEODORE P. SHONTS.

(Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission.)

bies,—music and work. The former he took up as a means of winning his wife, a musical enhusiast, and daughter of former Governor Drake, of Iowa. His love for work he inherited rom his ancestry, which was Dutch on the paternal and French Huguenot on the maternal ide. Like most great workers, he is cheerful,

optimistic, light-hearted, fond of his many friends, a good comrade,—knows how to play a little and to rest once in a while, but is dynamic and iresistible when it comes to practical achievement. His salary as chairman of the commission has been fixed at thirty thousand dollars a year.

A NOTABLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY.*

THE public services of the Hon. Andrew D. White, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, have been noted from time to time in earlier numbers of this Review. Just before the assembling of the Hague Conference of 1899, in which Mr. White, as chairman of the American delegation, played so distinguished a part, this magazine published a sketch of his career, in its May number for that year, and in December. 1902, on the occasion of his resignation as ambassador to Germany, a detailed account of Mr. White's achievements, including his work at The Hague, appeared in these pages. We wish at this time to direct our readers' attention to Mr. White's "Autobiography," which has just been published by the Century Company, -not merely because of the inherent personal interest in this life-record of a great American, but because, apart from the question of individual achievement, this retrospect is full of valuable lessons to the generation now coming into the full responsibilities of American leadership.

The career that is here unfolded would have been unusual in any country; in the United States, it has been unparaileled. In the first place. Mr. White has pursued for more than forty years four or five distinct lines of activity and service. He has been brought into relations with as many distinct groups of fellowworkers, and he has retained an exceptional influence in all these relations. Now and then we say of a successful college president in this country that he would have made a capital politician or diplomat, but in the case of Andrew D. White no idle or half-regretful "might-have beens" are needed to express our estimate. In all three fields,-politics, university administration, and diplomacy,-Mr. White has toiled and achieved. To the sum of his fruitful endeavor in these separate vineyards he has added solid and useful contributions to literature and historical science. Thus, his autobiography is a record of several careers, in a sense, and the very arrangement of the material is significant of this, for the portion devoted to "Political Life" is complete in itself, as is that which reviews the author's long and distinguished diplomatic service, while his university services are also separately treated.

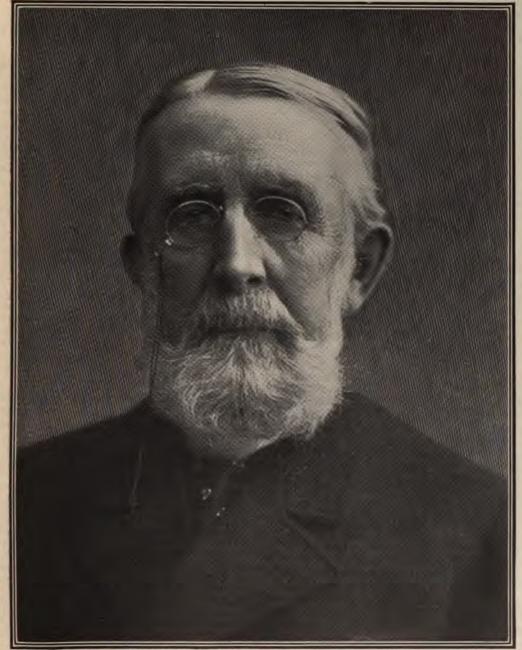
The chapters in which Mr. White relates his experiences in practical politics are among the

most readable in the book. As a young man he was interested in politics, particularly as an antislavery worker. Later, as a member of the New York Senate, he did much to advance the State's educational interests.-notably in conjunction with Ezra Cornell in obtaining a charter for Cornell University and in fixing the State's policy in relation to the Morrill land grant. His rec ollections of public men with whom he has been associated during the past forty years have a present pertinence, for while he has labored earnestly and effectively for improvement in our politics, he has always been a "practical politician" in the Rooseveltian sense; he has not been blinded to the good in our political life: his judgments on the whole have been wise, his estimates of men and measures just. Thus, his memoirs have a real historical value.

No living American has had a more brilliant record in the diplomatic service than Mr. White. He became an attaché at St. Petersburg in 1854. and served for two years in that capacity during the eventful period of the Crimean War; in 1871, he was appointed by President Grant as commissioner to Santo Domingo; in 1879, he was made minister to Germany and served through the remainder of the Hayes administration; in 1892, President Harrison appointed him minister to Russia, where he had begun his diplomatic service almost forty years before; he remained at that court two years, and in 1895 was made a member of President Cleveland's Venezuelan Commission. His most conspicuous service was the ambassadorship to Germany in the years 1897-1903. During that period he successfully conducted the affairs of the embassy throughout the trying months of the Spanish-American War and was president of the American delegation at the Hague Conference. In the extracts from his diary at that time we have the inside history of the efforts that led to the establishment of an international arbitration tribunal. The bare enumeration of these various and important disdomatic offices suggests the wealth of these memoirs in the materials of modern history.

Not less substantial is the contribution that Mr. White makes, through his autobiography to the history of higher education in America. He has watched the whole development of the modern university on our soil. As a young professor in the University of Michigan he formed ideals which later took definite form in Cornell University, of which he was the first

^{*} The Autobiography of Andrew D. White. Two volumes. Century Company.



Photographed especially for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Davis & Sanford, New York.

HON. ANDREW D. WHITE.

resident. He was one of the pioneers in

merican university building.

In the closing chapters of his autobiography ie author of "The Warfare of Science with heology" expounds his conception of religion,—the bringing of humanity into normal rela-

tions with that 'Power, not ourselves, in the universe which makes for righteousness." Any fair or adequate review of his achievements must lead to the conclusion that this noble ideal has truly inspired the varied and useful activities that have filled the life of Andrew D. White.

CHICAGO'S VOTE FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

BY AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

LOCAL election of national significance A took place in Chicago on April 4. The editor of this REVIEW directed attention, in the April issue, to the canvass then in progress in the "Western metropolis" and the important issue which it presented to the voters concerned therein. Now that the citizens of Chicago have rendered their verdict, it is well to review the unusual campaign and set forth more fully the essential points of the political controversy between the Democratic candidate for mayor, Judge Edward F. Dunne, and the Republican candidate, John Maynard Harlan,-a controversy which, as intelligent readers are aware, the people of Chicago, on April 4, decided in favor of the former,

What was the issue? Not, as some suppose, "municipal ownership." Where there is general agreement there can be no issue. Chicago has been for several years a "municipal ownership city," so far as the sentiments and settled purpose of the great majority of the electorate are concerned. Certain "business interests" are doubtless still opposed, even in principle, to municipal ownership of the street-car systems (and, of course, other public utilities), and these interests are not without representation in the City Council. But our politicians are aware that on election day these interests neither make nor mar candidates, and no political organization ventures to "view with alarm" or "deprecate' the trend toward municipal ownership.

ALL PARTIES FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

There were four municipal tickets in the field, -Republican, Democratic, Socialist, and Prohibitionist. Each of the four candidates for mayor was placed on a municipal-ownership platform, though the Republican plank left not a little to be desired and was a source of uneasiness, disappointment, and apprehension to Mr. Harlan's stanchest friends and sincerest supporters. Mr. Harlan was more radical than his party, but the managers of the Republican campaign had sufficient influence in the first stage of the canvass to prevent a forceful, definite, straightforward presentation, on the "stump," of Mr. Harlan's views and intentions. A number of his speeches were as vague and uncertain as the platform phrases that had been forced on him.

The Republican "traction" plank (and trac-

tion was the paramount, if not the sole, issue in the election) ran as follows:

It is the duty of the City Council and the mayor to formulate and present to the people a definite and comprehensive plan for the immediate rehabilitation and improvement of our street-railway service. This plan should contain ample provision for municipal ownership and operation when the city shall be legally and financially able successfully to adopt it.

This could not be satisfactory to those who had twice voted for municipal ownership at the earliest possible opportunity, and who had extorted from a reluctant, boss-controlled legislature a law (the so-called Mueller act) giving Chicago the right to acquire, own, and operate street cars, and authorizing the issue of bonds or special street-railway certificates for that purpose.

The Democratic platform, recognizing the "academic" referendums of 1902 and 1903, which resulted in overwhelming majorities in favor of municipal ownership, as morally binding, though they were held under a "public policy" act which merely enables voters to express abstract opinions, requiring no public body or official to give effect to such opinions when expressed, adopted a simple and unequivocal plank demanding and promising "immediate" steps toward municipal ownership.

The parts of the Democratic platform which concern us are here subjoined:

We hereby specifically demand ;

1. That the City Council, by resolution, terminate all negotiations with the street-car companies for the extension of existing or the granting of new franchises.

2. In place of such negotiations, that the city government proceed at once to negotiate with the street-railroad companies for the purchase of their tangible property and their unexpired lawful franchises in the streets for a fair, liberal, and full price.

3. In the event of a failure to reach an agreement on the above terms within a reasonable time, the city government shall proceed without delay to acquire owner ship of the property of the street railways, or, if deemed better by the city government, that it proceed in lieu thereof, or in connection therewith, to establish new street-car lines in place of those now operating. Should suits for condemnation or other legal proceedings be necessary, we are mindful of the fact that these proceedings may be expedited under the laws relating to eminent domain, which give such litigation precedence over all other civil business.

This programme appeared to favor the giving of immediate effect to the twice-issued popular

which, moreover, had been emphasized forced by the referendum vote upon the e by Chicago of the Mueller "enabling at act had been adopted by the voters y in April, 1904, by a majority of over e, the vote standing 153,223 in favor 1,279 against adoption.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE TRACTION COMPANIES.

Dunne, in his speech of acceptance, as all his subsequent speeches, charged lan with evasion. The promise, he of municipal ownership when the city e "legally and financially able sucto adopt it" was empty and meaninghe demanded to know, at the outset, Mr. Harlan contemplated or proposed nent" with the traction companies,—settlement involving an extension of ichises from the city and a recognition alleged franchise from the State of franchise embodied in a "boodle" act rty years ago over an executive veto fiance and contempt of the people of

An influential committee of the City he committee on local transportation. be stated, had embodied the terms of onsidered a perfectly fair "settlement" tative ordinance," and Mayor Harrison eading newspapers had approved and ided that ordinance in the hope that on companies would accept it as a lesser "war to the bitter end" with the city int and the public.

Ir. Harlan was a "settlement candie had been nominated as such; he was by the authors, sponsors, and advohe "tentative ordinance," and he hon-, as did his real friends, that some such se or settlement as the proposed ornvolved was not only expedient but practically unavoidable.

er words, while Mr. Harlan was a benunicipal ownership and as radical as
nne in that respect, he also believed
to circumstances actually existing, with
nies in possession of the streets under
having several years to run, and furged franchises from the State that, if
real, will not expire until 1964, an
settlement doing away with costly and
and uncertain litigation, and procurhicago a complete and comparatively
inction of all outstanding rights or
the companies, improved service fortha reasonable amount of compensation
m or another, was eminently desirable

and reasonable. And this is the sort of settlement Mr. Harlan favored. While he objected to the "tentative ordinance" on minor grounds, and advised the people to reject it, he indorsed the principle upon which it was based. He would have granted the companies a thirteen or fifteen year franchise in return for a complete and final surrender or waiver of all their claims and privileges and a first-class modern service plus pecuniary compensation.

This, however, was but half a programme. There was absolutely no reason to suppose that the traction companies would agree to terms that could be submitted to the people (and no settlement could be made without a referendum) with any hope of favorable action upon it. The companies had not evinced the least inclination to accept the "tentative ordinance." There had been a parade of "negotiations," but the Council had been unable to elicit a word of definite encouragement. In fact, there had been plain intimations to the contrary. Representatives of one of the companies (and the more conciliatory and tractable of them) had criticised the tentative ordinances as harsh and one-sided, wholly unjust to the traction interests, and in need of very material modification. Some had expressed the hope that more liberal terms would be offered by the city-more liberal, mark you, than the terms which Mr. Harlan and other leading citizens had declared too liberal already.

When, therefore, Mr. Harlan's platform and campaign speeches urged an amicable settlement on the "waiver" basis, the proposal was purely academic and hypothetical. It was necessary to propose an alternative programme,—a war programme, as it were—in the event of the not improbable failure of the peace programme. And this, as the campaign progressed, gradually emerged and practically supplanted the other.

Should the traction interests reject the city's terms, Mr. Harlan declared, he should, if elected mayor, proceed to construct a subway in the central, or downtown, district of the city, and to establish, gradually and slowly, a competing municipal system of street railways. The subways, desirable in any event, according to transportation experts, were a necessary part of a competing system, because the companies had possession of most of the "approaches" and streets entering the central section. As for the parallel lines, the expiration of the franchises of a minor company (one of those absorbed by the union traction interests, now supposed to be controlled by a J. P. Morgan syndicate) would permit an immediate beginning, the realization of municipal ownership on a modest scale.

OBJECTIONS TO THE HARLAN PROGRAMME.

Here we have the Harlan programme in its entirety. It was indorsed by some of the "veterans" of the municipal-ownership movement, but the majority of the recruits and the organizations for the promotion of that policy were opposed to it. Several objections were urged against the Harlan programme, but those which are conceded to have been most effective were these:

- 1. The litigation Mr. Harlan wished to avoid could not possibly be avoided. The companies might pretend to waive or surrender their claims in consideration of a new and short grant by the city, but they could not be trusted. They had forfeited all title to confidence by their methods and practices, which included jury-bribing, debauching of legislatures, corrupt deals with the lowest of the politicians, and so on. They might make a contract with the city wholly acceptable on its face, but at the end of the period some pretext would be found for attacking the fundamental condition of the settlement, and the fight would simply have been postponed, not avoided. Judge Murray F. Tuley, our leading chancellor, the Nestor of the bench, declared that the companies could not legally waive or compromise their claims in a way to commit the bondholders, and there would be nothing to prevent the latter from repudiating the settlement at the end of the period of the new franchise.
- 2. Even if a fair settlement, doing away with litigation, be legally possible, the city government had no moral right to make it, since the people had voted for immediate ownership "without delay," and their will was law. Mr. Harlan himself had, in 1899, said that the people had the right to decide when the policy of municipal ownership should be put into effect.
- 3. With regard to the constructive part of the programme, the subway and parallel system suggestions were pronounced to be vague, full of uncertainty, and unreal. The city had no money for subways, none for parallel lines, and none for "wasteful," warlike, or retaliatory enterprises. Two systems would mean, in most cases, two fares, delays, poor transfer facilities and inconvenience, whereas the people demand a unified service on the "one city, one fare" basis, and the best of accommodations.

These are the objections, the arguments, which defeated Mr. Harlan. Judge Dunne's "simpler" programme,—purchase or immediate condemnation proceedings,—carried the day. The election, in the words of a local newspaper which vigorously supported Harlan, was the triumph of the word "immediate." The people

had lost all patience with the traction com had conceived so profound a hatred and tation for them, that the suggestion of a "compromise," a settlement with them terms, was repugnant to them. "They nousted at once, as soon as the law will all was, in effect, the verdict at the polls agai companies. And no one in Chicago is least surprised at the verdict. The po the companies has been suicidal; the what they have sown.

THE REFERENDUM VOTE ON THE SETTLEMEN

The full significance of this verdict however, be understood without a refer the vote on the so-called "little ballot." to the efforts of municipal-ownership w three questions were submitted, under the policy act of the State, to the people of (on April 4. They were as follows:

- 1. Shall the City Council pass the [ter ordinance reported by the local transprommittee, granting a franchise to the (City Railway Company?
- 2. Shall the City Council pass any or granting a franchise to the Chicago City I Company?
- 3. Shall the City Council pass any or granting a franchise to any street-railros pany?

The newspaper which earnestly and al ported Mr. Harlan had advised the ve ignore these questions as confusing rath helpful. Mr. Harlan himself, who had pi to sign no franchise ordinance and to e settlement without the approval of the n given by a referendum vote, had, never admitted that the answers to the abov tions would not influence or guide him, seven an overwhelming negative vote we estop him from attempting to negotiate ment.

The vote on the first question was: 60,136; "no," 136,140; majority against tative franchise ordinance, 76,000. On the question, 57,000 voted "yes" and nearly "no." On the third, 55,660 voted "yes,"a 518 citizens voted "no." The majority any franchise extension or renewal, again settlement with the company not carry "immediate" evacuation, was nearly 86,0 one ward gave a majority in favor of the ment plan, and while over a hundred th of those who voted at the election igno "little ballot" questions, it is by no mea tain that it is the intelligent who failed to them. The presumption is rather that norant did so. Certainly, the people w

e in municipal ownership and desire an sion of the companies' franchises might have answered the third question in the ative, and the situation was such that there very reason why, from their point of view, hould have felt it their duty to answer it to stem the tide of municipal ownership, is no reason for believing that a full vote have changed the relative strength of the des.

VOTERS PRONOUNCE FOR "PURCHASE OR CONDEMNATION."

cago, then, has voted decisively for immesteps toward municipal ownership in actice with the Dunne-Democratic programme chase or condemnation. Does this prone offer a short-cut to municipal owner-

Was the confidence of Judge Dunne, Tuley, his chief sponsor,—the man who btedly, by his appeals and warnings, ht about the nomination of his fellowand of the whole Dunne campaign organ-,-warranted by the facts of the situation ? Dunne platform was subjected to severe sm in the course of the campaign. Judge was asked how much he would be willpay for the properties and assets, includnexpired franchises, of the companies. shysical property is not worth more than 10,000, on a liberal estimate, but the agte of their stocks and bonds (watered and d, to be sure) was valued before the elecover \$100,000,000, and a Morgan syndicate ly organized owns a controlling interest, st, in these properties. Would the owners se of these properties for a price materially han the market value? If not, and if mnation proceedings were resorted to, a jury and the courts disregard the maralue as indicated by the prices of the and bonds of the companies?

ge Dunne and his friends ridiculed the that \$100,000,000 or anything like that would have to be paid. The market value, asserted, was based on the hope and exion of another franchise; destroy that hope ne value must decline to a point not far red from the value of the physical property companies. "The city would pay secondprices for second-hand property" was a n of the Dunne orators, and no jury would the companies higher prices, knowing, as rors do, that markets are manipulated and ially maintained, and that there is little on between stock values and real values. voters accepted this view. They authorpurchase or condemnation," expecting to obtain the properties at a price they can afford to pay and would deem fair and reasonable. Any practical proposal under the Dunne plan must be referred to them; the "Mueller act" provides for such reference. The real question is,-will Judge Dunne be able to carry out his promises? He has promised a good deal, and "the law's delays" are notorious. The companies will not sell on his terms, and condemnation suits will have to be instituted. Difficult and novel questions will arise, - among them the right to condemn franchises of public-service corporations. The validity of the provision in the Mueller act for the issue of street-railway certificates with which (or with the proceeds of which) to pay for the properties is doubted, and only the State Supreme Court can resolve that doubt. Other questions will certainly be carried to the federal Supreme Court.

OBSTACLES TO "IMMEDIATE OWNERSHIP."

In short, the outcome of the enterprise to be embarked upon under Mayor Dunne's direction is exceedingly uncertain. It may eventually be necessary to revert to the discarded Harlan programme,-that is, the second half of it. In all human probability, there will be no further franchise dealings with the companies. So far as that phase is concerned, Chicago has spoken definitely and finally. We are witnessing the beginning of the end of private ownership (and, possibly, also of private operation) of public utilities in Chicago. The question of method is, in reality, still open, and, fortunately, there is nothing in Mayor Dunne's general position on traction to prevent him from adopting the Harlan alternative, -subways and a parallel system, -should his own plans prove defective and im-

The whole country is wondering "what Mayor Dunne will do next." Let no one be misled by the word "immediate." The new mayor never promised the impossible. He knows he must reckon with the courts and with the traction companies, whose interests will be served by delay and by apparent failures on the part of the administration. He will consult legal and technical experts, and, after ascertaining the approximate value of the physical property and the unexpired franchises (or alleged franchises). will offer to purchase the same at that price. No one expects that an agreement will be reached as to the price. The next step, then, as stated above, will be a condemnation suit. Judge Tuley says that "condemnation proceedings will take about one and one-half years," as they have precedence over all other court business. He adds: "I do not see how the matter could be carried to the United States Supreme Court. as it is purely local [involving State law and its interpretation], but if it is, it can be passed upon there in less than a year."

Clearly, in the latter event, Judge Dunne will have no opportunity to take a single further step toward his goal,—the goal of the people of Chicago. His term will come to an end in April, 1907, and on Judge Tuley's own showing the condemnation proceedings cannot be passed upon finally by the federal Supreme Court (if taken there) within this period. Of course, the people will be asked to give him another term, or to elect another advocate of municipal ownership.

EXPERIMENTAL CONTROL OF A SINGLE SYSTEM.

But it is important to bear in mind one practical consideration,-Judge Dunne will be in a position to give ('hicago immediate municipal ownership (as distinguished from an immediate lawsuit) on a small scale. If the first step counts, Chicago will take the first step toward municipal ownership under Mayor Dunne within the next few months. There is a street-car system, now allied with and part of the hated Union Traction interests, called the Chicago Passenger Railway. It comprises some thirty-seven miles of track, and can be profitably operated. It connects populous sections of the West Side with the congested central section. The franchises of this company have expired (the traction lawyers insist that they have another year of life, but their construction of the ordinance which granted these franchises is so strained and unnatural that no one takes it seriously), and the ninetynine-year act does not apply to them on any possible theory. There is, then, nothing in the way of municipal acquisition of this system. Even Mayor Harrison favored "experimental" municipal ownership of these lines, and if he waited till the last days of his fourth and last term to make a move in that direction, it was because of his lingering hope that a settlement with the companies might be arranged which would render the "experiment" inadvisable at this juncture. But before Judge Dunne was installed as mayor the City Council, at the instance of Carter II. Harrison, the retiring executive, had advertised for bids from capitalists, contractors, and financiers desirous of going into streetrailway operations under a lease. Mayor Dunne intends to push this part of the general scheme.

OPERATION DISTINCT FROM OWNERSHIP.

All that Chicago contemplates now, even with reference to the Passenger Railway system, is municipal ownership. The question of municipal operation is distinct and separate, although the

Dunne-Democratic platform indorsed the ciple of municipal operation as well. Here plank covering that aspect of the problem

After municipal ownership of traction faciliacquired, the city government shall at once obtareferendum vote of the people, which is already vided for by law, upon the question of municipal tion thereof, and promptly upon the rendering affirmative vote thereon, as required by law, precomplete all necessary arrangements for such tion, and we unqualifiedly believe in and independent of the property of the control of the contr

Why is "immediate" operation less i ously urged? The explanation lies in the visions of the Magna Charta of municipa ership in Illinois, the so-called Mueller en act. The right of Chicago to own, acquir struct, maintain, etc., street railways wa ferred by that act, subject to adoption an fication thereof by a majority of the voters right to operate was also conferred, but the city can proceed to operate an acquir constructed street railway she must refe question to the voters, and obtain the app of three-fifths of the electors voting upo proposition. The theory of the Mueller. that municipal ownership is less doubtful "business proposition," than municipal tion, and there are more or less impartiservers who believe that the requisite ! fifths vote will not easily be secured by radical advocates of municipalization.

THE MERIT SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

Some misgivings have been expressed regard to the possible effect of the "spoil tem" on municipal operation. It is not gene known that Chicago has an excellent meri applicable, thanks to Supreme Court decito the entire municipal service. The law extend, ex proprio vigore, to the employees o municipally owned and operated transport system. The Democratic plank on the civvice was satisfactory, and Judge Dunne h clared again and again that during his t the merit law shall be rigidly enforced. pledge, to be sure, has been taken in a wickian sense by the Democratic machin the honest supporters of Mayor Dunne disappointment is in store for the spoilsme

Be this as it may, for the next several m legal questions, rather than technical or p cal ones, will engage the attention of the n the City Council (which will cordially coop with him, it is gratifying to state), and thoughtful citizens of Chicago anxious to effect as fast as possible to the deliberat unmistakable mandate of the people.



STATE STREET, HARRISBURG, SHOWING SECTION OF PAVING AND PLANTING COMPLETED.

THREE YEARS IN HARRISBURG.

BY J. HORACE McFARLAND.

ary, 1902, the citizens of the capital Pennsylvania adopted, by voting for dollar loan required, a comprehens of municipal improvement. This remarkable, not so much for its exts concrete character, as it had been fter a novel examination of the city ipon water filtration, sewage, paving, oblems. The various suggestions of gineers employed were presented to y means of a notable and successful! education, against the opposition of nd ultra-conservative.

me election the character of the city was totally changed by the election McCormick, a young man of wealth, high civic ideals, as mayor, against on of the political machine. The one-prevails in Pennsylvania, and the of Mayor McCormick's administra with the swearing in of his successor a pledge to continue the same admin-1 April 3 of this year.

r of the accomplishments of three s little city under an able, courage-terested head reads like a romance, believed that he was elected as the strative head of the city corporation, re executive figure-head, and he has

wrought his belief into continuously vigorous action, as contrasted with the far more usual passive morality.

Three years ago, Harrisburg was practically wide open," but Mayor McCormick closed it promptly, within the law. A corrupt police force, collecting tribute through a corrupt chief for division with a corrupt mayor (and all this was brought out in an investigation instituted by Mayor McCormick, who forced restitution of fees illegally retained by his predecessor), was promptly and substantially reformed, and was turned over to Mayor Gross, elected in 1905, in a high state of efficiency.

Political appointees to the city departments were replaced by men selected for superior qualifications, and in at least one case, Mayor McCormick supplemented an insufficient salary from his private means in order to get a capable man.

Harrisburg had three years ago about four miles of paved streets, which had been carelessly put down at a high price, and were allowed to go uncleaned for the most part. During the three-year period nearly twenty miles of modern asphalt pavement has been laid, and by the institution of a proper competition and the elimination of the influence of a financially interested political boss, it has been obtained at prices 25 per cent, under those formerly paid. A competently

organized inspection bureau has seen to it that this paving is properly laid and the specifications adhered to. By frequent analyses and the obtained visits and advice of eminent paving engineers, the high standard of the work has been assured.

A "white winged" corps of sweepers has brought the paved streets of Harrisburg into a



A SCENE ALONG THE RIVER FRONT IN HARRISBURG.

high state of cleanliness, not excelled anywhere. Remarkable as it may seem, this great improvement has been accomplished without material increase in the rate of taxation, although the mayor's insistence upon an honest assessment has added considerably to the city's valuation and revenue.

Meanwhile, and always with the vigorous attention and assistance of Mayor McCormick, the other improvement work has been proceeding. Under a conspicuously able Board of Public Works, a comprehensive scheme of water purification has been worked out, after tests of the Susquehanna water made hourly for six months without interruption. The clean, filtered water will be delivered to the citizens by August of this year. (Coincidentally the same board (serving without pay) has constructed a great intercepting sewer as part of a comprehensive revision of the drainage system of the city, and has arranged, in conjunction with the park commissioners, to prevent certain disastrous floods, that

had from time immemorial distressed a cable portion of the city, by creating a lake, to serve for the storage of flood vell as for the flushing out of the little which has been at once a danger from sew tained at low water and from floods at his

In the three years the park area of burg has been trebled, and now, by the ment of a great natural park site in con with the improvement above alluded to, of over six hundred acres is added. I give Harrisburg over twelve acres of p to the thousand of population, which is c ably in favorable excess of the average of can cities. The park scheme has not n playgrounds, which are being added to the facilities for caring for its population.

To a very considerable extent, and as a possible within the unsatisfactory char ditions maintained in Pennsylvania by ridden legislature, the local laws have ordinated and made harmonious. A sy building inspection has been instituted, efficiency of the engineering and the fire ments very greatly enhanced.

When Mayor McCormick assumed o local traction company was paying gruinto the city treasury but three-fourths per cent. tax on its gross receipts for the streets, and constantly obtaining as franchises without compensation. Threfair and wise interposition it has been coincrease this to 3 per cent. per annum, the use of a new subway under the Penn Railroad it has also paid a substantial service.

As a parting gift to the city he has with such intelligent devotion, Mayor mick and his family are having erecte carefully matured plans worked out the cooperation of three eminent consu gineers, a formal entrance to Harrisbu its river front. A new and handsome spans the mile-wide and magnificently Susquehanna, along which the capital Pennsylvania extends for about five mi the entrance to this bridge there ha erected two columns taken from those the front of the beautiful old colonial destroyed by fire in 1897, these histo ums standing upon suitable bases, an surmounted by appropriate finials. A c historical entrance to the city is thus pr

With the impetus thus given, made for three years largely through the rec by one young man of wealth of his publi Pennsylvania's capital city is entering period of rapid and solid development.



The Federal Building

The Library Building.

SECTION THROUGH THE MALL, TAKEN EAST AND WEST, LOOKING SOUTH.

E GROUPING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CLEVELAND.

BY EDWIN CHILDS BAXTER.

written to recount the steps by which the timerican city is progressing toward I of civic beauty and strength, and, e, to point the way for other cities rive to realize like ideals.

wing terse statement of a great which has been well seized by the weland is the text of a resolution January, 1899:

By an exceptional and fortunate coincilpublic structures are soon to be erected thus giving this city an opportunity, such a come to any city and may never come to sin, to carry out a magnificent scheme of unity; therefore be it

By the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, dent be requested to appoint a committee for with the commissions and boards have the erection of these buildings and asceror not it is feasible to erect them upon d in such relationship to each other as to remonious architectural plan, and to contain utility and convenience.

its for the grouping of public buildirdance with harmonic plans are now tages of progress in at least eight of ties. Cleveland was the pioneer, and ad by Washington, whose "civic" dating from 1900, Mr. West reme March REVIEW.

TE HOUSING OF CITY AND FEDERAL OFFICES.

y years the following conditions have hemselves upon the minds of Clevel of visitors to that city:

The county offices are principally contained in two buildings huddled together in a corner of the "public square" and remarkable for nothing that is good in exterior or interior appearance or facilities; they are overshadowed, moreover, by tall office buildings. The city departments and officials occupy rented quarters entirely; the City Hall, so called, is an old office building under lease, and the Board of Education rents offices in another quarter of the business section. The Public Library, formerly housed by courtesy in the Board of Education's old building (torn down some years ago), occupies a small brick building erected temporarily for it. The United States courts, customs offices, and post-office are using an old office building while the new government building is being erected. All these official headquarters are alike in two respects at least,—they are notoriously inadequate in space, and they are lacking in beauty and in cleanliness. Furthermore, vast accumulations of invaluable public records, which could not be duplicated, are in daily danger of absolute destruction, for the City Hall and county court-houses are veritable fire-traps.

CLEVELAND'S RAPID GROWTH.

It must not be supposed that these conditions have been accepted with complacency by the citizens of Cleveland, nor that no plans were made before 1899 to remedy them. On the contrary, for many years there have been "sinking-funds" for the erection of new public buildings. Commissions of leading citizens have been in charge of the funds, and have been preparing to

erect the buildings. A condition common to many American cities has hindered the working out of their plans, and has been responsible for the inadequacy of the building that has been done. This condition is the rapid growth of the city.

This growth was directly due to the discovery and development of the Lake Superior iron-ore region, for 60 per cent, of whose vast output the Cleveland district is the market. After the mine-owners, the shipping and shipbuilding interests are the first to profit by this trade: 80 per cent, of the shipping used in carrying the ore of all the mining region is owned in Cleveland; Cleveland produces a greater tonnage of steel steam vessels than any other port in America. Philadelphia not excepted. The district of which Cleveland is the center assembles iron and coal, authorities say, more cheaply than any other, to this fact are due many of the city's vast manufacturing industries, valued at more than \$100,-000,000, and producing annually over \$150,-000,000 worth of output, largely iron and steel products.

These are some of the reasons accounting for a population grown from less than 50,000 in 1860 to 450,000, probably, in 1905. Cleveland is now the first city of Ohio in number of inhabitants, and the second on the Great Lakes.

The circumstances of such a growth, as has been said, delayed and deterred the erection of public buildings. The city's future needs are

still difficult to forecast. It is well, that these delays occurred, for until thought of grouping the proposed be moniously was suggested. In that Cleveland Architectural Club held a 4 for "proposed arrangements of the p ings in a comprehensive group." several architects were submitted, lar interest began to be awakened. 1898, a communication was addresse missioners of the City Hall sinking Cleveland chapter of the American Architects requesting the commis vide a spacious site for the new Ch to make efforts to harmonize that b Public Library, and the County G in a group."

ADOPTION OF A GROUPING PL

At this time, Col. Myron T. He Governor of Ohio) was the chairman mittee on public buildings of the Chamber of Commerce. No grouping been considered by his committee chamber until the meeting in January when the resolution already quoted we

Since that time the movement has surely, if slowly and with many of One plan after another has been consuperseded by a better. The legal missions has been questioned and decourts, and their personnel changed.

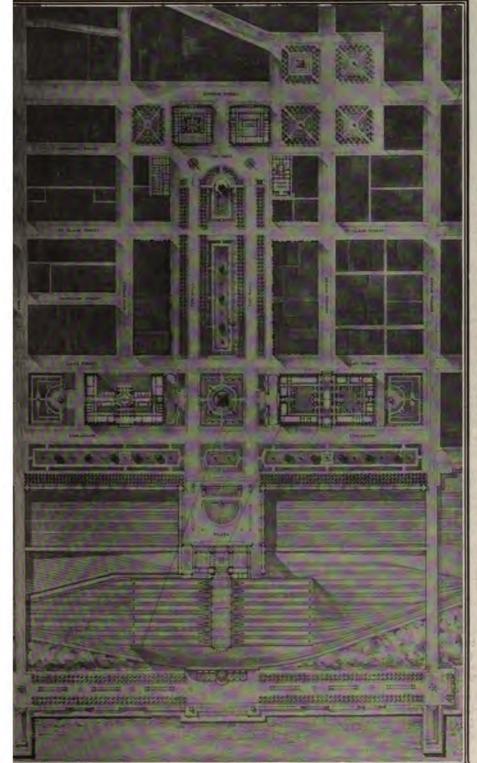
ber of Commerce then appointed had to act, two addit later made to its mi March, 1902, the pared under its di bill to create a box pervision, and this enacted into law by legislature. Under sions, the governor Messrs. D. H. Burni M. Carrére, and A Brunner as such These gentlemen, utation as architect national, prepared mitted, in August plan which seems d be carried out in

FEATURES OF THE SCHEME.

Briefly stated, is as follows: the fix buildings which a



THE FEDERAL BUILDING.
(Arnold W. Brunner, sychitect.)



THE GROUP PLAN OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.

(This sketch shows the proposed treatment of the surroundings and approaches, the parkways and pleasure grounds. From an imposing railroad station—on the left—to the Federal Building and library, symmetrically balancing each other—on the right—extends a mail, on either side of which a radway is provided for traffic approaching the facing buildings. Two other avenues for general traffic are somewhat removed from the buildings and lined on either side by two rows of formal clipped trees, with a sidewalk on the outer edge and a gravel parking with seats and drinking fountains placed under the trees the full length of the mail.)

lute necessities,—Government Building, County Building, City Hall, and Public Library,—are to flank the ends of a mall which will form the main axis of the group, and will lead from the Lake Erie front to Superior Street, the main business thoroughfare.

The county and city buildings will front on a secondary axis, at a right angle to the main axis, near the lake.

The government building (now in course of erection) will be balanced by the Public Library, both fronting on Superior Street, and the space between these buildings will form the south entrance to the mall.

West of the government building site is the northeast section of the public square, which contains a geyser fountain, lawns, and a stone reviewing stand. This corner of the square is also fronted, on its adjacent side, by the Chamber of Commerce Building and the Society for Savings Building,—two dignified structures of a semi-public character. It is proposed to establish east of the library site a small park area which will balance the above-mentioned section of the public square.

At the north end of the mall, through a colonnade between the city and county buildings, will be the entrance to the proposed Union Station, which will then occupy the lake front.

The mall is, perhaps, the most effective feature of the scheme, as in Washington. For its center a sunken garden is planned, on either side of which roadways and paths will be laid out, separated by shade trees clipped in formal fashion. A monumental fountain and groups of statuary will eventually complete the picture. At every point of approach some distant feature of the scheme will terminate a magnificent vista.

It is a part of the plan that the city purchase not only the land necessary for the mall and approaches, but also all the property which will front on the mall. The greater part of this will not be required for public buildings, but is to be resold with restrictions in the deeds, providing for structures of a character to comport with the dignity of the public buildings, and to harmonize with the main theme of the composition. This project will provide sites for many semipublic structures, and it is hoped that a music hall may be the first of these.

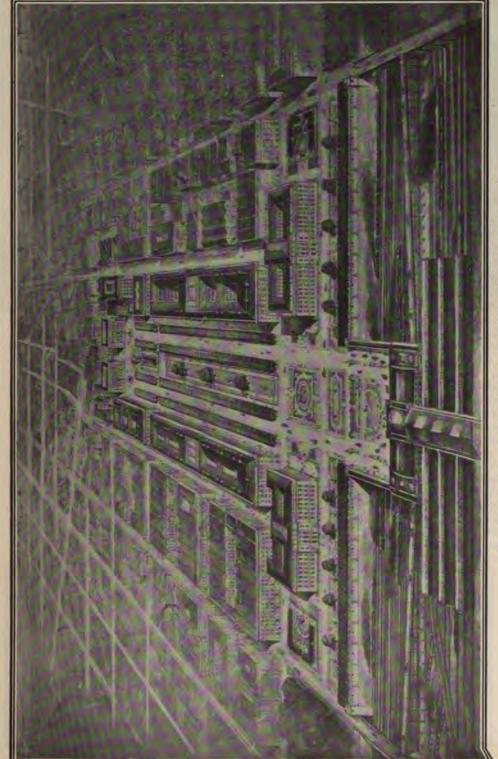
CLEANING UP A SLUM SECTION.

The future aspect of the district comprised in the boundaries of the plan will be in striking contrast to its present character. Part of the territory required is now occupied by small business and manufacturing plants, but a large part of it, near the lake, is used for questionable purposes. Years ago many of the fine residences of the day were in this neighborhood; most of them are sold and rented to such tenants as the present conditions will attract. Single-story brick and frame store-fronts alternate with the old houses, and are usually occupied by low saloons. In short, valuable as the land is, it contains almost no buildings of considerable value, and the character of the buildings and the district serves to make it a black belt cutting off the lake front from the view and use of most Cleveland people. The ethical as well as the asthetic value of the improvements is a strong point in their favor.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The unanimity with which the movement has been furthered is remarkable. From the moment when the Cleveland architects first suggested the scheme, public sentiment has steadily become more and more enthusiastic in its favor. Consider that the "group plan commission" (as the Board of Supervisors has generally come to be known) holds its commission from no body which has power to adopt such a plan, -in fact, that there is no single body so empowered. The consummation of the plan must come, if at all, by the consent and cooperation, even to minor details, of the State legislature, the city council. two building commissions (city and county), the Public Library Board, and the voters who will provide for the necessary bonds. These various representatives of the popular will, in so far as the opportunity has come to them, have each in turn expressed their unqualified approval and pledged their support. What has actually been accomplished to the present time is as follows:

The "United States Post-Office, Custom House, and Court House,"-an imposing granite structure, designed by Mr. Brunner,-is under way, the superstructure being already started. The authorized cost of this building is \$3,000,000. The land for the County Building is purchased and cleared away, and the preliminary plans of the architects of that building are approved by the county. About 90 per cent, of the site for the City Hall has been acquired, and the architect of that building selected by the city. An act of the Legislature, passed at the last session at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce committee (which has been since its appointment the motive power for the whole movement) authorizes the city to purchase land adjacent to the mall, to be sold later with restrictions. Two parcels of land have already been secured for the mall. The railroad companies unofficially favor the plan, and have announced that they are preparing plans for the Union Station, aptly



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED BUILDINGS, LOOKING SOUTH. (The railroad station and the city and county buildings appear in the foreground.)

formal by the supervisors of the vectories of the

All that remains to be done to secure the ultimate perfection of the alensis the purchase of the two of the land for the mull and provision for the blower building. The city of already heavily bonded and a little time will be necessary to work out the fluorical details. Years will, of course by necessary for the completion of all the perfect works which topother make up Cleve land a cost in manicipal aetherica, but years are beasing's expensitures for any American city.

A section of lays been required in the capitals of the oil world on developments which Cleve land a section of level of developments which Cleve

ADDROGADA SE INVESTMENT

The control the plan to the city, including many a control expended and crieful estimates of fraction expenses in as follows: land for the configuration of the configuration of

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a grouping the chief value does not contine spiender of the individual units which up the scheme, but rather in the relation component part to the whole, the disproportion, and the perspective which mutthe effect of each feature.

In making this investment the city wind acted with a foresight justified by its or perience. A dozen years ago, Cleveland claim less than one hundred acres of Under a commission of leading citizens, \$3,000,000 was expended in the purchasimprovement of land. Now Cleveland over 1,500 acres of beautiful parks, continues of splendid driveways and threaded miles of splendid driveways and a corresponding length of graveled paths. The worthese parks and parkways as influences and as instruments for education is, of incalculable, but in actual figures the latter contain is estimated to be worth \$19,000.

THE REAL VALUE OF SUCH IMPROVEMENT

The worth of the completed group to the community will be correspondingly great express in concrete terms, and correspondingly great express the concrete terms, and corresponding police y daily strength on the corresponding to the second strength on the corresponding venture cannot be the second at specifical market as a free entire a great of two corresponding to the corresponding to

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PROMETERS OFFICE IN COME IN NOT REPORTED OFFICE BANK AND THE PARK.



ONE OF PHILADELPHIA'S VACANT-LOT GARDENS.

FARMING VACANT CITY LOTS.

BY ALLAN SUTHERLAND.

purpose of Mr. H. Rider Haggard's visit to the United States, this spring, was a commission from the Bovernment to investigate and report on the character of the vacant-lot garden work of Philadelphia, described in the following article. The subject of school gardens in great cities was treated by Miss ristine Bennett in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for April, 1904 (page 439).]

e great business depression of 1893-94, deplorable condition of many unemmen and their families demanded the toughtful consideration on the part of tropists. The ordinary methods of relief altogether inadequate to meet the great-ased suffering. It is doubtful, indeed, the "ordinary" means are, as a rule, uly helpful, for the real aim of charity be directed along the line of placing "the ged tenth" in a position where they may ivelihood by their own efforts; all other to frequently become nurseries of paraenfeebling the fiber of character and d and increasing pauperism.

e growing needs of the people, the hapd most fruitful in good results being that d by the then mayor of Detroit, the Hon. S. Pingree, which became popularly as "Pingree's Potato Patch Scheme." His plan, in brief, was to loan the vacant land in and about the city to the unemployed people to cultivate, giving them all that they could produce. The suggestion was a novel one, and many thought it visionary; but being put to a practical test, resulted in many pleasant surprises. Landowners were quick to place vacant lots at the disposal of the city authorities, and the needy were no less willing to enter upon their cultivation. Out of a thousand families then receiving aid from the city and from charitable organizations, more than nine hundred availed themselves of this avenue of relief. The municipal committee having charge of the experiment expended \$3,600 on seed, implements, and other necessities. A conservative estimate placed the value of the first season's produce, which consisted chiefly of potatoes, at \$15,000. This unexpected result clearly demonstrated the value of the plan. In his annual message to the City Council, in January, 1895, the mayor thus referred to it:

It seems to me that the experiment has demonstrated,—first, that at least 95 per cent. of the people who are in destitute circumstances as a result of the hard times are ready, willing, and anxious to work; second, that a large number of these people can be supported by utilizing vacant lands on the outskirts of the city; third, that a very small space of ground is sufficient to raise enough vegetables to support a family through the winter; fourth, that a majority of our citizens who own vacant land would much rather allow it to be cultivated by the poor than to pay a large tax for their support; and, fifth, that the needy are, therefore, assisted without creating the demoralization in the habits of the people that gratuitous aid always entails.

The following year the results were even more gratifying, and other cities were quick to adopt a plan which had in it so much promise of usefulness. The return of general prosperity, however, soon lessened the interest and the need, and also the number of workers; in many places the work ceased to be vigorously prosecuted, while in others it was altogether abandoned.

THE WORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

In no city has the plan been so systematically and so helpfully introduced as in Philadelphia. Under the supervision of Mr. R. F. Powell, a clear-brained, enthusiastic lover of nature and humanity, essential qualifications in such work, the enterprise has gone steadily forward to ever-

enlarging usefulness, and has shown that there is always a large number of worthy poor who need, and who will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of self-support. Mr. Powell and those associated with him believe that it is infinitely wiser to give a man a chance to earn his living than to support him by charity; that soup-houses and wayfarers' lodges are no solution of the great problem of dealing with the poor; that bread eaters should, so far as practicable, be bread-winners, and that men should live by their own and not by the labors of others.

Some twenty-seven acres were secured in 1897, and were divided into gardens 76 by 100 feet. The ground was loaned on condition that it should be returned, if necessary, to the owner on ten days' notice. Fortunately, no such notices were given. Many applications were received for allotments—far more than could be granted on account of lack of ground. Each gardened was provided with implements and seed, and was given instructions by the superintendent as to how the one should be used and the other planted and cared for. The following regulations were adopted:

- Each person receiving land is required to cultivate
 it thoroughly throughout the season, as directed by the
 superintendent.
- 2. Each planter must keep an accurate account of all



WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT WORK PLANTING IN THEIR GARDENS.



BOYS AT WORK IN ONE OF THE SCHOOL GARDENS IN ABOUT THE MOST CLOSELY BUILT-UP SECTIONS OF THE CITY.

(Each plot is marked off by a numbered stake, corresponding to the number on the tag which each gardener wears.)

the time spent by himself and others in cultivating his garden.

An accurate account must be kept of the quantity and value of all produce sold, used, or given away.

 Failure to comply with these regulations, or to follow the instructions of the superintendent, may cause forfeiture of the allotted land.

For a number of reasons, more than 15 per cent. of the gardens were forfeited during the first summer. It was feared that stealing would prove a serious difficulty, as many of the Lilliputian farms were located where such a temptation would be strong; but little trouble, however, was experienced in that direction, as the gardeners arranged a cooperative plan by which the crops were protected.

The amount expended by the association the first year was \$1,825. Ninety-six families were aided, and vegetables valued at \$6,000 were raised. Thus, for every dollar invested more than three dollars resulted.

Mr. Powell thus speaks of the work:

Each gardener was required to cultivate his garden according to one general plan. One-half was planted in potatoes; the other, in beans, peas, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, lettuce, radishes, etc. Each worker was given the widest possible latitude as to what he should plant, but was required to make beds across his garden the same width and on the same plan as his neighbors. One intelligent farmer would make a good teacher for many others; those who did not know how, and there were many, would watch those who did, and would then put what they learned into immediate practice. . . . The incalculable benefit of fresh air and moderate exercise to the physical and moral health of every one is well known. Men have come to these gardens in the spring who had become poor partly or wholly through drink, and by the end of the season have left us sober and industrious citizens. What made the change? Instead of hanging around, they have found pleasant and profitable employment wherein they were their own master. Parents bring little ones along to help weed and pick vegetables. Through the healthfulness of the work, which is in no sense toil, the pale, hollow-cheeked little ones become ruddy, bright-eyed, laughing joys, filled with vigor and happiness before the season is over. "The country week" becomes a "summer's outing," while the playground becomes also a workshop. To compare this natural relief with other ways of helping the unemployed may be rather odious, especially to city governments that are spending millions of poor funds every year while poverty and squalor are growing deeper and wider every day. For each dollar contributed to vacant lots' cultivation in 1903 the beneficiaries for whom it was spent had, by adding to it their own labor, which



Showing shanty in the background, used for the storing of tools, and vegetables.)

where we would have been forever wasted, fully eight dollars worth of produce. For each dollar paid in poor vates to a city the beneficiaries seldom get over fifty cents of actual aid. This is of vast importance to taxpayers and city officials charged with municipal responsibility, as well as to philanthropists. Some may be rather skeptical as to the statements made, especially in regard to the large returns for the small expenditures. It should be considered that our market is next door to the gardena and that the gardener does his own marketing. It is produce is fresh and of the highest quality, and he

reta the highest retail price. He sets his fertilizers for next to nothing, as there are thousands of tons of good manure and street aweepings annually thrown on the city dumps, which can be had merely for the asking.

According to last year's report, the total cost of the work of the association was \$5,000; the number of persons affected, 3,581; and the value of the produce, \$50,000. The number of acres inereased from 27 in 1897 to 190 to 1904; the number of gardens from 100 to 756; the total product from \$6,-000 to \$50,000; while the cost of cultivation per garden was decreased from \$18.25 to \$6.16. There were only three forfeitures during the year on account of neglost and troupass.

IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOLS AND RAILROADS.

A comparatively new and interesting extension of the work is its introduction into public schools. where it was a prominent success from the start. Already the day of experiment is past, -nature study and gardening are becoming important factors in educational circles, and an effort is being made to bring them within reach of every child. Boys and girls are becoming more and more interested in this attractive work, which takes them out of themselves, out-of-doors, and into closer and more sympathetic relations with one another. The purpose, primarily, is to teach children how to plant and grow flowers and vegetables by permitting them to do the actual work, so that they may have such practical knowledge of farming as to be able to make a living from it should the need and opportunity come. In addition, they get instruction and exercise which help them morally, mentally, and physically. Each child is given its own garden -about nine by twelve feet-on the conditions that the holder must work faithfully and must not trespass upon others. It is an inspiring sight to see these little ones cultivating the ground that it may bring forth a beautiful flower or a useful vegetable, and, above all, to realize that they are privileged to breathe fresh air and to look up to nature's God through long hours of glorious and health-giving sunshine The hope is indulged that this cultivation of the soil by the children will instill into their hearts



VIEW OF ONE OF THE VACANT-LOT GARDENS, SHOWING SOME OF THE RESULTS #
A SUCCESSFUL PLANTING.

such a love of outdoor life that many will turn their feet countryward and seek a living upon farms rather than remain in the city to find employment in the already overcrowded offices, shops, and factories.

The excellent results which have followed the general work in Philadelphia have excited interest at home and abroad. In 1899, a director of the association gave a lecture in Paris on the work, and distributed copies of the annual report of that year. A benevolent woman became impressed with the value of the plan. She procured some vacant land and said to those who applied to her for aid, "Here is a chance to work; what you produce shall be your own." Many availed themselves of the privilege and prospered beyond their highest expectations. The idea spread and was widely adopted; even the railroad companies of France recognized its value and began putting it into practical operation by granting to their employees the use of vacant strips of land here and there. The Nord (Northern Railway) has already made 3,000 allotments; l'Est (the Eastern), 3,620; the Midi

(Southern), 2,600 to its trainmen and trackmen and 650 to its station agents and clerks,—these 3,250 allotments represent an area of 450 acres. The Orleans Railway has set apart plots for 6,000 of its employees. An earnest effort is being made by Mr. Powell to have the plan adopted by the railroads of this country. He has just succeeded in having it introduced on a comparatively large scale by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he is sure that the idea will spread.

Many and interesting are the stories told by Mr. Powell of the results which have already followed the work,—of health restored, of independence gained, of heroic struggles to help others, of drunkards redeemed, of a slow but steady movement to enjoy the larger freedom of the country, of a growing discontent with present surroundings, and of a wise impulse to follow that which is truest and best in life. The Vacant Lots' Cultivation Association of Philadelphia is entering upon the present season hopefully, and with the consciousness that it has a far-reaching and ever-widening mission of usefulness.



THE SUPERINTENDENT SHOWING CHILDREN HOW TO PLANT FLOWER SEEDS.

(One of the first school gardens in Philadelphia, at the Church Home for Children.)

SWITZERLAND		İTALY		TALY
6560 ft.	Hasswold		ac Dovero	Valgrande de Valle
3280ft. BRICUE	Tunnel	Section of SIMPLON 2312 above sea level	Tunnet	
above se	adiont sin 100			Gradiant 7 in 100 20

A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE REGION, SHOWING WHERE THE SIMPLON TUNNEL PIERCES THE RANGE OF MOUI BETWEEN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

UNDER THE ALPS FOR TWELVE MILES

WITH the explosion of a small dynamite cartridge, on the morning of February 24, seven thousand feet below the summit of Monte Leone, one of the peaks of the Alps, many thousands of gallons of water from a hot spring in Switzerland flowed into Italy, and the famous Simplon tunnel had been completed.

This longest railway tunnel in the world was begun in the summer of 1898. Its importance

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SIMPLON TUNNEL AND HIS FIRST LIEUTENANT IN WORKADAY DRESS.

(Baron Hugo von Kager, the one on the right, controls the fortunes of the tunnel from the Swiss side of the range,) had been pointed out half a century nothing of a practical nature had been til 1893, when plans were first conside provisional contract for the construct made with the firm of the late Alfre the famous engineer of the St. Gotha An international commission, consisting resentative engineers from Switzerla Austria, and Great Britain, devote months of 1894 to a complete study of and proposals, and in July of that governments of Switzerland and Italinto a treaty authorizing the construct tunnel, and agreed to share the expenses to taled fifteen million dollars.

This tunnel,—or, rather, two tunnel tance of fifty feet apart,—extends from town of Brigue to the Italian town of distance of 12½ miles. The two tunnel nected by cross passages at intervals of both bores will, when completed, throughout with heavy masonry, and vice will be in working order, it is hothis summer.

Many engineering difficulties had to come. A very hard formation of roc countered at the outset on the Italian si rendered necessary the construction machinery for boring. Two miles be powerful cold springs were met with, fr poured more than five hundred gallons per minute, causing several weeks' susp work on the Italian side. Then a soft s rock was encountered, requiring ver shoring. Last September hot water begg into the tunnel, causing a rise of tempe 131° Fahr., and necessitating a susp work for several months. Geological ex claimed that what is known as the rock ture, at a distance of seven thousand f

e, would render work impossible. ie heat was almost e. But all these were met and overthe patience and the engineering ed by Baron Hugo who has had conwork from the . On the Italian onrad Pressel was with Signor Bais chief engineer. was done by a set id drills, which teen feet per day -four hours, the g continuous, day and no man drop-



METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION OVER THE SIMPLON RANGE BEFORE THE BUILDING OF

pols until his successor had actually to his place.

the remarkable features of the work

has been the standard of health maintained among the three thousand men employed. Arrangements for their comfort and health, for



WHERE THE TUNNEL ENTERS THE SIMPLON RANGE ON THE SWISS SIDE.

enters the mountain in the Rhöne valley, near Brigue. Some of the numerous offices, workshops, hospitals, and dwelling-houses necessitated by the tunnel works are shown in the foreground.)

protection from sudden changes of temperature, for changing and drying their clothes, and for substantial food were made. The ventilation was excellent. New towns and villages sprang up, Aladdin-like, in the surrounding villages for the accommodation of engineers and workmen. Special boring tools were used to make the holes for the liquid air or dynamite blasting cartridges. The work consisted of three continuous operations: (1) boring, (2) blasting, and (3) clearing away the rock fragments.

It will be interesting to note the comparative length of this tunnel, with its 12½ miles' extent. The next longest tunnel in the world is the St. Gothard, 9½ miles, and the third longest is the Mont Cenis, also in Switzerland, 7½ miles. After this comes the Baltimore & Ohio tunnel, at Baltimore, which is 7 miles long. The meeting of

the two boring parties, Swiss and Italian, was signaled throughout Switzerland by the ringing of church bells and the salutes of cannon. President Ruchet sent messages of congratulation to King Victor Emmanuel, expressing the hope that this great work would strengthen the friendship between Italy and Switzerland and add to the prosperity of both. The benefits will extend to the rest of the Continent and to Great Britain.

When the tunnel is entirely completed and the Jura-Simplon Railway sends its finely lighted vestibule trains through on their way from Calais to Milan, England and Italy will be almost twenty-four hours nearer each other than before. Instead of painfully climbing through the snowy passes of the Alps, the future Hannibal or Napoleon will take his invading army into Italy in a train de luxe.

THE FIRST TURBINE LINER TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

THE first turbine Atlantic liner, the steamship Victorian, built at Belfast, in the yards of Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., has recently completed her maiden voyage, from Liverpool to Montreal.

This new 12,000-tonner is a striking contrast to the ordinary straight-sided ocean steamer of to-day. Her lines fore and aft are sharp and clean, swelling gracefully into a noble breadth amidships, which suggests high qualities of steadiness and stability, as well as capacity for speed, which could hardly be excelled.

What makes the *Victorian* so interesting an object to the shipping world just now is her position as the pioneer of a departure which may revolutionize the character of the ocean liner from a shipbuilder's and passenger's standpoint in as great a degree as did the departure which introduced the twin-screw and the 500-footer.

One high-pressure and two low-pressure Parsons turbines will drive the three propellers of the ship, which, by the way, strike one as being unusually small to drive a monster possessing cargo capacity of more than 8,000 tons, besides accommodation and equipment for upward of 1,300 passengers. The propellers, however, revolve at a very high speed-from 270 to 200 revolutions per minute. The central one, ar ranged as in a single-screw vessel, is worked by the high-pressure turbine; the others, which are arranged as in a twin-screw ship, by the low-pressure turbines. The two latter have each a reversing arrangement which enables them to be driven full speed astern, either together of independently. Thus, the ship will be as easily and effectively maneuvered as regards turning or backing as an ordinary twin-screw. This disposes of the objection which has sometimes been urged against turbines,-that they are defective with regard to reversing motion.

The steam to drive the turbines will be generated by eight large boilers of the usual type.



A SECTIONAL VIEW, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF MACHINERY IN THE "VICTORIAN."

ingth of the Victorian is 540 feet; her 60 feet; her depth, 40 feet 6 inches. livided by bulkheads into eleven comes, and, with the subdivisions of her ottom, she has twenty water-tight spaces, wilt to the highest class of the British ion Registry of Shipping, and her hull



LLAN LINE TURBINE STEAMER "VICTORIAN"
BEFORE LAUNCHING.

specially strengthened above the reits of the corporation in order to make by secure against the heavy weather of h Atlantic.

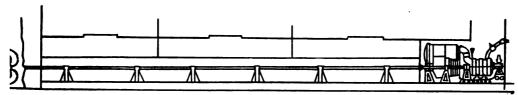
rards facilities for the handling of cargo.
is as perfectly fitted as possible. She
ss than ten steam winches and derricks



A STERN VIEW OF THE "VICTORIAN," SHOWING HER THREE SCREWS.

for working the hold, and she is provided with insulated chambers and a refrigerating plant.

Before the end of the year the Victorian will have settled practically the question of the adaptability of turbine engines to ocean liners,—a problem which has been agitating the minds of shipping men for some time past.



A SECTIONAL ELEVATION, SHOWING MAIN SHAFT FROM TURBINE ENGINE,

JOHN H. REAGAN,—A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY WALTER FLAVIUS M'CALEB.

(Authorized editor of Judge Reagan's Memoirs.)

JOHN H. REAGAN—judge and statesman and the last survivor of the Confederate cabinet—is dead. The loss is not restricted to the State of Texas, but the Union at large is the sufferer, for no truer statesman (as he saw the right) ever labored for the betterment of his country.

He was born, on October 8, 1818, in Sevier County, Tennessee. The riflemen of his own State, who, under Jackson, at New Orleans, had aided in destroying Packenham's army, were but returned from the war; it was truly a time when familiarity with the rifle was of infinitely more consequence than knowledge of books. There was, moreover, in the very air the spirit of the wilderness, which was as yet unconquered; indeed, challenging conquest. To aid in this had Judge Reagan's father come over the mountains (there was but one "Mountains" in that day, the Alleghanies), fresh from the ranks of the Revolutionary army. He had acquired a small landed estate, and in due course young Reagan busied himself on the farm and in the tanvard of his father. But the log schoolhouse had for him a greater attraction, and so we find him at an early age setting out from home and laboring at whatever he could find to do in order to secure an education. However, charitably be it said, the schools and academies of his day were not models of pedagogic or Spencerian wisdom, nor distinguished for their cultural influences. Whatever they were, Judge Reagan got out of them the best there was to give, though all through his life he suffered from want of proper training in the use of English. Frontier-born and bred, he entered life endowed with an intuitive faculty of meeting emergencies on the spot, with a tact useful later in placating antagonists of various types. He had other qualities of the frontier, too,-force, directness, frankness, patience, courage,—scarcely ever found in the same degree in the settled centers of society. The temptation to contrast him with Senator Hoar is very strong, for they were in many respects at antipodes,-in many, shoulder to shoulder. It is sufficient to know that one was born in Concord—the Concord of Emerson and Hawthorne-and the other in Tennessee-the State of Sevier and Jackson.

Politically, Judge Reagan was a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type. As a boy, he grew

up under this influence, for "Old Hickory" had assumed his sway in Tennessee. Besides, Democracy of this sort could exist only on the frontier or in the communities but newly sprung from the loins of society. The application of the dogma of such a Democracy as was held by the West from 1800 to 1850 was impossible in a society which had begun to build cities and establish factories. And all his life Judge Reagan stood for the simplest governmental forms, looking with alarm upon the innovations of latter-day administrations. Principles were everything to him. He could even refuse the nomination for governor because some of the planks in the platform were out of accord with his views.

A JACKSON DEMOCRAT AND A UNIONIST.

Judge Reagan was twenty-one years of age when he crossed the Sabine into the Republic of There still rang the echoes of the Texas Revolution, which in itself had been but a protest against governmental machinery. -a conflict between Anglo-Saxon and Spanish institutions. The wars with the Indians which followed were also in the nature of simplifying the problems of government, and here, as a young man, he launched forth boldly. taking part in the famous Cherokee War. Next. as deputy public surveyor, he marked out the lands in some of the unsettled counties; became justice of the peace, a law-maker of the State and district judge, -having fully embarked upor his life's work. In 1857, he entered the arem of national politics, having been drawn, quite against his wish, into accepting at the hands of the Democrats (their opponents being the Americans, or Know-nothings) a nomination for Corgress. Two years later he was again nominated and again elected, and in the halls of Congress was one of those who stood most strongly for the preservation of the Union, his great speech in that direction being one of impelling force But the die was cast, and toward the end of January, 1861, he, along with many Southers members, withdrew from the Capitol, but not until all compromise measures had failed.

THE CONFEDERACY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

This was the beginning of the crucial period for while he was en route home he learned of his

the Secesention of his e tie of union en broken, he en as one of legates to the al Congress ifederacy. In ery, while or in the forthe constituthe Confeders surprise, he ed by Presi Davis the apent of Postleneral. He the rôle with s, for it was task to ori set in operatal system of nitude deby the seceds, —a system us to be subthe severest ere was his umph. Not he give the ter mail serhalf the cost 3 Union, but ear after year, financial conthe Confedadily grew increased the ns of his de-Even the of the war the 1 the treasury

to his depart-

no mean sum.



THE LATE JOHN H. REAGAN, OF TEXAS.

a splendid achievement,—an achieveclaiming exceptional executive ability. from Mr. Reagan's duties as Postmasterof the Confederacy, he was one of the hful and trusted of President Davis'

On many points of policy he took only with the other cabinet members, the President as well. The most connistance of this character concerned the campaign of 1863. He opposed with n mild words the sending of General Pennsylvania, urging the dispatch of s forces to the relief of Pemberton besiding and the clearing of Tennessee

and Kentucky of Union troops, the Army of Virginia meantime acting on the defensive. After a decision had been made, Judge Reagan wrote a final note to the President appealing in vain for a reconsideration of the question, pointing out the certain calamities which eventuated in Vicksburg and Gettysburg.

It was a marked characteristic of the man that when once a conclusion was reached he held it with a pertinacity recalling the elder Pitt. He had definite ideas on whatever matter came before him, and he was conspicuous in the cabinet for his clear-cut conceptions of what was best to be done under the circumstances. On the bat-

tle field his coolness and bravery were admirable, and in the fighting around Richmond several times he was under fire, while on one occasion, his presence of mind probably saved the capital from Sheridan's cavalry.

JUDGE REAGAN'S LOYALTY TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

After the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's unvanguished though beaten army, he displayed his genius for dealing with pressing problems of state. General Johnston's fragment of army, facing the hosts of General Sherman, could but choose to lay down its arms, and the terms of surrender were certain to constitute a precedent which might involve the whole of the Confederacy. This Judge Reagan realized, and, first of all the cabinet, drew up and submitted for its consideration a tentative agreement, which, indeed, was finally accepted almost in toto by the victorious general. However, hope was not yet abandoned by the executive as to ultimate triumph, and as the bedraggled companies of Confederates, under General Breckenridge, beat on southward, Judge Reagan's was one of the stoutest hearts. This was shown by his appointment to the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Trenholm having resigned on account of illness. Thus, acting in the double capacity of Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury, he went bravely on with President Davis when others fell away from him and his sinking cause to fly, as Benjamin, in disguise to friendly shores, or to caress, as some did, the conqueror.

On May 10, 1865, the Davis party was captured and hurried northward. At Hampton Roads, where the prisoners were separated, Judge Reagan besought General Wilson, who was in command, to be allowed to accompany Mr. Davis, who, as many thought, was certain to be executed. Long afterward the judge met General Wilson, who smilingly remarked that he remembered well the day the judge had begged to be shot. That was typical of the man. He knew that he was as guilty, morally or otherwise, as his chief, and that whatever fate befell that chief was meet for his adviser.

ACCEPTING THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, a few cells removed from Alexander H. Stephens, far from losing heart, he straightway set about ways and means to secure the readjustment of the States on lines acceptable to both sections. His Fort Warren letter, all things considered, was nothing short of prophetic. It urged the people of Texas to recognize the loss of their cause and to accept the legitimate fruits of the war, if they would escape heavier calamities. He

foresaw, as scarcely any man in the South horrors of Reconstruction, and strove man to avoid them. Even after his release and ron parole to Texas, he never ceased his vigil urging in a letter to Governor Throckmo and in one to the people of the State, the amendments to the Constitution needs mu acceded to. Alas! his advice fell on deaf and he was held up to censure by those he so to save, many of whom came, with bitterne see that he was right.

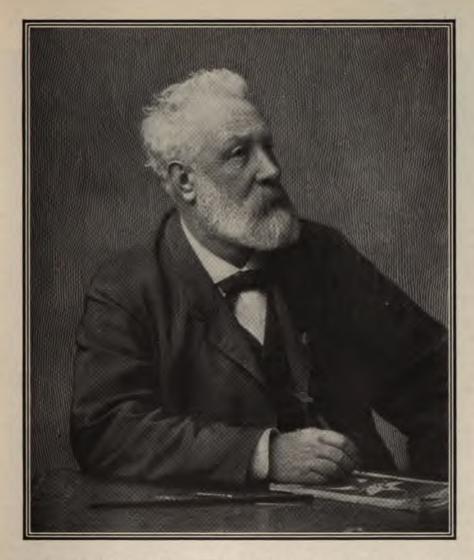
IN THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

At length came his release from Fort Wa Disfranchised and defeated, the man ros perior to all obstacles. He retired to his at Fort Houston, near Palestine, and lai hand to the plow, looking not backward. his disabilities had been removed by Con he resumed the practice of law, and in 187 returned to Congress, his service being con ous up to his election to the Senate in During this period his most distinguished was on the Committee on Commerce, For years he served as chairman, securing th sage of the present interstate commerce l the face of bitter opposition. So honorable his career that the State chose to honor hi elevating him to the post of Senator; and again, we find that his every thought was best to serve his people.

AS RAILROAD COMMISSIONER OF TEXAS.

If he had not on other occasions shown no sacrifice was too great for him to mak resignation from the Senate to accept th pointment of railroad commissioner of his would abundantly prove it. Not alone wa post of chairman of the commission less nerative than that of Senator, but to with from Washington to Austin to undertak arduous labor of organizing a system should curb the rapacity of the roads of the might well have deterred the hardiest. At the Senator, despite his seventy-two years. up the burden and carried it to a most su ful ending. After ten years of this exa routine he retired to his home and beganbor which had been, alas! all too long neg -his Memoirs. Happily, when the final mons came, the written record was comple

Up to the very last, Judge Reagan never interest in politics, though he came to be and more pessimistic over the trend of experimental Nevertheless, optimism had always been with a religious principle, and of none could it be said: he was one who "Never dreamed, the right were worsted, wrong would triumph."



JULES VERNE, NOVELIST AND SEER.

ULES VERNE, who died at Amiens, France, on March 24, at the age of seventy-seven, has been described as a story-teller who made science live even as the elder Dumas gave life to history. His was an imagination that predicted the semi-miraculous without jarring too severely the reader's sense of the probable. No other writer of fiction has anticipated so many practical inventions. We of this generation have lived to see submarine navigation accomplished, but men who are now gray can recall the spell under which as boys they followed the marvelous adventures of Captain Nemo in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." "Round the World in Eighty Days" is no longer an astounding title, since the journey has been

made in even shorter time. "Five Weeks in a Balloon" (written in 1862) foreshadowed the dirigible flying-machines of the twentieth century. Among the more important of his stories, in addition to the three already mentioned, are "The Giant Raft; or, Eight Hundred Leagues on the Amazon;" "The Cryptogram;" "Hector Servadac;" "Keraban the Inflexible;" "Mistress Branican;" "The Mysterious Island;" "Around the Moon;" "Mathias Sandorf;" "An Antarctic Mystery;" "The Sphinx of the Icefields," and "Michael Strogoff." Jules Verne lived a quiet life at Amiens, where he had married his wife in 1857. In 1867, at the time of the voyage of the Great Eastern, he made a visit to the United States.

THREE OF THE LEADERS OF THE NEXT BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

JUDGED by any political test that can be applied, a decisive Liberal victory is a certainty in the next general election in Great Britain. The dissolution of the "Khaki" Parliament of 1900 may be deferred for several months, but when it does come, the Balfour ministry will go. Even Mr. Chamberlain has publicly admitted this. Indeed, it may be said that the triumph of Mr. Chamberlain in capturing the Unionist-Conservative party is proving to be the doom of that party.

Who will be the Liberal premier? In the new ministry, it may safely be inferred, the names of Earl Spencer, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, John Morley, James Bryce, Herbert Gladstone, Winston Churchill, Herbert Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Lloyd George, and Sir Charles Dilke will be prominent. Two statesmen, however, Earl Spencer and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, will undoubtedly be foremost in the consideration of King Edward when that eminently constitutional monarch summons one of the recognized Liberal leaders to form a new ministry.

Lord Rosebery is out of the running.—he has voluntarily ostracized himself. His abilities are recognized, but he will scarcely ever again be prime minister. He is wanted as foreign minister, but that position he does not seek. Then, of course, in the event of Mr. Chamberlain's securing sufficient following to make a composite ministry possible.—a ministry made up of Liberals and free-trade Unionists.—the Duke of Devonshire would, in all likelihood, preside over the cabinet. But this would seem to be very improbable. Throughout the entire United Kingdom it is assumed that King Eliward will summon either the "Red Earl" or "C.B." to be his next premier. The eminence of these two men, and their fidelity to their political ideals, have entitled them to this distinction. Earl Spencer has never resigned; neither has Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Neither has ever despaired of his party, much less sacrificed its interests to personal feelings. Either would be willing to make way for the other in the interest of the party or of the country.

WHAT THE LIBERAL LEADER SHOULD BE.

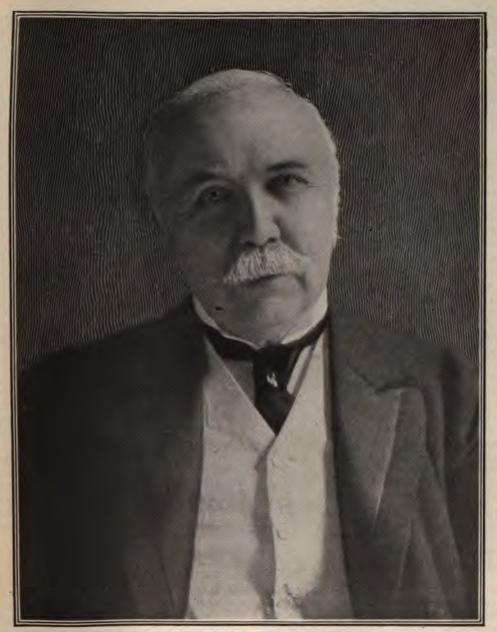
It has been said that the leader of the Liberal party is the man who hads the opposition in the House of Commons. The party believes that the premier should sit in the lower chamber.

In the case of "C.-B.," there is also a sense of personal gratitude. When Lord Rosebery flung away the leadership of the party, the burden fell upon Sir Henry's shoulders,-a burden which Earl Spencer, from his position in the House of Lords, could not bear. By universal consent, "C.B." has done his very best and that with no small measure of success, to keep his party together, and he has maintained a gallant, persistent fight against the enemy. Mr. Chamberlain, who is no mean judge of the qualities of a first-rate fighting man, has always declared that Sir Henry C. B. is the only fight ing leader the Liberals possess. In his opinion. there ought to be no questioning "C.-B.'s" right to the premiership. Further, the prime ministry of Sir Henry would have a very beneficial effect on the relations of the empire to South Africa. The majority of the Afrikander electorate recognize in him the best friend and the stoutest champion they possess among the Liberals.

On the other hand, there are some very weighty reasons in favor of Earl Spencer as premier. Mr. Gladstone always believed that the next Liberal premiership after his own should be headed by Earl Spencer. There is also much to be said in favor of a peer-premier. because it is practically impossible for any man -with the possible exception of such a Hercules as Gladstone-to unite successfully the functions of premier and leader in the House of Commons. It is true that Mr. Balfour is both prime minister and leader in the House of Commons, but Mr. Balfour has permitted things to go by default, and no Liberal leader would be permitted to shirk and shuffle as Mr. Balfour has done. Earl Spencer would offend nobody. He is person a new at court, and no doubt the Liberal Leaguers would find it easier to accept office under Earl Spencer than under Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman. And, lastly, Earl Spencer is an Englishman, and no doubt many good Englishmen think that what with Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Balfour, and Lard Rosebery the Scotch would have no reason to complain if the Liberals, for the first time in forty years, should prefor an Englishman to a Scot as their prime ministe".

QUALIFICATIONS OF EARL SPENCER.

Earl Specier is a typical English gentleman, by heredity, by training, and by achievement



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

pencer, Fifth Earl, Knight of the Garter, Privy ouncilor, D.C.L., LL.D., Baron Spencer, Viscount Althorp, Lord Lieutenant of Northamponshire since 1872, and Keeper of the Privy eal of the Duke of Cornwall since 1901, is an linglish grandee of the first rank. He owns bout twenty-seven thousand acres of land, part a London and part in Northamptonshire. In

his seventieth year, he is the leader of the handful of Liberal peers who still survive in the House of Lords.

Earl Spencer is no orator. It is said that his speeches are dull and dreary. But his political gifts and capacity for work are unlimited. He entered the administration in 1868, under Mr. Gladstone. In that year, when only thirty-three, he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, hold-

ing the post until 1874, when the Gladstone ministry fell. In the second Gladstone cabinet, Earl Spencer was minister of agriculture and lord president of the council. It was in this ministry that his qualities of grit, courage, and administration were proved. The entire government of Ireland was thrown into his hands on the retirement of Mr. Forster and the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. It was a terrible time,—the land was demoralized and in mutiny. But (in the words of Mr. Morley's "Gladstone") "the new viceroy attacked the formidable task before him with resolution, minute assiduity, and an inexhaustible store of that steady-eyed patience which is the sovereign requisite of any man who, whether with coercion or without, takes in hand the government of Ireland." Earl Spencer was threatened with assassination and subjected to endless insult, but for three terrible years he stood his ground and never lost his temper or nerve. In 1892, Mr. Gladstone sent Earl Spencer to the admiralty. This, although a good appointment, led indirectly to Mr. Gladstone's retirement, when Earl Spencer insisted upon strengthening the navy, and, although his naval programme was approved by a majority of the cabinet, nothing could reconcile Mr. Gladstone to what appeared to him a monstrous and unnecessary expenditure of public money in provocative armaments. Mr. Gladstone's large-mindedness, however, was illustrated by the fact, that notwithstanding his disapproval and the success of the programme, upon his retirement he submitted Earl Spencer's name to the Queen as his successor in the premiership. When Lord Rosebery became premier, Earl Spencer cheerfully continued to serve on the admiralty, and at the Liberal débâcle the "Red Earl" never swerved. He remained at his post, and England, which expects every man to do his duty, has never been disappointed in Earl Spencer.

"C. B," AND HIS FINE RECORD.

Even if Earl Spencer should become premier, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman will be one of the most important members of the new cabinet. "C.-B." is a year younger than Earl Spencer. He was originally plain Henry Campbell, but when his maternal uncle, Henry Bannerman, died, he assumed the second name, and, quite late in his career,—in 1895, and twenty-seven years after he first entered the House of Commons,—the baronetcy came.

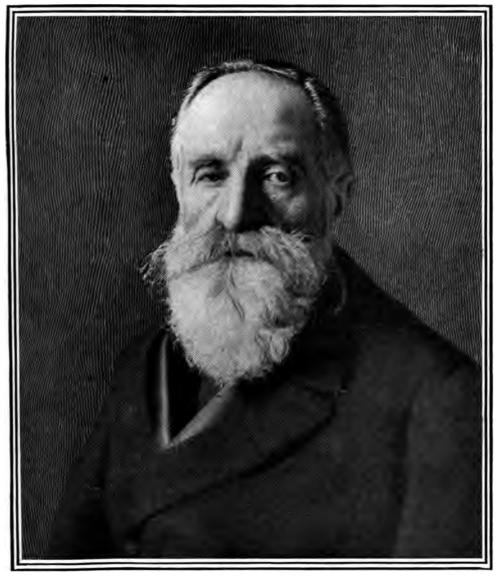
"C.-B." has led the House of Commons since February, 1899. He stepped into the breach when other men deserted it, and has done his duty manfully and well under circumstances of great difficulty. He is a very cautious man,—a canny Scot. He refrained all through the war from praising the Boers, fearing lest one word of eulogy might lead them to prolong the war. He took, also, every opportunity to assert himself with Mr. Morley in repudiating any intention of restoring the independence of the South African republics. "I have publicly stated that the annexation must, in my opinion, be upheld." But this was to be only on condition that the new subjects were to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of British self-governing colonists. "C.-B." is a shrewd man, full of bonhomic, and possessing no small fund of natural eloquence.

He does not write articles or books. He makes speeches, and uncommonly good speeches they are. Good-tempered, genial, humorous, and incisive, he has never had justice done him. In mere forensic tourney, Mr. Asquith may be his superior. But there is no blood, or heart, or soul, in Mr. Asquith's speeches. Cold himself, he never excites a generous warmth of passion or enthusiasm among his hearers. Sir Henry is much more human. If it cannot be said of him that he can "wield at will the fierce democracy," he has undoubtedly a great faculty of effective public speech, effective alike in Parliament and on the platform.

That both these leaders are, heart and soul, in favor of the Anglo-American entente cordiale goes without saying. They do not favor the policy so dear to the British Jingo mind of converting the Dominion of Canada into an ironclad fighting unit in the armed forces of the empire. All the schemes for fostering the growth of militarism in Canada are by them detested and abhorred. Moreover, whether Lord Spencer be premier or Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Bryce will be a prominent member of the cabinet, and Mr. Bryce is as sympathetic an American as if he had been born in New England.

WINSTON CHURCHILL IN THE COMMONS.

After the premier, Mr. Winston Churchill will, perhaps, be the leader in the Commons. While the matrimonial alliances between American women and British politicians have not often resulted in large or brilliant families, there is one brilliant exception. Miss Jerome, who married Randolph Churchill, has not a large family, but her son, Winston, has done much to gratify British-American intermarriages. For Winston Churchill, who is an American on his mother's side, is the most conspicuous and most promising of the younger politicians in Great Britain. Whether he will ever lead the House of Commons is an open question. But if he does, he will owe it quite as much to his American mother as to his aristocrat father.



EARL SPENCER.

sband's

iss Jennie Jerome. who became Lady Ranh Churchill, and who is now Mrs. Cornwallisit, is by universal admission one of the
erest and most influential women in Britain.
is credited with having suggested to her
band the formation of the Primrose League,
most successful of all modern political orisations in England. She is only one of its
presidents, but she was its inspiring voice.

The first successful features were Yanmightily successful
She was a

lifetime. She has been still more conspicuous and influential since his death. She can organize, intrigue, edit, and train. She no longer edits the sumptuous Anglo-Saxon Review, but she contributes to periodical literature and devotes herself to the task of promoting the fortunes of her son. "Winston," an irate Tory recently remarked,—"there's nothing in Winston. But he's got some of the cleverest women in England at his back. That's the real secret of his success." That is not the whole truth, for "Winston" has proved his capacity in regions where his mother's care could not stand him in

any stead. But he undoubtedly owes much to the American strain which comes from her. He has inherited a full measure of American snap. He is a hustler of the first class. He is as pushing as a New England canvasser, and his "American ways" are often referred to with intense disgust by the rivals whom he has passed in the race. "I never see him," said a conservative M.P., the other day, "but I think of a Chicago newsboy." He certainly means to make things hum. He is constantly on the alert. In the House and in the country, he is never silent.

"THE CENTER OF THE BRITISH POLITICAL ARENA."

To-day, Winston Churchill is the center of the British political arena. He is the most conspicuous, and in many respects the ablest, of British rising statesmen. He has gone from the Unionist to the Liberal benches in the House of Commons, and it is safe to predict that in the near future he will be Liberal leader in the House. Speaking of his career, and particularly of his military adventures, Lord Dufferin once remarked, "On every occasion he has shown that chivalrous courage which becomes a highminded gentleman, and, what is equally important, that capacity, that skill, and that resource that bear testimony to his intellectual ability."

Mr. Winston Churchill is audacity incarnate. He will dare, and never cease to dare. In this he is the true son of his father. Both the Churchills entered Parliament at the same age. To be an M.P. at twenty-five and a prospective party leader at thirty is a lot which has fallen to them, and to them only, in our generation.

Winston Churchill's grandfather was the seventh Duke of Marlborough, at one time lord lieutenant of Ireland in a Tory administration. The present Churchill was born in 1874. Educated at Eton and Cambridge, Winston finished at Sandhurst, with honors, in 1894. The next year he was appointed lieutenant in the Fourth Hussars. Soon, however, he obtained leave to visit Cuba, which was then in the throes of her ten years' war with Spain. His father had been correspondent for the Daily Graphic in South Africa; the son was special correspondent for the same journal in Cuba. He saw service under Martinez Campos, and was decorated for his bravery. No sooner had he reached home than his regiment was ordered to India. All through the trontier war in Malakand he fought with the Thirty-first Punjab Infantry and wrote for the Daily Telegraph. For his valor he was again decorated. When he returned to London he immediately joined the force of General Kitchener for the reconquest of Khartum, all the time acting as correspondent for the Morning Post. His stay with Kitchener was full of adventure, and he was in the march from Atbara to Khartum, and in the battle of Omdurman, which he described as an eye-witness. In his book, "The River War, he told the story of the conquest of the Sudan and in his dispatches to the Morning Post he criticised the work of his commander in chief so daringly and so truly that his political reputation was made. He, however, soon concluded that he could be more useful out of the service.

It was not until the Boer war, however, that Winston Churchill rose to the first rank of war correspondents. He was the luckiest and smartest, and certainly the most picturesque, personality of all the newspaper writers during that conflict. He was taken prisoner in the early part of the war, escaped, and told all about it in his news letters home. His correspondence marked him as a man of distinction.—a man who was not merely a keen observer and a brilliant writer, but who had the political instinct in his blood. At first he was certain that the Boers. considering their courage and the strength of their religious conviction, would surely win, and it was some time, he says, before he could believe in a British triumph. In March, 1900, he published, in the Morning Post, his famous appeal for dealing with the Boers in a reasonable spirit of conciliation.

A GREAT FUTURE PREDICTED FOR HIM.

Mr. Churchill entered Parliament as a Tory Democrat, and a Tory Democrat he remains to this day, although he sits on the Liberal benches. Torvism, however, as interpreted by the Churchills, is often almost indistinguishable from Radicalism as interpreted by men like John Burns who have the historical insight and a keen sympathy with the traditional glories of their coun try. He gave Parliament a taste of his quality in his scathing analysis of Mr. Brodrick's new army scheme, in May, 1901, and was the only Unionist who voted against it. Of his speech on that occasion, Mr. Massingham, whose "Pictures in Parliament" are perhaps the best contemporary chronicle of proceedings at Westminster, said :

Its threads were not, of course, woven with the skill that comes of long practice, and here and there were missing stitches. But in its elevation of purpose, its broad conception of national policy, and in the direct movement of its closing sentences, I recall nothing like it since Mr. Gladstone died. I will make two criticisms upon it,—the first is, that it is the speech that should long ago have been delivered from our own benches: the second is, that in the years to come its author should be prime minister,—I hope Liberal prime minister,—of England.



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Always a Conservative, Mr. Churchill is still a free-trader, and in this fact is to be found the cause of his desertion of the Unionist ranks. He could not remain a Jingo and a militarist, so he becomes a supporter of the Liberals. His first serious administrative speeches were made against financial expenditure and the policy of protection. His first field for retrenchment is in the army, he upholds, but he is unalterably opposed to the attempt to convert England to a military power.

There are two other questions upon which he differs from the old Conservative forces,—he has Radical ideas on the Irish question and on education; he is against the National Education Act. It may be said that he is a born demagogue. Perhaps he is; but this young man, demagogue though he may be, before he is thirty, has already won the ear and aroused the enthusiasm of the great majority of his countrymen.



SOME REPRESENTATIVE SPANISH PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

DURING the past decade there has been remarkable progress in Spanish periodical literature. Spanish journalism was late in taking its place among the cosmopolitan forces of Europe, but one Spanish journal, the Gaceta de Madrid (Madrid Gazette), founded in 1661, the first organ of the government, has survived the vicissitudes of two centuries and a half. It is to-day the official organ of the government.

There are a few dignified and serious monthly magazines published in Spain, one of which, España Moderna (Modern Spain), occupies the same position in the estimation of Spaniards as the Revue des Deux Mondes does in France, or any of the heavier quarterlies or fortnightlies in England. España Moderna is edited by J. Lázaro, a well-known literary man. It consists of literary, political, and scientific review articles. largely contributed by university professors, statesmen, and politicians, with a regular literary chronique and a review of periodicals. Considerable attention is given to Spanish American conditions and writers. This review is in its sixteenth year. Another serious review of less pretensions than España Moderna is the Revista

Contemporánea, owned and edited by José de Cardenas, a member of the Senate. The Revista Contemporánea is in its thirtieth year. Then there is, in Madrid, Nuestro Tiempo (Our Time), a monthly of general character. In the second city of the kingdom, Barcelona, which is the chief center of commerce, there is a very elegantly printed monthly entitled Mercurio (Mercury). It compares favorably with the best commercial monthlies of the world. In Barcelona, also, there is published a a popular illustrated monthly magazine, entitled Hojas Sélectas (Selected Leaves).

The leading weekly of Spain is the *Ilustracion Española y Americana* (Spanish and American Illustrated Weekly), which compares favorably with illustrated weeklies in France, Germany, and England. It calls itself a review of literature, art, and news. The same house issues a beautiful annual almanac, very artistically printed and illustrated, and also a ladies' weekly fashion journal, the *Moda Elegante* (Fashions for the Ladies). The *Nuevo Mundo* (New World) is another illustrated weekly of the capital, but not so well printed as the *Ilustracion*. It gives

tention to the theater and music. The able general weekly of Madrid is Blanco (White and Black), which aims to be panish capital what Black and White is lon. It does some excellent work in nting. There are a number of cartoon in Madrid, notable among these being zote, perhaps the cleverist; the Gédéon I, and the Gata Negro (Black Cat). In there is a famous cartoon journal, a Comica (Barcelona Funny Paper). d's most representative and informaaily is the Epoca (Epoch), which is the ! the Liberal-Conservative party. It is an fifty years old, and is now owned ed by the Marqués de Valdeiglesias. It per of fashionable society. The Gaceta mcial government organ, as has been he Heraldo (Herald) is, perhaps, the sterprising, clever, and best edited of dailies. It resembles a Paris newspaper. arcial (Impartial) is a very influential and the best-established daily of the capital. meral hold upon the conservative classes. bles the New York Herald. It has a circulation of 140,000, and is edited by lasset, who was until recently minister ulture and public works. Some years en the special Monday literary supplethe Imparcial, known as the Lunes (Monas in the height of its success, it was ed by a famous literary Spaniard, Fer-Florez, who wrote under the pseudonym nan Flor." A difference with the manresulted in this writer leaving the Imand founding what is now one of the nous Spanish dailies, the Liberal. This published simultaneously in five cities,-Barcelona, Murcia, Seville, and Bilbao. ned by a stock company, which has the wspaper building in Madrid. In fact, ral is the only Spanish daily which has a all to itself. It is Republican-Conservpolicy. The Correspondencia de España ondence of Spain) is the oldest of the ers of the capital. It is bright and gosi is affectionately and familiarly known night-cap of the Madrileños,"—because spectable citizen of the Spanish capital e Correspondencia before going to bed; the same way, perhaps, as Mr. Glad-"breakfast" was said to have been a offee and the Times. The Correo (Mail), he capital, is a very influential journal. er editor, Ferreras (who died a year or was considered the foremost journalist id. He had a genius for phraseology, of his sarcastic remarks was known to

overthrow a ministry. In the capital, also, there is a religious daily, the Siglo Futuro (Future Century), which is the organ of the Ultramontane party, and of great influence. It usually supports the Carlists. Its editor, Señor Noce-



SEÑOR D. JUAN PÉREZ DE GUZMÁN

(Señor de Guzman was, until a year or so ago, political editor of the Época. He is now a contributing editor of the Ilustracium, Española y Americana, and the España Moderna, and is also editor of the year books of the Gaceta of Madrid and one of the best-known Spanish journalists.)

dal, is a Deputy to the Cortes. There is also a Socialist party paper published in Madrid under the title of Los Dominicales (Sunday Reading).

The most influential provincial journals are published in Barcelona. Chief among these are the Diario (Daily Newspaper), which is over a century old, and still appears, as did all the early Euro. pean newspapers, in the form of a book of sixty, eighty, or even one hundred pages. In Valencia there is the Mercantilo Valenciano (Va lencia Merchant), a well-edited, influen-

tial sheet; and in Cadiz the Diario de Cadiz, a newsy and interesting publication.

It is interesting to note the fact that the Novedades (News), the Spanish newspaper published in New York City, which is over thirty years old, is now supplied by the Government to the West Point Academy as part of the instruction in Spanish to the cadets.

THE PORTUGUESE PERIODICAL PRESS.

The Portuguese can boast of an illustrious past in intellectual effort, and the educated classes to-day are as much devoted to literature as those in any other European country. The present state of education in the kingdom, however, is very low, and the general poverty of the people is such that periodical publishing does not flourish. Of course, by far the greater number of periodicals appear in the capital, Lisbon, although a few important ones are published in the second city of the kingdom, Oporto.

Among the fortnightly and monthly periodicals and reviews, perhaps the most important is the Gazeta dos Caminhos de Ferro (Railway Gazette), published in Lisbon by Senhor L. de

Mendonça e Costa. Perhaps the most influential and important of the fortnightlies is the Arte e Natureza (Art and Nature), published in Oporto. This is a very fine publication typo-graphically, illustrated from excellent photographs, and giving much attention to Portuguese scenery. Among the weeklies are the Illustração Portugueza (Portugal Illustrated) and Occidente (Occident), both Lisbon illustrated weeklies. Then there is the Parodia (Parody) and the Supplemento de Seculo (Supplement to the Seculo), comic journals, illustrated by famous cartoonists. There is another popular illustrated cartoon weekly published in the capital, known as the Pimpão. The two news weeklies are the Correio do Europa (European Post) and Mala da Europa (European Mail), illustrated, and intended chiefly for circulation in Brazil.

Perhaps the most influential and best known of Portuguese dailies is O Commercio do Porto (The Oporto Commercial). It may be interesting to note, in passing, that the Portuguese article is O, and that the town we know as Oporto is simply the Portuguese, The Port (O Porto). The Commercio do Porto is a morning journal, made up on the same general plans as the French and Spanish dailies. It is a serious and well-edited commercial and general news periodical, not particularly well printed, but its service of commercial news from all over the world is regarded as reliable. Altogether there are eight dailies in Oporto, which is the chief commercial town of the empire. After the Commercio, the most important Oporto dailies are the Primeiro de Janeiro (First of January), with a large circulation in the north of the kingdom, and the Jornal de Noticias (News Journal), which resembles the Primeiro somewhat. In Lisbon there are eighteen daily journals, and ninety periodicals published at longer intervals. The Seculo

(Century), has the largest circulation of any paper in the kingdom. It is well informed, and has reliable foreign telegraphic and home news. While it is generally thought to have a tendency to exaggeration, it is regarded as of great influence. The Seculo is twenty-four years old, and it has a weekly edition, under the same title, published for the Portuguese colonies in Brazil This concern also publishes the Supplemento do Seculo and the Illustração Portugueza already mentioned. The Novidades (News) is an evening daily of Lisbon. Its contents are generally political in character, and its news service is comprehensive. The Novidades is twenty-one years old, and has considerable influence. The



SENHOR ALFREDO DA CEMHA.
(Senhor da Cemha is a well-known poet and journalist, and one of the editors of the Diario de Noticias of Lisbon.)

Popular is another influential and successful daily of the capital. It makes a specialty of financial news, and its editor and owner, Senhor Marianno de Carvalho, is an ex-minister of finance. The Diario de Noticias (Daily News) is very popular and influential. It is the principal advertising medium in the kingdom. It is over forty years old. The Agoriano

Oriental (Western Azorian) is the oldest paper of the kingdom, and is at present kept up more as a tradition than for its value as a newspaper. The only labor journal, the Lavrador (Agriculturist), is published by the Commercia do Porto and distributed gratis.



THE LABOR QUESTION'S NEWER ASPECTS.

BY VICTOR S. YARROS.

IE twelve or fifteen years ago, labor leaders and clear-sighted observers of the inial movement had a good deal to say reng alleged radical changes in the nature aims of the masses of organized wageers. The phrase, "the new unionism," was current and familiar, especially in Great in,

es changes that have taken place in the last sars in the world of labor and capital, and ir mutual relations, are more important and r than those comprehended by the phrase, new unionism." The superficial may think a French saying to the effect that "the it changes the more it is the same thing." es, lockouts, boycotting, blacklisting. "pick-"disorder or charges of disorder (we have kon with a sensational press which would r be newsy than truthful), are still with us, its does not mean that the industrial concresents the same aspect to thoughtful men t presented a decade ago.

coretically, it is true, American trade-unionas not materially modified its objects and In England, a series of judicial decisions, ed by public opinion rather than dictated e logic of the law, has "driven labor into its," to use the union formula. There is a labor group in Parliament which is more ntial than its numerical strength might one to infer, and the tendency to nominate endent labor candidates is growing more nore pronounced. In the United States, cal action, save in an indirect way, is not for in union circles, and the "labor vote" regarded by practical politicians as a forble factor.

e labor movement in America, then, has ned purely industrial. It is neither politior consciously revolutionary. It has no el with the existing order. The head of r that organization may declare himself a list (President Moyer, of the Western Fedn of Miners, for example), but the most sentative leaders, as well as the overwhelm-ajority of the members of the unions, are rvative in their thought upon social prob-

"A fair day's wages for a fair day's "is still the watchword of our labor orations.

s in what may be called the "middle prin-

ciples" that time and tide have effected the changes in question. Men still strike against reductions (witness the recent struggle in the cotton mills of Fall River) or for advances in wages, but such strikes are not characteristic of the period. They involve no new issues, though such issues exist. The new issues are not always raised explicitly or recognized frankly; not a few of the stubbornly fought strikes, indeed, have had other causes than those avowed by the parties.

THE ISSUE OF THE CLOSED SHOP.

Of the "new" issues, that which has received the maximum of attention and been productive of the greatest bitterness and ill-will is, undoubtedly, the closed shop versus the open one. The thing is not new; the controversy over it is, however, a recent development. In many industries, closed shop contracts have lately been entered into or renewed as a matter of course. The publishers of the daily newspapers maintain "closed shops" as a rule, and it is notorious that the builders and contractors of New York have actually, on expediency grounds, defended against vigorous assault this muchdenounced arrangement. It is apparent, however, that most of the employers' associations organized in late years have determined to make systematic war on the closed shop. As the dispute is great and momentous, it requires unprejudiced and dispassionate treatment.

To begin with, as Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull House, has pointed out, the term, if not positively unfair, is unfortunate. It is an appeal to sentiment, not to right reason. The closed shop is the union shop or the contract shop, for it is bottomed on a contract between the employer and the union authorized to speak for his employees. If any closed shop rests, not on a voluntary agreement prompted by mutual advantage, but on duress, threats, or force, the intelligent student will readily distinguish the end from the means adopted to secure it. Freed from all accidental and gratuitous complications, what is the closed-shop issue?

ADVANTAGES TO THE EMPLOYER.

It has two sides,—one legal, the other economic and practical. The latter is simple. A well-organized union offers to supply all the labor that an employer needs in a certain line.

proposes a contract covering wages, hours, etc., and prescribing a certain form of discipline. It is based on the principle of collective bargaining and, as a necessary corollary, collective responsibility. The union is supposed to guarantee efficient and good work on the part of the employees. It cannot assume responsibility for outsiders, having no control over them. It asserts that a shop cannot be half union and half non-union, and therefore it asks the employer who is willing to recognize the union at all (and, with it, the principle of "collective bargaining") to agree to employ none but union labor. The union shop, in other words, is to be closed to non-union workmen, not only in the interest of the contracting employees, but also in the interest of the "party of the second part," the employer.

Of course, if the employer can see no accountage in the proposed arrangement, there is nothing further to be said on the practical side. It is assumed that he is what the classical economist calls "an economic man," who is governed in business dealings neither by sympathies nor by antipathies, but by self-interest. Where the union shop does not insure better work, more orderly and harmonious conditions, friendlier relations and increased profit, it has no raison d'être. If, then, as a matter of fact, the closed shop offers employers no inducements, its days are numbered.

IS THE CLOSED SHOP "UN-AMERICAN?"

But the determined opposition to the closed shop of late manifested is not attributable to considerations of this kind. Professedly, the opposition is legal, moral, social. The objections alleged are not connected with profit and loss. They are of a "higher order." The various employers' associations have taken the position that the union shop is a bad, vicious, un-American institution, an institution repugnant to our political system and constitutional ideals. This was the argument employed by President Parry, of the national association of manufacturers; this was the reason assigned by the association of clothing manufacturers for repudiating the closed shop (without, however, affecting existing conditions in the industry) and risking a great strike, -which, by the way, has been ordered, unsuccessfully maintained, and finally called off. The Clothing Manufacturers' Association, in a formal declaration of principles, spoke of the closed shop as follows:

The closed shop is an un-American institution. The right of every man to sell his labor as he sees fit, and the freedom of every employer to hire such labor, are given by the laws of the land, and may not be affected

by affiliation or non-affiliation with any organization whatever.

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance of America emphatically reiterated, in the resolutions adopted at the December convention in New York, its firm belief in the open shop, which was declared to be a corollary from the "right to work" and the principle of fair dealing and free contract. "Demanding only good faith," the resolutions ran, "it [the Alliance] discriminates against neither union nor independent [non-union] labor."

The inference from these deductions is obvious. Even if the closed shop were in every way advantageous to employers, it would be their patriotic duty to sacrifice the benefit for the sake of liberty and equality of opportunity.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE UNIONS.

But is the closed shop inconsistent with liberty and equal opportunity? The unions ridiculate suggestion, and not a few able lawyers and sociologists sympathize with them. Their argument may be indicated very briefly, thus:

The right of every man to sell his labor as be sees fit is exactly the right on which the closed shop is based. The right to work and to contract for work includes the right to refuse to work except under certain conditions, and the nonemployment of certain classes of labor may very well be one of these conditions. The right of the non-union man is not infringed upon when the unionist merely refuses to work beside him. or when he asks the employer to choose between them. As to the employer, he has a right to hire any one he pleases, and he may discriminate at will against union or non-union labor. Indeed, he lays great stress upon this right, and should he desire to make an exclusive contract with a union, what is to prevent such preference?

A CHICAGO JUDGE DECIDES AGAINST THE CLOSED SHOP.

Certain courts—not of the last resort, however—have recently ruled against the legality of closed-shop contracts. The decision of the Cook County (Ill.) Appellate Court has attracted considerable attention, the employers' associations of the county having circulated it with much energy. The opinion in the case was written by a learned and respected judge, but several lawyers of note have not hesitated to pronounce it gratuitous and fallacious.

Judge Francis Adams, referring to closelshop agreements which certain strikers sought to enforce, said: "The agreements in question if executed, would tend to create a monopoly in favor of the members of the different unions."

to the exclusion of workmen not members of such unions, and are in this respect unlawful. Contracts tending to create a monopoly are void."

This ruling, in the opinion of able lawyers, is open to several serious objections. In the first place, it is not, and never has been, the law that all contracts tending to create a monopoly are unlawful. The common law distinguishes between contracts or combinations which reasonably or partially restrain trade and contracts which establish oppressive and complete monopolies. To say that all closed shop agreements constitute unreasonable restraint of trade is clearly absurd. The question is not so much whether the shop is open as it is whether the union is. Under certain circumstances, a closedshop agreement may actually create a monopoly; in many cases no monopoly results, and even the alleged "tendency" to monopoly is merely theoretical.

Furthermore, any contract "tends" to create a monopoly. Indeed, partial monopoly is the object of every contract. What you give to A you cannot give to B. A manufacturer may contract to purchase all his steel from the United States Steel Corporation; that would tend to create monopoly, but who seriously contends that such a contract would be held unlawful? If you are a building contractor and agree to give all your orders for brick to a particular firm, no one will accuse you of doing something wrong, reprehensible, un-American. What is true of raw material, machinery, tools, etc., must be true of labor. A union may undertake to supply labor as a manufacturer undertakes to supply goods, and an exclusive contract with the one cannot be more objectionable than a similar agreement with the other.

A COUNTER DECISION.

Nor does this view lack high judicial countenance. Indeed, the remarkable opinion of Justice Jenks, of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court for the Brooklyn department, in the case of certain non-union employees of the United States Printing Company versus the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, goes very far to sustain it, along with other important contentions boldly advanced by labor leaders. The case involved the questions of peaceful picketing and boycotting, of a concerted strike ordered with the view of securing the discharge of non-union men, and of the enforcement of a closed-shop contract. Modifying materially an injunction obtained in the lower court, the Appellate Division, speaking through Justice Jenks, said:

The discharges in this case are the result of the agreement between the printing company and the union. It is clear enough that the company made this agreement in order to end the strike and the boycott. Thus, the defendants secured the exclusive employment of their members, an adjustment of wages, and a determination of the working hours. If the defendants had the right to refuse to work for the printing company until their demands were met, I cannot see why they could not agree that they would work only under conditions which represented a concession of such demands. If the employer preferred to have these workmen work for him on the conditions that he should employ none but their fellows, increase their wages, and settle the hours of labor than to have them strike and organize a boycott. I cannot see why in the exercise of its right to regulate its own affairs it [the company] could not follow this course and make the agreement.

Since, the court continued, an employer may engage whomsoever he chooses, and the employee may work for whom he chooses, and if under the influence of purely economic interests a contract for the exclusive employment of union labor is entered into, how can an outsider,—say, a non-union man adversely affected by this contract,—interfere with the performance thereof? Has he a vested right in his place? Can he dictate either to the employer or to the union demanding the closed shop as a condition of accepting employment?

When courts disagree on issues so vital, how can we expect laymen to attach much weight to decisions running counter, not only to their fixed beliefs, but to their substantial interests as they see them?

"COLLECTIVE BARGAINING" AS AN ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE.

Without usurping the function of the highest courts, which in the course of time will review the whole question in all its bearings, the opinion may be hazarded that, after all, economic, not legal, considerations will decide this great controversy. What has been witnessed in the case of industrial trusts or combinations will be witnessed in the case of labor organizations.

Among enlightened employers and corporations the opposition to collective bargaining is vanishing. The reaction against unionism that has been so marked a feature of the past year or two (especially in Chicago and other Western centers) has not affected this principle,—at least, so far as the older and more conservative unions are concerned. Even Mr. Parry, in one of his addresses to the manufacturers, expressly indorsed the principle of collective bargaining, and collective bargaining may, where labor is thoroughly organized and morally if not legally "responsible," regularize and preserve the union shop.

It should be noted, as a fact of no little significance, that at the Chicago meeting of the American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association (held late in December), a spirited discussion of the "Open or Closed Shop?" question developed a very pronounced leaning on the part of our scholars and scientific inquirers toward the union attitude. Of the nine speakers, two-and both employers - attacked the union shop as industrially detrimental; one, a labor official, defended it as essential to employees without involving the least injury to employers, and six,—all professors and eminent writers on politico-economic subjects,saw in it a necessary measure of defense and amelioration under existing industrial conditions.

THE SOLIDARITY OF UNIONISM.

In view of circumstances like these, it is not surprising that organized labor should exhibit a determination equal to that of the majority of the employers' associations in fighting to maintain the union shop. The San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor. while expressing in sundry ways opposition to Socialistic doctrines and reaffirming its faith in trade-unionism pure and simple, made it perfectly plain that there was no intention of tak ing a single step, however short, in the direction pointed to by the organized employers. Mr. Samuel Gompers was reflected president without opposition, and all his recommendations and policies were emphatically indorsed. In the words of the New York Sun, "Under the leadership of Mr. Gompers, unionism will doubtless continue to stand for the union shop, for the use of the union label, and for the maintenance of the boycott.

I may add, that the Central Federated Union of New York has appointed a committee of ten to assist the open-shop crusade; that the New York cap-makers recently struck against a score of firms that had adopted the open-shop plan, and that the Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union, numbering forty thousand men, has announced its intention of demanding the closed shop in all factories now "open."

A FRENCH ECONOMIST'S SOLUTION.

Since individualism—the principle of personal liberty and equal opportunity—has been so eloquently and freely invoked by the opponents of the closed shop, it is interesting as well as instructive to call attention here to the remarkable book of M. Yves Guyot, ex-minister of the French Republic, economist and individualist of the "Manchester" school, and clear-headed thinker. The title of the work is "Les Conflits du Tra-

vail et leur Solution," and in it the author puts forward a plan for doing away with the war between capital and labor. M. Guyot has no taith in the ordinary methods of trade-unions, and arbitration he regards as a crude and unscientific remedy, a makeshift which sagacious men of affairs are bound to repudiate.

To give M. Guyot's own solution in a few words, it consists in setting up labor exchanges. in making the existing unions contractorssellers of labor. The employer is no longers "master;" let him also cease to be a "patron." At present, owing to a false conception of the proper relation between capital and labor, the employer thinks that by paying wages he buys labor. Among free men wages buy, not labor. but the results of labor. Why, asks M. Guyot, should not the unions enter into contracts to sell to employers, wholesale, the results of a certain amount of labor? Raw material is bought wholesale, labor is bought at retail, and this being an unbusinesslike, antiquated arrangement. it naturally produces friction and trouble. Employers should contract for so much finished work, and the unions should undertake to do certain work for a definite price and divide the income. The workmen should combine in jointstock societies to produce and deliver such and such goods. Employers would then go to union headquarters for labor, or the results of labor. as they go for raw materials and machinery to those who supply them.

M. Guyot endeavors to show that this plan would do away with strikes, restriction of outputs, lockouts, etc.; but the point of interest in this connection is that it frankly accepts the exclusive-contract idea, the union shop in a modified form. And this proposal comes from a stanch individualist who is opposed to all paternalism, all oppression, all injustice! The dictum that the open shop is the corollary of individualism and freedom is thus open to serious doubt.

OTHER PHASES OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

But while the open-shop issue has of late overshadowed other cardinal questions, the latter have not lost their importance. Among there may be named:

The sympathetic strike.

Boycotting, in its abuse if not in its use.

Contract-breaking and general charges of lack of capacity, practical sense, and responsibility in union leaders.

Corruption and blackmail,—offenses that whatever extent they actually exist, are infinitely more injurious to the unions than to the employers victimized.

employers' associations and citizens' allinave been organized, ostensibly at any o combat, not unionism, but the evils ated. Labor leaders retort that employguilty of all the practices of which they the other side. There are sympathetic of employers as well as of workmen; sting is merely another name for boycotnd it is defended (even by some courts) ly as Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell have ed "limited boycotting." Contract-breakby no means the monopoly of unions, and or movement is no more to be condemned ount of the ill-considered action of raw experienced men than the business world e condemned on account of the endless on arising from default, violation of agreeand sharp practice in business trans-There is "grafting" in the unions; is one in business and in public employment? felt, however, by the truest friends of that the leadership and management of ions call for greater ability and wisdom often displayed. Miss Jane Addams has arning unions of the danger of corrup-I the baleful influence of commercialism, Dr. Graham Taylor, another leading sett-worker in Chicago, has told labor that nothing to fear nearly so much "as the " of its representatives and officers "to iate how responsible they are, and will be held to be, for the use they make of wer they are conceded to have.

ere a waste of space to descant upon the ality and inexpediency of contract-break. The slightest intentional breach of an ent voluntarily made is a severe blow at we bargaining and the cause of unionism. sponsible leader excuses it. and no fairleitzen supposes that organized labor as a is chargeable with the practice of repudia. The sympathetic strike is, however, in a nt category.

ally, it is plain, there is no distinction to wn between a "selfish" strike and an istic" strike. Since a free man may quit for any reason whatever, or without any at all, unless he has bound himself by a t not to, it follows that a strike for the e of aiding some other trade or element gitimate as a strike for a direct personal

If compulsory arbitration is ever esed, it will not be confined to sympathetic
Yet, from a practical, "business" point
, the demand for recognition and collectgaining is utterly inconsistent with the
tion of the right to strike out of symWhat employer will deal with a union

which refuses to sign away the right to strike in sympathy with other men's employees?

It is not, to be sure, easy for the unions to give up the sympathetic strike. What, they ask, would become of their idealism, of their noble motto, "An injury to one is the concern of all?" But the real question is, whether, in the long run, labor's interests are best subserved by the unrestricted freedom of striking, or by agreements with employers containing anti-sympathetic strike clauses. Altruistic strikes will never be sanctioned by the business community, and industrialism has its own ideals and standards. Not all lawful things are expedient or advisable.

Finally, the developments of the present phase of the unionist movement have impressed labor leaders, impartial judges and lawyers, and soberminded men generally with the need of greater certainty and coherence in the laws or interpretations of law applicable to industrial conflicts. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that nothing is settled in this branch of jurisprudence, and the decisions are confused and confusing. In some cases the old principle of conspiracy has been so applied to modern conditions as to render doubtful the legality of concerted strikes, when the purpose is to compel an employer to do what he would not do without such pressure. On such questions as peaceable picketing, boycotting, liability of organizations for unauthorized acts of officials and agents, or even members, the differences are extreme and hopeless.

Labor has been urged to acquire the status of corporate bodies, on the ground that responsibility should accompany power. As a rule, the unions shrink from incorporation, and the real reason, whether they are fully conscious of it or not, may be found in the chaotic state of the law bearing on their rights, powers, and liabili-They apprehend continual litigation and malicious attacks upon their funds. The most law-abiding of them do not know how far they may go, and where they must stop. It is sufficient to refer, for illustrative purposes, to the Wabash injunction, so called, which restrained the officers of one of the best-managed unions from calling a strike which the men themselves had authorized and directed them to call. The order was subsequently dissolved, but it is, nevertheless, regarded in certain circles as a prece-

Among the newer aspects of the industrial movement the legal ones yield to none in importance and gravity. There are cases now pending in the courts of Illinois, Colorado, Connecticut. and New York the disposition of which will affect in no slight degree the course and tactics of union labor.

THE STORY OF A LABOR UNION IN BUSINI

BY C. H. QUINN.

THE story of a rare practical experiment in cooperative labor is the history of a labor union that went into business for itself. The result is full of sociological significance. It is a valuable experiment, because it was fought out under every-day conditions, in the midst of the competition and the motives that exist everywhere in the commercial world.

Polishers' Union No. 113, of Rochester, N. Y., was organized in the spring of 1902 by the polishers employed at the Eastman kodak factory. Demands of the union were refused by Manager Frank A. Brownell. A strike followed. Mr. Brownell suggested that the men start a shop of their own. He offered to lease them the necessary plant and give them his work when their bid was as low as that of other shops.

The union decided to adopt Mr. Brownell's suggestion. Thirty-four workmen subscribed for one \$100-share each, and the total represented the capital stock. Business started well, and the cooperative concern prospered. The company was in the open field for business, and secured-the Eastman work only when its bids were as low as those of its competitors. After two years and a half what is the condition of the experiment?

From thirty-four owners the thirty-four shares of stock have gradually gravitated into the hands of five of the original stockholders. But that is not the most significant phase of the matter. In the beginning the stockholders were radical union men. Now the five who own the entire stock are advocates of the open shop.

They refuse absolutely to treat with the polishers' union. When the latter urged its rules the five owners declared they would close their plant before they would be dictated to by the union. To seek the reasons for the complete change of position is like probing for the germ of a disease.

It is evident that the open shop is more profitable for the employer, else why should the ones in the experiment so change their views? Did they not demonstrate human nature? The feeling of proprietorship that began to steal upon them as the balance of power came into their hands wrought the gradual change in their minds and completely shifted their point of view.

At the end of the first eighteen months, the number of stockholders was reduced to twenty-

one. The causes of the change in ownersh many, and were such as would occur in lar experiment the world over. When a holder desired to sell out he had, by a the company, to offer his holding to workers first. If they did not buy at his the board of directors would set a pritheir figure was not satisfactory, he coul offer it for sale outside, but not for less thad offered it to the other stockholders.

If business was booming, stock brought premium. If there was plenty of work in particularly good premiums were offer the future was not more than normally stock would sell only at a discount. The holders, of course, received standard was sides the dividends on the stock.

Control of the cooperative company's was vested, at the start, in a board of n rectors, chosen from the working stockl including the president, vice-president, urer, and secretary. All complaints w ferred to a shop committee of three, who tum was final. The board of directors a the shop foreman, who served until repla another choice of the board.

Naturally enough there were many in that required diplomacy, and the experience in things from the standpoint of an em There were many long conferences over that dusiness policy.

As the original cooperators sold their to other stockholders, it became necessary men to take the places of the sellers, we Some who sold their stock remained at we the employees of their former partners, there are now a former president and ot officers working at the bench. The me work by the piece.

One noteworthy feature of the expering cooperation is the number of men who, for started in business for themselves. It proportions school of business for them. It many of the original stockholders to question and enter some enterprise as propries.

The present owners of the thirty-four of stock are doing a good business, and dependent enough to fix their own scale of and tell the union that they will run shop if they want to.

THE PROGRESS CHINA IS MAKING.

BY PROFESSOR JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

(Member of the Commission on International Exchange.)

has been generally referred to until e vears as an unprogressive country, ndustries stagnant, her government nce the Boxer troubles in 1900, howhas been a feeling that there is more Ihina, however misdirected, than had sed. There has been much talk, too. s, telegraphs, technical schools, and ences of Western culture, so that wondered if China were not about an example of an ()riental nation Western habits of thought and living, been given us by Japan. But there much misconception about these id the reasons for them. We need ıdy.

E IDEALS DIFFERENT FROM OURS.

inese have not been asleep. The elligence, the untiring vigilance, the teness, shown even by the ordinary n, or coolie, who has found his way a would serve to show that even in the population have an active inand business qualifications far surose of many other peoples whom we disposed to rank higher in the social is, however, difficult for any one to rs justly when their views of life. s of living, and their ideals are differ-3, in consequence, have largely mis-Chinese, thinking them backward are merely different; uncultured, simthey do not care for our culture; because some of their practices, bee to us, have seemed to us wrong. I do better, perhaps, if we were to their judgments of us have been no that their contempt for us has been rnful than ours for them, and that, eir judgment has perhaps been about right as ours. From our own point course, we shall appear to ourselves etter, the more progressive; but we expect that from their point of view ppear to themselves to be the nation vance.

ld hardly deny that, when we conlves with the Chinese, we are refery to our mechanical inventions, to our extended commerce, to our habits of living which add to our physical comforts, -in short, to the progress that we have made in controlling natural forces. They, on the other hand, would say that all of these things are matters of secondary consequence; that they consider of far more importance than these material things peace, comfort among the people, scholarship, right living, observance of the family relations, reverence for parents and ancestors, devotion to the Emperor; and although we might call attention to the multitudes of examples of officials who, through their selfish corruption, have betrayed the welfare of their country, to ignorance of the simplest sanitary principles which has led to an appalling death-rate in their centers of population, and to their readiness to gratify their lower sensual natures in ways that would shock the moral sense of an American community, we should still have to confess that nowhere else in the world, perhaps, is there to-day so active and so universal a regard for the higher learning, as they understand it, so universal and profound a reverence for the teachers of culture and morals, and so rigid an observance on the part of the great masses of the people of their principles of religion and morals, however illdefined and crude and false from our view-point these principles may be. But they are changing, and in our direction.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

One of the chief objects for witty comment on the part of travelers in the interior of China is the Chinese road. Many of the great highways which have served as the arteries of inland commerce for centuries are never worked, so that the active winds, blowing away the dust raised by the cart-wheels for centuries, have made out of roads deep channels, sometimes fifteen or twenty feet deep, like huge ditches cut through the fields, and in order to escape these trenches, which at times become flowing rivers, the roads have spread over the surrounding fields as far as the owners would permit. But since the railroads have begun to show the great advantages of a more rapid interchange of goods between the different parts of the country, and since the Chinese have begun to learn some of the advantages that come from more active governmental intervention, in many places the local officials have begun to repair the roads, and the welfare of the whole community is being kept to the fore, as against the selfish interests of individuals. Although only a beginning has been made, there is perhaps no other single fact more significant of the Western way of looking at things than that the public highways are, in some localities, beginning to be recognized as belonging to the public, and as subject to administration in the interests of the public.

The foreigners, of course, have been most prominent in advocating the building of railroads over the lines of the great highways of commerce in China. We all know the opposition which was at first raised to the introduction of the railroads, partly because they were new, partly for the reasons so long advocated in England and the United States, that they would ruin the traffic by animal power, and largely also because in many cases they were certain to disturb the ancestral graves. On the other hand, the two or three roads already built have shown their benefits so clearly, even to the great masses of the common people, who are extremely fond of traveling, packing themselves by thousands into the open third-class cars, that, with the practical sense for which the Chinese have long been distinguished, they are rapidly finding means to overcome the difficulties. The foreigners have shown themselves willing to pay for the lands used by the road. The line can, without much difficulty, ordinarily, be laid so as to avoid the tombs of the great, while the payment of a few dollars,—say, from three to five, -for the grave of a poor man is ample to convince his surviving relatives that his spirit can rest in peace equally well in some neighboring locality. Owing to the political complications which have arisen in connection with some of the foreign concessions, the Chinese are rapidly reaching the conclusion that most of the roads to be built hereafter should be constructed either solely with Chinese capital, or at least with sufficient Chinese capital to keep the control. Doubtless, in many cases the Chinese are unduly prejudiced, but they have at times been most unfairly treated. Comparatively soon, however, they will learn how to get the benefit of foreign experience for their railroads, while at the same time protecting themselves against foreign domination. This is sure: the Chinese are determined to have their country reasonably well equipped with railroads in the not-distant future; and then, beyond all question, the Chinese people will so patronize these roads, both for passengers and for freight, that all those lines which are laid out with due care will be a financial success.

Years ago the Chinese officials had recog the advantages of instantaneous communic by telegraph, so that lines were promptly and now there are telegraph lines throu China in all the provinces, even in many of relatively small importance. Although lines are chiefly, possibly, for governmen they are still used commercially, and in this may well become the chief use. I larger cities, such as Shanghai and Tier the telephone is in common use, not only a the foreigners but with the abler Chine well, while even the long-distance telephor tween Peking and Tien-tsin is in constaby the officials. The modern post-office ties in the larger places are good, and are er than in America. Modern invention the bicycle and automobile, are rapidly in ing in use, and where they are suited to C habits they soon become popular. Even far interior, hundreds of miles from seacc railroad, kerosene oil from Russia or Ame in frequent use, while hand mirrors and toilet articles from Germany are displamany shops.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Although most of the Chinese doubtle believe that their system of education is f ter from the standpoint of the higher than Western training, their sad experience foreigners in warfare, and the practical ev of the superior power of the foreigners in ing many kinds of comforts which even t nese recognize as beneficial, have led them that Western learning cannot be ignore many of the public examinations, therefore tions in foreign learning are introduced; t sionary schools throughout the country at patronized by many of the Chinese, even they have no idea of subscribing to Ch doctrines, and good technical schools, esp military schools, are founded and suppor viceroys in different parts of China. This ment, particularly the development of tec and military schools, is bound to contin that within a comparatively few years will possess many schools which can give degree of training in Western learning, thousands of the Chinese, of the wealth official classes, will be sent abroad to g best training which the world affords in t rious lines of knowledge which they most

Some foreign countries are beginning t ize the benefits that may accrue to their merce and to their political relations with from this training of ('hinese students. I sequence they are putting forth great effe

as many of them as possible. In this ition for students we are greatly ham-

Students can be supported in Belgium many much cheaper than in the United while in Japan, counting transportation, ive to eight students can be trained for it of one in the United States. Some of inese viceroys have lamented the fact that annot send more of their students to the States on account of the greater cost, al., other things being equal, they prefer nerican training.

EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

only are the Chinese attempting to fit lives for meeting foreign troops by found-litary schools for the training of officers, e viceroys are enlisting armies that are gunder foreign instructors and under i-trained Chinese, so that they may be if the need should arise, to meet for-oops on the battlefield. While Chinese at the time of the China-Japan war, he laughing-stock of the world, it should forgotten that the chief cause of their was lack of anything like competent com-

Chinese troops trained under foreign become very efficient. There can be no on of the personal bravery of the Chinese, r indifference to wounds and death, and of ower to endure hardships. Given trained in whom they have confidence, the Chidiers may well become the equal of those of the Western nations. Even now, under f the more progressive viceroys, a review decade ago would have presented the pectacle of an unkempt, ill-equipped, stragcrowd, now shows trim, well-clad, wellwell-drilled battalions that can march as tly and camp in as orderly a fashion as of the foreign troops seen in China in It will not be many years before China able to put into the field a well-trained that at need may well become formidable. sent one sees but the beginnings: but the of 1896 and 1900 are not forgotten, and an be no doubt that most of the progressn in China are determined to have a large od army in the not-distant future.

ven more striking significance is the moverecently inaugurated, toward centralizing atrol of the army. Heretofore the army en equipped and handled by the various ys. Now there is a central army board, partly controls the troops of the differeroys; and if, ten years hence, a great hould arise, practically all the drilled in China will be handled as a unit and placed wherever they can be made most effective against the enemy.

UNITY OF ADMINISTRATION.

The need of centralized governmental organization in all directions is felt now more than ever before by most of the Chinese officials of the more progressive type. Many of their younger advisers and secretaries have studied abroad, and are able to outline the methods of foreign centralized administration. Moreover, the sufferings of China, within the last ten years, have shown the higher officials the need of centralized direction, such as the control of their internal affairs had never before made necessary. The trained Chinese, although they may be woefully ignorant in matters of Western learning, are by no means unintelligent, and when they see clearly the need for change in their methods in order to bring about a practical result, that change will be made. Not merely is centralization coming in matters of military administration, but their railroad and mining administrations are being made uniform and directed by a central board.

In their late treaties they have agreed to establish one uniform monetary system for the whole empire to take the place of the present inextricably confused lack of system in monetary matters, which gives to almost every separate locality in the huge empire a local money different from that found elsewhere,—a confusion which places among the people a horde of money-changers, who grow rich at the expense of trade. This unification of moneys will be of the greatest benefit.

THE BOARD OF COMMERCE.

A very noteworthy change in the attitude of the Chinese Government toward Western learning and administration is the creation lately of the Board of Commerce, which is to be the directing authority over railroads, mines, telegraphs, and other commercial and industrial developments throughout all China. The head of the government, the Prince of Ching, has placed his son in the presidency, and the ambitious board is reaching out for power in all directions in a manner worthy of the most strenuous Western enterprise. Doubtless, more or less jealousy has arisen and will arise between this board and others; but a contest for work and power among different divisions of a government is not unknown elsewhere, and if that work can be kept directed toward public ends instead of private plunder, it can redound only to the good of the country; while the taking up of commercial questions so prominently by the cen-

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

AN INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.

sponse to the invitation of the Italian rernment, upon the initiative of King Emmanuel, there will gather, on May 28, 9, delegates from a number of countries lish an international chamber of agri-

The King, in his admirably brief and ter to Premier Giolitti calling the con-



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

gives credit for the idea to an Ameri-David Lubin, of California, who, he plained the idea to him "with the warmth nes from sincere conviction." Mr. Luexplaining why he chose Italy to prothe idea, says: "Italy, being a nation of importance in international agriculture, ot arouse the jealousy of other nations ig the call." Furthermore, "the beautalian soil and the classic glories of her form an attraction for foreigners of ver nationality, and arouse the affection apathy of all nations." The idea was blicly expressed at Budapest in 1896, the growth of thirteen years' thought rk preceding this date. In an address at Vienna, in March last, Mr. Lubin outlined the history of his idea and told of his efforts to secure protection for the staples of American agriculture by a bounty on exports of the same.

The invitation of the Italian Government was at once approved by a number of different organizations in the United States, among them the National Allied Agricultural Associations of America and the American Federation of Labor, these organizations together representing nearly four million wage-earners. In urging President Roosevelt to send delegates to the conference, these organizations suggested the desirability of his naming at least one real farmer and one ranchman. Evidently not moved by this appeal, the President named, as representatives of the Government, Hon. Henry White, the new ambassador to Italy, and Mr. Albert F. Woods, vegetable pathologist of the Department of Agriculture. Early in April, the general committee decided that each country might be represented, in addition to the government delegates, by delegates from agricultural associations.

SOME ITALIAN COMMENT.

All of the Italian reviews which comment at all on the coming congress are warm in their praise of the King for his effort in behalf of agriculturists. The Rassegna Nazionale (Florence) contents itself with presenting the official documents, without comment. The editor of the Nuova Antologia (Rome), however, Deputy Maggiorino Ferraris, waxes eloquent in praise of the King and the project, which is quite in line with many articles he has published during the past five years. In the Italia Moderna (Rome) there are two articles on the subject, one by Signor A. Agresti, warmly supporting the plan, and another by Signor Antonio Monzilli, caustically criticising the whole scheme as ill-advised and inadequate to combat the evils from which Italian agriculture suffers.

The idea is perhaps best stated in the paragraph of the King's letter following the introduction, in which he mentions the need of more solidarity among agriculturists. He says:

For this reason, an international institution, absolutely unpolitical in its aims, which would have before it the conditions of agriculture in the different conntries of the world; which would notify periodically the

quantity and the quality of the crops in hand, so as to facilitate the production of such crops and render less costly and more rapid the trade in same and facilitate the attainment of a more favorable settlement of prices, would be most highly beneficial. This institution, acting in unison with the various national associations already constituted for similar purposes, would also furnish reliable information as to the demand and supply of agricultural labor in various parts of the world, so as to provide emigrants with a safe and useful guide; it would promote those agreements necessary for collective defense against diseases of plants and domestic animals which cannot be successfully fought by means of partial action; and, lastly, it would exercise a timely influence on the development of societies for rural cooperation, for agricultural insurance, and for agrarian credit.

FUNCTIONS OF SUCH A CHAMBER.

Discussing these concrete functions, Deputy Ferraris, in his article in the Nuova Antologia, says: "Celebrated above all is the United States Department of Agriculture, to whose publications, as to those of the decennial agricultural census, the whole world is debtor for a rich treasure of information and observations." As Germany conferred vast benefits by suggesting the Universal Postal Union, so Italy will do by her initiative in uniting all the national institutions for the furtherance of agriculture. This first function, he states, might develop in the following directions:

- 1. Statistical, in gathering information as to prices, production, transportation, and commerce of agricultural products.
- 2. Economic, as concerns property conditions, agricultural and mortgage credit, cooperation, tariffs, and transportation.
- 8. Technical, respecting the progress of scientific agriculture, agricultural chemistry, and agricultural machinery.
- 4. Legislative, concerning agrarian legislation in the various countries.
- 5. Social, as regards emigration, wages, conditions of living, hygiene, and provident and beneficent institutions for peasants and agricultural laborers.
- 6. Commercial, as a bureau of information for producers and consumers of the whole world.

Both Deputy Ferraris and Signor Agresti (in his article in the *Italia Moderna*) argue as to the need of agriculturists organizing to defend themselves against the associated workmen on the one hand and the monopolizing capitalists on the other, though, as the latter writer urges, this organization should not be an aggressive, hostile act, but rather a movement to raise up the most numerous class of laborers from the oppression and misery in which they now live.

To be fruitful, the struggle against secular habits, against now decrepit social forms, cannot and should not be monopolized by a single class, either that of the capitalists or that of the industrial proletariat, but

should be the common work of men who all seek by their individual means to harmonize the collective interests so as to render all equally dear and equally beneficial to all.

Signor Agresti says, further: "It is certain that a bourse, established by the governments in the interests of agricultural producers, from which would be sent, directly to the seats of the associated organizations, the information specially interesting the producers, would be the most powerful and energetic defense against the trusts, the monopolies, and the artificial manipulation of prices."

"AGRICULTURE MUST ORGANIZE."

The dignified daily of Rome, the *Tribuna*, in commenting on this project, says:

Agriculture must organize. Not only must this be done for a locality, but for all localities. And all of these organizations must be united in a federation which shall guide and direct, for without this central body the isolated unions would be powerless. This, however, is not the whole of the matter, for the price of agricultural products is not alone determined by local and national conditions, but also and preëminently by international conditions. And it is exactly this international field which regulates and fixes the prices of farming products, that to-day is taken care of by commerce and finance to the exclusion of the rightful party in interest,—namely, the farmer.

Periodicals in other countries comment appreciatively on the idea. The London Standard considers that "a chamber of commerce, such as the King of Italy suggests, cannot but render more general, and put at the disposition of all agriculturists in every country, that economical and commercial knowledge which is particularly necessary to render their occupation flourishing and profitable." The Humanité, of Paris, thinks that "the idea is excellent. By means of the multiplication of international organs we shall prepare, not only the peace of the world, but also the liberation of the workman." The Berliner Tageblatt believes that "the institution will be for the comparative study of agriculture what the international office of longitude of Paris is for the development of the metric system." Mr. Nugent Harris, secretary of the society of English Agriculturalists, says (in the London Daily News): "The International Institute will be the crown of the work we are accomplishing in England. That which our general society does here. the project of the King of Italy will do for the whole world."

It was reserved for an article by an Italian (the paper of Signor Monzilli in the *Italia Moderna* already referred to) to severely criticise the whole scheme. Mr. Lubin, says Signor Monzilli, argues only from conditions in the

United States. All through the ages, he continues. Europe has been familiar with organizations of workmen and merchants, while agriculture has been content to dwell apart, selling its products and satisfied with the aid lent by industrial labor and commerce in making up and disposing of these products. Certainly, the unprecedented proportions of modern industrial organizations have acted upon agriculturists, but not in the way Mr. Lubin claims,—at least, not in Europe, where railroad rates are controlled by the state. Signor Monzilli thinks the action of the trusts in raising prices is against the interests of consumers, surely, but for the benefit of the producers, though naturally in less degree than for the trusts themselves.

"In reality, a trust is not possible without the aid of the producers," he declares. He further says that trusts such as Mr. Lubin describes cannot exist in Europe, whose varied products, participating in the world's markets, so far as he knows, do not feel the influence of the trusts.

Moreover, to put an end to the "chaos and anarchy" that Mr. Lubin thinks exist, he would fight by an organization identical with that of industry. We should have, then, great trusts of agricultural producers which should hold high the prices of products to assure to the agriculturists the greater profits that now, as he asserts, go only to the pockets of the trust members. For the consumers, the situation would remain unchanged.

In short, Signor Monzilli deems that action against the trusts should be in the interest of the consumers, and that it should be begun by

a great industrial and commercial nation like England.

WOULD THE IDEA BE FEASIBLE?

This writer lays agricultural poverty in the older countries largely to the enormously increased production, not only of new fields more favorably situated, but also of the older lands, and the growing cheapness and ease of transportation. Add to this the greater fiscal burdens of European agriculture, the greater expense of cultivating the soil, the greater cost of the means of subsistence, and the rise in the standard of living of the producers, and, according to this writer, the bad state of agriculture is fully accounted for. He adds:

These causes can certainly not be removed by the international organization conceived by Mr. Lubin. The struggle will continue intense. Every country will seek to adopt all the means it deems proper to produce more and at less cost, in order to overcome the competition of the others, and, as in the past, every country will have recourse to tariff to make up for the greater cost of its own products compared with those of foreign countries.

Moreover, he thinks the lack of organization and solidarity of the agriculturists must be greatly exaggerated, when just now they are imposing their will on European governments. He cites France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and even Switzerland, as recent scenes of triumph for the agrarians in forcing new tariffs and new laws. Italy, indeed, has done less in this line, but, he asks, is it necessary to call an international congress to take note of her weakness in this respect?

BRITISH AGRICULTURE,—GERMANY'S EXAMPLE.

A MERICA may yet profit from the experience of older countries in the husbanding of natural resources.

Mr. O. E. Eltzbacher contributes to the Contemporary Review a very interesting and suggestive paper on the agricultural prosperity of Germany. Germany became prosperous by imitating England; now England must go to school to Germany.

HOW ENGLAND LED THE WAY.

Mr. Eltzbacher says:

On the model of British agriculture the present prosperity of the agriculture of Germany and France was founded, incredible as it may seem if we compare the agricultural position of those countries with ours at the present day. Cooperation for agricultural purposes first sprang up in this country, but, owing to the indifference of the state, cooperation among farmers has

not spread far in Great Britain. In Germany there is, on an average, one coöperative society for every three hundred individual holdings. Great Britain was the pioneer, not only in empiric methods of cultivation and in the introduction of improved machinery, but also in making scientific experiments in matters agricultural, which proved of incalculable help to Germany. The greatest chemists were, and are still, Frenchmen and Englishmen.

WHAT MUST BE DONE NOW.

The sturdy English race of former times is becoming almost extinct, and is being replaced by a puny, stunted, sickly, sterile, narrow-chested, weak-boned, short-sighted, and rotten-toothed race. What Great Britain requires for the salvation of her agriculture is, in the first place, the gradual creation of a substantial peasant class, who work with their own hands on freehold agricultural properties of moderate size. If we wish to possess again flourishing rural industries, we must begin at the base, and must first of all abolish the present.

system of land tenure and replace it by a system of freehold properties. We must begin by giving to our agriculture a stable, safe, and permanent basis.

More money must be spent on agricultural education.

The Prussian ministry of agriculture spends yearly about two hundred thousand pounds on agricultural education in all its branches, and the sum total spent by all the German governments and local authorities in this direction must amount to about five hundred thousand pounds.

Cooperative societies must be multiplied, and markets created to eliminate the middleman.

The German housewife goes to the market for her supply. In this country she has to go to the shops, unless the shopman "calls for orders," and as the turnover of the average greengrocer is very small, and as the goods are easily perishable, the shopman has to charge two, three, or four times the price which the producer receives.

ABOVE ALL, CHEAPER RAILWAY RATES!

In the light of American agitation for lower railroad rates, Mr. Eltzbacher's complaint against the English railroads is suggestive.

While the German peasants travel fourth-class at about a farthing a mile, and are allowed to take into the carriages, which are specially built for that purpose, huge baskets full of produce which are carried free of charge, British railway charges are so high, even for carrying large quantities of farm produce, that every night long strings of carts may be seen carrying agri-

cultural produce from the country into London and other big towns. Only in that country which was the pioneer in railway transport the railways are allowed to extort from the countrymen freight charges which even now make the medieval form of transport the cheaper one. In that country which, after Belgium possesses the densest railway net in the world drovesof cattle and flocks of sheep may be seen walking from Scotland to London, while in Germany cattle transport by road is almost unknown. In our congested towns millions of poor are crying for cheap food, and in our deserted and reduced country districts hundreds of thousands of impoverished farmers are crying for town prices for their vegetables, their meat, their fruit, etc. Yet the bitter cry of country and town remains unheard. Consumers and producers cannot meet because our railway companies stand between the two and forbid it by exacting a ruinous toll in the form of railway rates which are without a parallel in the world.

Mr. Eltzbacher concludes his paper by saying that he has shown why Germany, which has a poor soil, an unfavorable climate, an unfortunate geographical position and structure, and a somewhat dull-minded country population, possesses a powerful, flourishing, and expanding agriculture, while Great Britain, which has the most fruitful soil in northern Europe, a mild and equable climate, a most favorable geographical position and structure, an enterprising and energetic population, and a great agricultural past, has rural industries which have been decaying for three decades. But the ills from which she suffers are curable, and that is the hope of it.

FRANCE AND THE MILLIONS SHE HAS LOANED TO RUSSIA.

STRONG, earnest protest against any more Russian loans from France appears in La Revue, under the title "How to Save Our Nine Milliards " (9,000,000,000 francs, or \$1,800,000,-000). The writer, who signs himself "A Friend of the Alliance," declares that France is in the position of one who allows her fiancé, before the solemn act of marriage, to take possession of her dowry. Before receiving satisfactory proof of the real sentiments of her august ally, France has imprudently loaned her all hermoney. How much does the loan amount to? It would be difficult to say precisely, for in her capacity of generous lover, unable to reckon the amount, France has given whatever Russia has asked. Here France seems to have lost all notion of foresight. From the financial point of view, she is still in the honeymoon, and there has been absolutely no restraint put on the emigration of the French public fortune. France, moreover, in addition to making large advances to Russia, has saved and maintained the credit of her ally.

For Russia! For Russia! Always for Russia. There is a war of madness,—France furnishes the money-Russia loses her fleet, and then is defeated in a number of great battles; the stupidity of her generals and the shameful corruption of her administration is known to the whole world,—France furnishes the money. The world begins to lose all hope in the final result of this terrible disaster,—still France furnishes the money. An internal revolution breaks out; the Russian Government finds itself at war with its own laboring classes, with its intellectuals, with its noblesse; political assassinations portend the overturn of the empire and the triumph of revolution; bombs bursting on all sides make known in dark, sinister tones the break-up of the Russian Empire,—and France still furnishes the money.

In October, 1904, Russia's debt to France was said to amount to twelve thousand million francs, but in 1897 it was estimated to have reached eleven thousand millions, and certain economists have gone so far as to put the amount at four-teen or fifteen thousand million of francs. The writer, however, is willing to take as the debt the minimum of nine thousand million frances.

(about one thousand eight hundred million dollars), which is the sum acknowledged by the official representatives of the Russian treasury at the beginning of 1904.

Her immense sacrifices of money, this writer continues, have given France the right to speak plainly to her ally. What, then, are the contingencies which France has to fear? And what are the duties which she owes to

her ally?

The public debt of Russia, according to the writer, surpasses the public debts of Prussia and all the German states put together. It has risen from 4,423,000,000 rubles in 1889 to 6,644,000,000 rubles in 1903, during fourteen years of peace. There are other liabilities besides, such as the railway guaranties of the treasury, etc.



M. KOKOVTSEV.
(Russian minister of finance.)

It must be borne in mind that all the money borrowed from France has been spent on useless armaments or unproductive industries. When we reflect on the sacrifices of every kind which the war will necessitate, it is easy to understand that the material position of the Russian Empire will be defective for many a year.

The Russian people recognize the folly of continuing the war with Japan, and Russia can only look to France for more money; but in making further loans France will not only risk losing these, but the previous loans as well. Why does the Russian Government not have the moral courage shown by Italy after her defeat by Menelik of Abyssinia? She admitted the defeat, stopped the useless destruction of men and

property, and thus won the respect of the entire civilized world.

Another risk is the varying value of the ruble. Again, the State Bank of Russia, unlike those of France, England or Germany, is not independent of the government. There is, indeed, little serious financial control in Russia. The writer quotes official figures which were published to show that while the Russian expenditure increased in 1904, the receipts had gone up in like proportion; but the writer maintains that on closer examination of this budget it was found that the sum borrowed from France in 1904 figured in the receipts.

Apart from material interests, France must not forget her moral interests. Seeing that the division between the Russian Government and the Russian people is so great, France ought not to aid the bureaucracy which oppresses and ruins the people. What right has France to speak of friendship or sympathy if by her loans she is contributing to the continuance of the war and the maintenance of the autocracy?

France and Japan's Resources.

In the following number of La Revue, the same writer discusses "The French Millions and the Finances of Japan." Affairs are progressing rapidly toward peace, says this writer, and the French people can render no greater, more valuable, service to their allies, the Russian people, than in encouraging them in every way possible to put an end to their mad war. Peace once concluded, and real liberty once accorded to the citizens of Russia, there can be no manner of doubt whatever that as many millions as may be necessary for the rational evolution of Russia's destiny will be furnished by France. The republic will loan in unlimited amounts for the works of peace, but not another centime should she advance for cannon and stores which are destined to fall into the hands of the Japanese.

A close analysis follows of the economic resources of Japan, which, this writer confesses, are much greater than France or the rest of Europe had supposed. The resources of Japan, says "A Friend of the Alliance," are such that those who are counseling a prosecution of the war by Russia are really not friends of the Russian people, but are working for Japan. His analysis of the economic and industrial capacity of the Japanese people shows that even in war time their production and finances have stood the tests and increased. All this, he points out, has impressed the rest of the world, and, while Russia finds it difficult to secure further financial assistance, Japan can borrow on excellent terms even in Germany.

THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

I T is now generally conceded that the battle of Mukden (February 20 to March 15) was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in history. The plan on the following page shows the main positions of the Japanese and Russian forces at the opening and middle stages of the contest. During the last days of February, the center of the Russian army rested on the Sha-ho. Its right wing, commanded by General Kaulbars, was distant from its left wing, commanded by General Linevitch, present commander-in-chief, more than one hundred and twenty miles. By the seizure of a pass on his right wing, the Japanese drew Kuropatkin's attention to his left. This they followed up by a great flanking movement, under General Kuroki, commanding the Japanese right. While the Russians were thus kept busy on their left flank, General Nogi, with the veterans of Port Arthur, commanding the Japanese left, made a great turning movement to Sin-Min-Tun, and fell upon the Russian right, forcing it back parallel to the railway. Kuropatkin, believing that the main Japanese army was now on his flanks, withdrew the larger portion of his forces from the front on the Sha-ho. Oku and Nodzu then drove a wedge through the weakened Russian center, and, despite all the efforts of Linevitch, Kaulbars, and Rennenkampf, forced the Russians into a disastrous retreat. According to the revised figures of the number of men engaged and the casualties in this battle, Kuropatkin had 350,000 men, Oyama 350,000 to 400,000, and the respective losses were (in killed, wounded, and prisoners): Kuropatkin, 107,000; Oyama, 57,000.

While political battles,—that is, battles forced on a commander by political considerations,have been the rule rather than the exception in this war, the battle of Mukden does not come under that heading. It is rather, says Col. C. E. Beresford, of the British army (writing in the National Review), an example of a chief abandoning the initiative to an adversary who has chosen his own time and place for attack. In this case, Marshal Oyama carefully considered the character of his opponent, the value, number, and position of his troops. He kept the Russians in ignorance of his own force and dispositions, and knew how to profit by the favorable climatic moment. It was when the intense cold was over, but the rivers Sha and Hun in front of him could still be crossed on the ice, that he began to deliver his blow. In brief, this was what happened: Oyama, with his immediate command under Nodzu, held the Russian left and center, while Kuroki and Nogi turned Kuropatkin's flanks and Oku split the front of their army facing on the Shaho. Although the Russian and Japanese losses together are officially given as 163,000, they probably amount to fully 250,000 killed, wounded missing, and prisoners. The results, for the world in general, says Colonel Beresford, is conclusion, are even more considerable than those of Metz or Sedan.

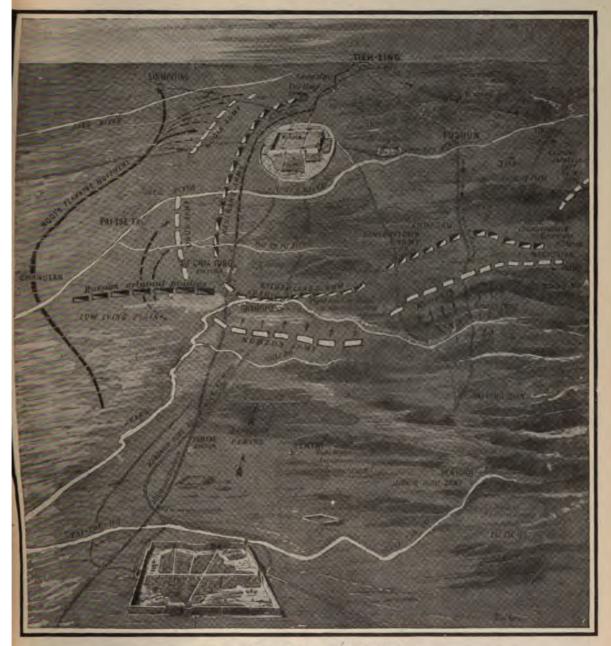
Every arm-chair critic, every disappointed or meliocre commander, will hastily throw all the blame on Kuropatkin. I have endeavored to show that the reports he received during the battle were misleading. He has had, since the commencement of the campaign, an enemy to deal with more serious even than the Japanese. An enemy that has conquered us all,—the crass stupidity of human nature! If Russia is wise, she will make peace. She has no other commander who can reverse the situation. Kuropatkin warned her that war with Japan was very dangerous. If she take him, M. Witte, and Prince Hilkoff as counselors, the may yet be saved from ruin.

The editor of the National, in his comment on the significance of the battle, says:

Europe finds itself obliged to revise its estimate of Japanese military capacity. Hitherto, though eloquest tributes have been paid to the daring and devotion of Japanese troops, and to the unflinching moral course with which they have been handled by their officers & was suggested by Western wiseacres that Japanese genius was of that comparatively hundrum order which consists in the infinite capacity for taking pains. Though they might occasionally shine in minor tactics. they were incapable of grappling with the higher prob lems of strategy. . . . Once more the carping critics of Field Marshal Oyama's strategic powers have been splendidly answered. It would be difficult to match from the most brilliant military annals of the past, any plan more daring and simple in design, and showing such constructive capacity in its execution, than his scheme for the double envelopment of the prodigious army in front of him, under a renowned commande whose generalship had been even more eloquently extolled than the Japanese leadership had been depreciated. As the battle of Mukden ended in the rout and disorganization of the Russian host, with the loss of approximately 200,000 men,-80,000 more than capitalated at Sedan.—and an incalculable amount of material, the supersession of General Kuropatkin by General Linevitch, and the conversion of every serious person m Russia, with the possible exception of the Czar, to the imperious necessity of making peace. It may fairly be regarded as one of the decisive battles of the world.

As a result of this great battle, continues this writer, Japan is now completely master of the situation on land as well as on the sea. Her record of fifteen months has been a marvelous one.

She has not sustained one single reverse on either element during a tremendous struggle of fifteen



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

months, and, according to the most recent Russian figures, she has already disposed of a Russian army of 750,000 men. Nor is there visible on the horizon any factor which could seriously compromise her predominance, unless it be suggested that Admiral Rozhestvenski's barnacled battleships are capable of challenging Japan's command of the sea. Moreover, as in this world nothing succeeds like success, the victor has at last secured access to the money markets of the world, and is plentifully supplied with the sinews of war.

The very financiers who only the other day declined to accommodate her except on usurious terms are now tumbling over one another in their auxiety to hail the Rising Sun. There could scarcely be more significant evidence of the respective positions of the belligerents than the recent refusal of financial France to float another Russian loan and the frantic desire of the German Emperor, who has been the most vocal of all Japan's European enemies, that German banks should participate in financing the "yellow peril."

RUSSIAN WOMEN AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

In the student troubles in Russia, and especially in the university "strikes" against the autocracy, the dispatches have stated, a remarkably prominent part was played by the women students, the so-called "koursistki." They were extremely bitter and aggressive, it seems, and they used their influence with the male students in favor of radical action.



GENERAL GLAZOV.

(Russian minister of education.)

Considerable light is thrown on this attitude of the koursistki by an article in the Russkaye Bogatstro, the St. Petersburg radical magazine, on the struggle of the Russian women for higher education—a struggle that is by no means ended, and in which for about thirty years the government, as represented by the ministries of education and of the interior, persistently opposed them, both openly and secretly. The writer, a woman, A. Loutchinsky, traces the development of the "courses" (hence the word koursiska, one who attends the courses) and provisions or institutions for the higher education of her sex along general and professional lines. She shows that the imperial government has done nothing for, and a great deal against, such education, and that whatever Russian women have accomplished in this direction has been achieved in spite of the government. The story is a strange one, and that it is not overdrawn may be inferred from the fact that it passed the censor, since the review in which it appears is subject to the "previous," or preliminary, censorship.

In the fifties of the last century, the St. Petersburg University opened its doors to wemen. There was great rejoicing in the educated circles, but it was soon turned to grief. The university was closed by the government for political reasons. A "free university" was then established under distinguished auspices but it shared the fate of the state institution. When the latter was reopened, women were excluded therefrom by express provision of its charter. There was not a single place in Russia where a woman might pursue the higher branches of science and culture. And this condition, thanks to the government's prohibitions and obstructions, lasted twenty years. In 1878. after much effort and pleading, the government authorized the establishment of new courses for women of a literary, philological, and scientific character. The ministry of the interior generously offered quarters for the lectures in its own building, which greatly surprised the organizers. Indeed, the minister attended several of the lectures incognito, as it were, pleasantly remarking to a friend that his own education had been neglected and that he was anxious to learn some thing of physiology and anatomy.

Soon, however, the "courses" had to be transferred to another building. A period of no-madic existence began, the government meantime prohibiting public appeals and subscriptions in behalf of the courses and instructing the provincial governors to veto resolutions of zemstvos appropriating money for the same. Funds, therefore, had to be collected privately, but so dear has been the cause of higher educa-



REFORMS IN RUSSIA

Making a beginning in Moscow.-From Greket (Paris).

to intellectual Russia that, notwithstanding obstacles and official resistance, there has r been any lack of financial resources.

1876, the ministry of education had invited provincial boards of education to consider question of providing for women's courses I provincial universities, such courses to be ly supervised and regulated, and the comon of the studies to confer no title, degree, ights whatsoever on the "graduates." Aftive decisions were reached everywhere, two years later the courses were opened in 1886 reaction was again dominant in the al, and all the women's courses were, withword of warning, ordered suspended. This ension, however, was never made quite com-

An uncertain condition ensued, lasting t three years. Then the courses were reed and reorganized, and two full departs were created—an historico-philological aphysico-mathematical.

The reactionaries raged and foamed at the mouth; they warned the government that the courses would prove hotbeds of revolution and heterodoxy and "immorality." But public opinion was not to be easily disregarded. Even the ministers had to defend higher education of women against the furious assaults of the zealots and Bourbons. The work has gone on ever since, private funds supporting the courses all these years. About fifteen months ago, the government made an important concession. It issued a decree placing women physicians graduated from the St. Petersburg Woman's Medical Institute on a footing of equality with men so far as degrees and the title of doctor of medicine are concerned. Other concessions have been proposed or made, and to-day the higher education of women in Russia is regarded as firmly established. Governmental opposition is no longer feared, though the koursistki are politically distinctly hostile to the autocracy.

IS RUSSIA A FEMININE NATION?

N experience of many years in studying the question has led the writer of an article to Monthly Review, Dr. Rappoport, to sum the Russian character as essentially feminine. In it is added that the doctor is clearly not of those who believe in the intellectual (or equality of man and woman, the full of his article may be better realized. Extractly the extraction of the same and woman are followed by saying:

e Russian seems to be in a state of becoming and allization. Being a young people, there is as yet ity, no permanent, fundamental trait, in the Rus-The inequality and inconstancy, the vagueness haos, are fundamental traits of the national soul haracter which neither time nor historical events obliterate. The Russian nation has a fixed charand is perfectly constant in its inconstancy. If it permitted to ascribe sex to races as well as to inuals, I would say that psychologically the Rusare a feminine race.

oman, according to Dr. Rappoport, is highly tive and assimilative; much more adaptthan man, more submissive to customs and dices, more constant in her sentiments, and conservative in opinion. She is misoni,—i.e., opposed to everything new, revolury, and progressive. Just so, he tells us, Russian.

is outwardly imitative and assimilative, but mentally misoneistic and conservative; he is indolent, indifferent, insensible, and submissive. ism and gregariousness, absence of individualism

and personality, of initiative and individual genius, a lack of originality, of a sense of personal responsibility and independence of judgment, constitute the fundamental psychological traits of the Russian. Nearly all the defects, and even the apparent qualities, of the Russian are the result of that small quantity of selfsufficiency and self-reliance which he possesses, of his weakness of character, and his continual search for somebody upon whom he can cast his responsibilities. The Russian is thus elastic and changeable in his humor. He is at times melancholy, and at times of exuberant gayety. Although he is hospitable, sociable, and familiar, one cannot rely upon his promise. His will-power being weak, he is impressionable and enthusiastic; this enthusiasm, however, which travelers have so often noticed, is very superficial and soon cools down. Concentration of the energetic faculties and active opposition are traits generally foreign to the Russian.

His very insensibility and resignation are only additional results of his weak submissiveness. He is resigned because he is passive, and he is passive because he has not strength of character, not "grit" enough to be impassive. His very indifference to death is only another sign of his weakness. In any other country, Kuropatkin's continued defeats and the unjust government would have brought about a military and general revolution. The Russian, however, merely says, "Nitshevo" (Never mind!).

Yet another trait of the Russian is his religiosity. "Paris never goes to bed, and Moscow never ceases to pray." Yet this very religiosity has nothing to do with real religion. "Christianity has not yet penetrated the Russian masses."

Russian authors themselves go so far as to deny the Russian religious sentiment. In spite of external devotion, of pilgrimages, holy images, miracle-working, crowds flocking to churches, candles given to patron saints, holy bones of saints dug up and worshiped by Czar and peasant, there is no religious faith in Russia. External devotion does not necessarily suppose real religious sentiment.

The very smallness of Russian statistics of criminality, which are considerably less than those of many countries in western Europe, are

not allowed by Dr. Rappoport to be due to any superior moral sense, but merely to "that lack of self-sufficiency and self-reliance, to the absence of personal responsibility and energy," already referred to,—to femininity, in fact, implying no necessary moral superiority whatever. "The Russian, like a woman, is not less inclined to commit crimes, but lacks even the backbone necessary to do so." Weakness,—eternal weakness!

A REAL REFORM OF THE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

T now seems as though the first fruits of the Czar Nicholas' recent manifesto promulgating reforms would be a real modification of the present press regulations for the entire empire. As early as February 10, almost immediately after the imperial authorization, the commission presided over by Dr. Theodore Kobeko held a meeting and went through the preliminary deliberations. Dr. Kobeko recently gave out, in an interview reported in the Novoye Vremya, some data about the intentions of the commission. Representatives of all the publications of the empire that wish to participate, he declared, will be invited to do so. Representatives of all the St. Petersburg and Moscow dailies, as well as those from some of the better-known provincial journals, will also be invited, and will have the right of a "consulting vote."

The first two questions which the commission will discuss will be the advisability of exempting the provincial press from the censorship, in the same way as the journals of the capital are now exempted; and, secondly, what coercive measures-administrative or judicial-are desirable. Dr. Kobeko himself advocates entire freedom of the press. He believes that such exemption would greatly improve the provincial periodicals; and he holds that punishment, when necessary, should be inflicted only after judicial procedure, in the regular way, through the courts. He gave out as his opinion that before the end of the present year the new regulations might be expected to be enforced. In the course of a conversation with a representative of the Russ, Dr. Kobeko expressed his opinion that there ought to be a certain kind of censorship over all printed matter, but that this should be administered with impartiality in all cases.

Other members of the commission, among them Senators A. L. Borovikov, V. K. Sluchevski, and M. M. Staciulevitch, have expressed similar views. They all agree that the freedom of the press in Russia must be made the founda-

tion of all future legislation. The privilege of discussing freely questions that may arise must not be taken away from the daily press, they declare. One great reason, said Senator Slucherski, recently, for the abnormality in Russian journalism is the inconsistency of a few regulations by which not only the press, but even outside persons, suffer.

The government, in endeavoring to protect the honor of private and official persons against attacks by the press, has created prohibitions to speak altogether about certain persons, events, and so forth, although such prohibitions may have nothing to do with the order and peace of the nation, which it is the duty of the government to guard. . . . From my own experience, I can testify that things have now assumed a different aspect.

Senator Staciulevitch believes that there will be no disagreement from the general opinion that entire freedom of the press is not only desirable, but necessary. He advocates the summoning of representatives from all classes of periodical literature to participate in the discussions. As to the necessity of the removal of the censorship, Senator Staciulevitch says:

A certain Russian journal has compared the fate of the Russian literary worker with that of a horsethied, and has asked which is the better. At first, such a comparison seems preposterous, but, upon going more deeply into the subject, I have discovered that the condition of the horsethief is by far the preferable one. No one can inflict punishment upon him at the place of his crime, and he is generally brought to court and granted a trial. The literary worker, however, is punished without even the semblance of a trial. Most assuredly, the press must be responsible for its actions, but this responsibility should be exacted in a legal way.

Every day, requests for permission to send representatives to the conference reach St. Petersburg from the provincial press. The society of "Lovers of Russian Letters" in Moscow, at its February meeting, passed the following resolution:

is absolutely necessary, for the interests of Rusliterature and enlightenment, that the restrictive punitive methods of censorship be done away; it is necessary to grant full liberty to the press, h should be subject only to court trial for its agressions and violations.

ne editors of Polish periodicals in Warsaw a telegram to the presiding officer of the conference, also advocating the freedom of the press and the abolition of the censorship, and requesting the privilege of participating in the conference. It is believed that their request will be granted. Editors in Kief, Odessa, and Saratov have made the same request. The communication from the last-named city also declared for the inviolability of the person of the journalist.

WHAT THE ZEMSTVO HAS ACTUALLY DONE FOR THE RUSSIAN MASSES.

HE hand of the Russian censor reaches out even to Scandinavia, it would seem. Sevmonths ago, the title-page of the high-class dish monthly, Nordisk Revy (Northern Re-), of Stockholm, contained a statement that publication would be discontinued. Differs with the Swedish Government, evidently enced by Russia, are the reason for this. he last number there is an elaborate study ne Russian zemstvo as an agency which has ally accomplished much good for the Russian le. The writer, who signs himself "D.,' s his figures from official sources, and makes ar case for the ability of the Russian people overn themselves. Thanks to forty years' rity of the zemstvos, he declares, Russia has gradually prepared for a constitution. The tvo is a real solid foundation for popular rnment, with great adaptability for develop-In spite of many encroachments upon rights, the zemstvos are more than ever inced of the importance of their task.

atlining the history of the zemstvo as an tution (the main facts of which were n in an article in this REVIEW for January, this writer comes to a discussion of the al results of zemstvo activity. The queswhich the zemstvo has to decide to-day ern public education, sanitation, hospital charity work, road and bridge building, the lation of navigation on rivers and lakes, erection and administration of local prisons, culture, local postal affairs, and the most distribution of the taxes imposed by the ral government. Despite its difficulties and obstacles which the central government is tantly interposing, says this writer, the tvo has demonstrated beyond a doubt that ally cares for the Russian masses.

THE ZEMSTVO AND PUBLIC EDUCATION.

lmost all of the public schools of the empire administered by the zemstvos. It is the

duty of the school board chiefly to inspect the schools, to employ and discharge teachers, and to close schools which have a "dangerous tendency." In 1830, before the introduction of local self-government as exercised by the zemstvos, there existed in the entire empire (omitting Po. land) 416 high schools and 718 lower-grade public schools. Twenty-five years later, thanks to the activity of the zemstvos, these figures had been increased to 439 and 1,212. In 1856, in the thirty-four zemstvo governments, there were 29,420, with 1,800,900 pupils, or 1 to every 34 inhabitants, while in the other thirteen governments there were less than one-third of the number of schools and pupils, or 1 to every 65 inhabitants. In 1895, the item of public education in the zemstvo budget amounted to 9,327,-000 rubles (\$4,663,500), or a little over 14 per cent. of the entire budget.

THE ZEMSTVO AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The greater part of the activities of the local self-governing bodies in Russia is taken up with the care of the public health and sanitation. While it was difficult for the bureaucracy to encroach upon the field of the zemstvo in this particular, there was still the ignorance and superstition of the people to be fought against. The success of the zemstvo in improving the public health cannot be overestimated. The hospitals in the zemstvo governments were left entirely to the care of this institution. In these governments, which had a population of sixty millions, before the zemstvo law came into effect, there were only 351 hospitals, with 11,581 beds, of which more than one thousand were insane patients. All of these, without exception, were situated in the cities; there was not one single hospital in the country districts, and the condition of all of them baffled description. The majority of the patients were either soldiers or political prisoners. In the country districts, the only medical aid given was by experienced drug-

gists. For the use of the country peasants, there were but two hundred sick-beds throughout the country. These were for the use of the government serfs. Those who were in slavery to the private landlords had no medical aid. The zemstvos immediately organized the entire system, establishing one method for the city and another for the country districts. By 1890, the zemstvos had built 6 new hospitals in the cities, increasing the number of beds to 17,900, while in the country districts 711 new hospitals were founded, with an aggregate capacity of more than nine thousand, and with traveling physicians in frequent attendance. There were over eighteen hundred of these physicians, and nearly seven thousand nurses. In 1893, the zemstvos maintained thirty-four asylums for the insane, with a capacity of over nine thousand.

ROADS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

By an imperial ukase of 1868, the zemstvo of one of the governments was privileged to assume the maintenance of all roads within its borders hitherto in the care of the state. The trial proved so successful that very soon other governments were permitted also to look after their own roads and lay out a good many new ones. In the zemstvos expended 3,800,000 rubles (\$ 000) for the maintenance of roads.

The Russian zemstvos also took charge of other public functions which are maintain private enterprise in other countries. The chase, for example, tools and the products culture for the peasants. In many cities they are in the business of booksellingthe imperial censor will allow them. F surance is also an important object of the tivity; they act as insurance companies f peasants.

This institution (the zemstvo), says the vin conclusion, has done much for self-giment in Russia, much more than has the concomment. It has been able to succespite the ignorance and inability of Rofficials. Moreover, the employees of the voidiffer entirely from the typical chinor Russian official, in that they are zealor honest in their labors for the welfare of country. Corruption is unknown among They are satisfied with modest position salaries, and have scarcely ever been conformation of a graft," like the average governmental

THE AINUS, THE "HAIRY PEOPLE" OF JAPAN.

WHEN the ruling classes of the present Japanese received anese people conquered the country, they found on Yezo, the most northern island of the empire, a peculiar people called the Ainus, commonly supposed to be the earliest inhabitants of the whole group, and already known then to the Chinese as the "hairy men." The remnant of this people to-day is found only in the northern part of Japan, and numbers, perhaps, fifty thousand souls. The Japanese generally look down upon the Ainus as an inferior people, and recently, when Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, went to Japan for the purpose of engaging an Ainu family to exhibit at the St. Louis world's fair (he has given his impressions in a little book noted in this Review for October. 1904), the Japanese authorities permitted him to carry out his project only on the promise that he would let the visitors to the fair know that the Ainus are not Japanese, but merely a people subject to the Mikado.

ARE THE AINUS A WHITE BACE?

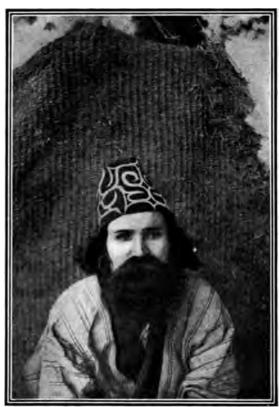
Some interesting data about the Ainus is presented in a copiously illustrated article in a recent number of the Open Court. The



(the editor of the Open Court), in belief of scientists that the Ainus race and nearer kin to Europeans iatics, expresses the opinion that they apan from the continent of Asia.oin Siberia. In this connection, he the resemblance in features between i peasant type and the Ainus. These goes on to say, are, like the Russian most inoffensive and peaceable folk. ot nomadic, but live chiefly by huntning, and their principal accomplishweaving and wood-carving. In dis-By are good-natured, and so amenable apanese Government, which, it must ed, is very considerate with them, and any trouble in ruling them. In pearance they are mild and attractive. se seen by Professor Starr had an altlike expression in his eye, and, "so



IAN WITH INAO.



TYPICAL OLD AINU MAN.

far as exterior is concerned, he would certainly be a welcome candidate for the chief rôle at Oberammergau." The women, on the other hand, are noticeably different, and seem to be more of the Mongolian type.

CURIOUS RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

The Amus are naturally devout, but their religion is a somewhat vague one. Many of its chief forms are expressed through their woodcarving. One of the characteristic carvings is that of the inao, a stick with a sort of moplike mass of shavings at one end.

The shavings are frequently left hanging from the top of the sacred willow-stick, called inao, and this gives it something of the appearance of a mop. A large inao is kept constantly in the northeast corner of the house, whence it is never removed. It is called "the old man," and the Ainus dislike to speak on the subject, and regard it with great reverence. Other inaos are set up at places which they wish to consecrate,—at 'springs, at storchouses, or wherever they expect divine protection. These odd symbols seem to serve as guardians, and are supposed to be endowed with supernatural power. A sacred hedge, called nusa, is grown on the east side of Ainu dwellings, and Protessor Start salvises foreigners never to meddle with either indo or truster.

One of the peculiar characteristics of the Ainus is that they celebrate festivals in honor of animals, the most important of these being the bear. This animal seems to be regarded as an incarnation of the Deity, who assumes this visible form in order to furnish the Ainus with food and clothing. The Rev. John Batchelor,

missionary for many years in Yezo, declares that when a bear cub is captured by these people it is cared for with much ceremony and reverence. At a special feast, it is almost worshiped, and a prayer is addressed to it. Afterward the bear is led out to be killed, and, amid much dancing and feasting, its entire body is apportioned to various uses

THE RACE PROBLEM IN JAMAICA.

IF Mr. Rudyard Kipling was the first, he certainly was not the last, British writer to exhort the American nation to take up the "white man's burden." In the current number of the International Quarterly, Mr. Sydney Olivier, of the British colonial office, who has had much experience in the administration of the British West Indies, and who served for five years as colonial secretary of Jamaica, contributes a suggestive paper on the relations of the white, negro, and mixed populations of Jamaica. The aim of his article is evidently to show by the object-lesson method the changes which might profitably be adopted in the political relations of the races in our own Southern States. He declares that since the establishment of crown government in Jamaica the black population, as a class of the body politic, have had no acute grievance. The government of the island has been administered with a full regard to the rights and interests of the blacks, but with firm repression of any disorderly tendencies on their

While this writer admits that the civilization and morality of the Jamaica negro may not be high, he contends that he is on a much higher level than was his grandfather, the plantation slave, and his great-grandfather, the African savage. The negro in Jamaica, says Mr. Olivier, has thus far been raised, and a freedom of civic mixture between the races has been made tolerable by the continuous application of the theory of humanity and equality.

Equality in the essential sense of an endowment in the Infinite; a share, however obscure and undeveloped it may appear, in the inheritance of what we call Soul. Evangelical Christianity, most democratic of doctrines, and missionary education inspired and sustained by a personal conviction and recognition that, whatever the superficial distinctions, there is fundamental identity, and an equal claim of the black with the white to share, according to personal capacity and development, in all the inheritance of humanity,—these forces together have created the conditions most favorable to the uplift of the negro. Emancipation, education, identical justice, perfect equality in the law courts and in the constitution, whatever the law or the constitution might be, take away the sting of race difference;

and if there is race inferiority it is not burdened with an artificial handicap.

Mr. Olivier does not ignore the difficulties in the political aspect of the situation, nor does he venture to recommend any means for their solution. He admits that the recently emancipated slave is not qualified for political self-government in electoral institutions. He even goes so far as to say that the Jamaica negro of to-day. after two generations of emancipation, is not qualified for such self-government. A democratic representative constitution, based on manhood suffrage, would not be for the advantage of any class in any British West Indies community. He claims, however, for the British colonial system of administration that when property franchises and education tests are applied it is with absolute fairness between white and black. His own experience leads him to the conviction that no solution of color difference can be found except by resolutely turning the back to the color line and the race-differentia tion theory. In the case of Jamaica, the religious formulas of the men who laid the foundations for the peaceful development of the mixed community there were democratic and humantarian. No more than this, he insists, is required in regard to the temperamental attitude, but if the race-differentiation formula be held to, it will doubtless in time bring about civil war.

An important difference between the history of the negro race in Jamaica and in the United States is to be found in the political conditions under which the African stock has developed during the past forty years in the two countries. Emancipation was a generation earlier in the West Indies than in the United States, and the political conditions into which the emancipated negroes passed were very different. In Jamaica they did not receive, in fact or in name, direct political power. This was limited by a substantial property tax. There was no great political revolution, and there was not created a new class of citizens permitted to enjoy the franchise without being qualified for its responsible or efficient exercise.

SPAIN'S HOMAGE TO ECHEGARAY.

N view of the fact that the Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded to the famous Spanish dramatist, José Echegaray, the Madrid illustrated weeklies Blanco y Negro and Nuevo Mundo each devote practically an entire number to Echegaray and give : great deal of interesting information concerning him and his work. The Nobel Prize, founded by the late Alfred Nobel, may be awarded only to the authors of "contemporary works of surpassing merit and productive of the greate t good to humanity." Echegaray, as the heir to the great and characteristic traditions of the Spanish drama, was thought worthy of the prize by the Swedish Academy, and it was presented to him by Baron Wedel, the Swedish minister at Madrid.

Echegaray is a man of most remarkable versatility. Besides being an eminent and world-renowned dramatist, he is an able mathematician and engineer. He was a member of the cabinet during the short life of the Spanish Republic, and is a poet and orator of no mean gifts. His dramatic works are many in number, almost all being tragedies. There is great diversity of opinion concerning the merits of these works, but they have certainly placed Echegaray well

in the foremost rank of contemporary playwrights.

Blanco y Negro publishes a number of short opinions from well-known Spaniards concerning Echegaray, and Nuevo Mundo gives some more detailed criticisms, some being reproductions of critical reviews of the first performances of Echegaray's dramas. Arrayed on the side of Echegaray is a host of able thinkers, backed by that rather undiscriminating but important factor in matters theatrical, the public. One of the dramatist's admirers calls him "the foremost brain in Spain;" another opines that "he belongs, not to Spain, but to the world." On the other hand, one hostile critic points out that Echegaray, the mathematician, is always at the elbow of Echegaray, the dramatist. Another remarks that he is ever an extremist,—that all his jealous characters are Othellos, all his lovers Romeos, and all his misers Shylocks. Menéndez Pelayo, one of Spain's best critics, declares that Echegaray's plays are filled with beings not of this world and are impelled by a most impious fatalism, while, finally, a facetious writer observes that the effect of an Echegaray drama is like that of a violent blow on the head. It cer-



KING ALPONSO, IN THE HALL OF THE SENATE, PRESENTING THE HOMAGE OF THE SPANISH NATION TO ECHEGARAY.

tainly causes one to see stars, but these stars are unreal and not worth the blow.

Echegaray certainly, however, received an unprecedented ovation on the occasion of the bestowal of the Nobel Prize. Acclaimed by an immense multitude, he stood with bared head before one of Madrid's great buildings and thanked his countrymen for the homage paid him. In the Madrid Atenco, a literary celebration took place, over which the King presided in person. Eulogistic speeches were read by the famous Spanish novelists, Juan Valera and Perez Galdós, and Menéndez Pelayo himself, Echegaray's most uncomplimentary critic, stated that "for thirty years Echegaray has been the dictator, arbiter, and idol of the multitude a position impossible to attain without the strength of genius, which triumphs in literature as everywhere."

After describing the celebration in detail, Blanco y Negro and Nuevo Mundo publish a number of interesting articles concerning Echegaray. One of these tells of the most famous actors and actresses who have interpreted his plays, among whom are María Guerrero and Díaz de Mendoza. well known in the Spanish-speaking portions of the new world. Photographs are reproduced showing Echegaray at every age and at every important period of his veried career. A list of questions submitted to J im by Blanco y Negro gave Echegaray a chance to show a good deal of genial wit in his answers. When asked, for instance, how he would refer to die, he replied: "Not at all." To she w his versatility, Nuero Mundo publishes a prose tale, a dialogue from the drama "El Gran Galeoto," a scientific article. a political speech, a mathematical paper, and two poems, all by Echegaray.

REGENERATION IN ANIMALS.

WITHIN the range of the animal and plant kingdoms there are many instances of most remarkable measures having been adopted for overcoming the great stress of conditions which must be met in a struggle for existence where some slight failure may mean death and success often depends upon the development of some unexpected, latent characteristic in the animal or plant.

Among the most interesting of these adaptations is the power some animals possess of maintaining their corporeal entity under difficulties by replacing parts of the body that may be lost by accident. This power of renewal, existing, in some cases, even to the extent of producing a new head when, as frequently happens in these lower walks of life, the animal has been deprived of that organ by belligerent companions or through some unavoidable contingency.

Seven original articles on regeneration in various animals are presented in the last number of the Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der Organismen (Leipsic), edited by the noted experimental biologist, Wilhelm Roux.

In order to study the power of regeneration in the crawfish, a large number of specimens were deprived of one leg and left for a couple of months to see if the appendage would be replaced. In a few of the crawfish, the appendage did not grow again; in others, a new one grew, perfect in form, but smaller, and several regenerated a perfectly normal leg, having the usual number of joints, with pincers at the end, as

well as the gill which is attached to the leg in the crawfish.

Snails, also, are able to replace lost parts to a certain degree. The soft tentacles on the head which may be extended or drawn in, and carry organs of special sense, are regenerated, with their sense organs, in a short time after being cut off

Experiments made on various kinds of amphibian larvæ gave evidence against the theory held by Weismann and others that the regenerative power of an organ depends on its relative importance, and its exposure to injury or danger of being lost, and showed that neither one plays any rôle in the renewal of the organ, but that the important factors are the degree of differentiation of the organ, whether the animal has reached maturity or not, and whether it belongs to a highly specialized type. On the whole, the regenerative power seems to depend on the general degree of development. In the amphibia the power of renewing an organ is lost at the time of changing from the larval to the adult form

Since it has been found that the parts in the region of the bill, in birds, can be renewed after injury, the question arose as to whether there would be a corresponding renewal of organs having the same functions in the reptiles, which are very closely related to the birds.

Lizards of both sexes and of different ages were used in these experiments, the result of which showed that neither sex nor age is of importance in this case. tain bones were removed from the jaw, t seemed to make a difference with the s obtained as to which bone was removed. bone that was removed is protected by a shield, normally, but after regeneration hield was replaced by several small plates

of bone. This was interpreted as being a reversion to an ancestral type in which the armature of the head originated as numerous very small plates, which later on in the development of the race fused into the more substantial shields.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD SPEAKER IN ENGLAND?

E observations of Mr. Winston Churchill, the young English statesman, are always y of attention, but of especial interest are ews on the qualifications of the successful mentarian and political speaker in modern nd. These views are expressed at some in the form of an interview reported by lerbert Vivian in the Pall Mall Magazine pril. Mr. Vivian calls his paper a Johnappreciation. Why, it does not clearly although he concludes it with the follow-xtraordinary sentence: "My only regret him (Churchill) is that Disraeli did not be his Boswell." He prefixes to his paper llowing quotation:

I love the acquaintance of young people; bein the first place, I don't like to think myself gold. In the next place, young acquaintances ast longest, if they do last; and then, sir, young we more virtue than old men; they have more as sentiments in every respect. I love the young this age; they have more wit and humor and age of life than we had.—Dr., Johnson.

Vivian is a prodigious admirer of the er for Oldham. He declares that "it is aggeration to say that since Mr. Gladperhaps even since Mr. Pitt, there has no more thorough parliamentarian." He is see him in order to seek his advice and a order to make his way into Parliament independent candidate who hoped to supsis policy. Mr. Churchill gave him some sound advice about the art of publicing and the way to get the ear of the of Commons. He told Mr. Vivian:

House of Commons is the great leveler. To win rt may not require the highest attainments or tends to enthusiasms, but it pricks every bubble, it is every sham. The way to get on there is not great orator, who has at his command those g periods which the populace can never resist. the most successful demagogues have often the most abject failures when they rose to addr. Speaker. The only short-cut to the ear of use is sober common sense, a business-like waying the right thing at the right moment, and a a avoidance of claptrap or gush. There is noth-House likes so much as to be amused. So long

as you give it something fresh and unusual, it is always satisfied.

LEARNING HOW TO MAKE POLITICAL SPEECHES.

He then went on to give Mr. Vivian the best of advice as to how to learn to speak. He said:

Get among the people as much as you can; they are in themselves a liberal education. You will find them kinder, more generous, more natural, more tolerant, and, on the whole, far quicker in their powers of observation than those who lead a lazy life. You must expect a certain amount of rough-and-tumble, not only in their manners, but in their ideas. Yet when you come to understand them you cannot help liking them, and you cannot help trusting them. Make a great number of speeches. Never mind if only a score of persons are present. Treat each of them as though he were a missionary to whom you were delivering a message which he should go forth and preach. You have no idea how large a number may be affected by the impressions you convey to a few. Also, if you are a good observer, you will learn as much by your speeches as you can hope to teach. Watch men's faces, and endeavor to realize how much and how little they understand, what amuses and interests them, what moves them to enthusiasm, and what leaves them listless or unmoved. Little meetings are the best practice of all, for they are the most difficult to wake up. Besides which, each affords you an entirely different audience, so that you may permit yourself to repeat the same speech over and over again. modifying and improving it as you go along. Do not deliver ambitious orations, full of epigrams, redolent of midnight oil, when twenty or thirty are gathered together without any reporters. Above all, do nothing rash. If you have unpopular opinions on topics of no immediate importance, nothing is gained and a great deal may be lost by thrusting your private judgment down unwilling throats. Be perfectly frank, but talk to people about what they want to know. After all, there are certain great issues before the country, and your business is to unite as many voters as possible on those issues. Your opponents will be quick enough to start any questions which are likely to provoke discord. Remember that you cannot afford to throw away a sin-

But we must not exaggerate the importance of our ephemeral utterances. When I first began to make speeches, I was in a fever lest some one should haul me over the coals for a verbal or trivial contradiction. Then I soon found that the greater part of a speech goes in at one ear and comes out at the other. You can always silence a questioner, though it be only by a bad joke. Life would be too short if we had to set so rigid a watch upon our lips as all that.

ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES TO-DAY.

N the Riforma Sociale (Turin-Rome), Dr. Alessandro Schiavi makes a careful analysis of the last Italian elections, with numerous tables and diagrams covering every phase of their statistics. From this it is learned that a larger number of citizens voted in proportion to the population than in 1900, the last time there was a chance to vote, but the figures also show what an infinitely small proportion of the Italian population actually elects the Parliament. The total population, on July 1, 1904, was 33,346,514, of which number 8,711,512 were males of age, 4,891,530 of whom could read. The number of electors registered on November 6, 1904, was 2,541,327, and the number voting was 1,593,886. Thus, while only 7.62 per cent. of the population had a right to vote, only 62.72 of these electors took advantage of their rights. While the number of electors, according to literacy, decreases as we travel from north to south, the proportion of voters to electors increases in going from Venice down to the heel of Italy. This is because of the greater difference in the south between the educated voting class and the illiterate mass of the population, the smaller body of voters being more easily got to the polls and interested in the elections, and also having little of the laboring element in it.

Of the successful candidates, 418 belong to the three Conservative parties, being divided into Ministerial Conservatives, 339; Opposition Conservatives, 76, and Catholics, 3. The "popular parties" elected 90, of which 37 are Radicals, 24 Republicans, and 29 Socialists, the Conservatives gaining and the popular parties losing six members as compared with 1900. The Conservatives have, thus, 65.34 per cent. of the votes.

Analyzing the votes of the popular parties, it is found that the Socialists lose four Deputies and are checked in their steady increase in Parliament since 1892, while the Radicals gain three and the Republicans lose five seats. The Socialists, however, obtained more than two-thirds of the votes cast for the three popular parties, having 326,016 votes in all, a gain of 161,070 over that of 1900. Comparing the vote of 1904 with that of 1900, the Radicals have gained 42 per cent., the Republicans have lost 5 per cent. and the Socialists have gained 97 per cent. The Socialist gain has manifested itself quite differently from that of 1900. Then it was largely in the north and center; now it is in the south and the islands. This, Dr. Schiavi thinks, is due either to the greater susceptibility of the rural and southern population to active propaganda or to the lack of the middle class that in 190# supported the laborers in the struggle against reactionaries, but has now cooled in enthusiasm. Where the propaganda phase has ceased, the Socialists have this time often fought a bitter fight with the richer element, thus awakening the Conservatives and alienating the middle classes. The atmosphere of hostility in which the campaign was waged, while lending clearness and sincerity, and enabling a more exact judgment of the party strength, has lessened the prestige and the attractive force of the Socialist party. In connection with the analysis of the Socialist vote of Italy, Dr. Schiavi reproduces the table of the world's Socialist vote of the last two elections. from a Socialistic periodical, which we give below:

Country.	Year.	Votes.	Year.	Votes.	Elected		Total		Socialistic	
					previous election.	last election.	membership of Chamber.		votes per 100 members.	
							out of	86	i	1.1
ustralia	1900	27,607	1903	06,926		3	**		1	
ustria	1897	750,000	1901	780,000		10	**	363	l ::	3.6
elgium	1902	467,000	1904	463,767	84	28	**	166	2	1.6
ulgaria	1900	21,000	1903	9,000	7	• • •	••	56	1.2	
anada			1903	8.025		::	**			::
enmark	1901	42,972	1903	53,479	iä	iė	••	102	13.7	15.6
inland			1904		- 	ï				
rance	1898	790,000	1902	805.000	ŚÖ	48	••	584	8.5	8.2
ermany		2,107,076	1903	3.010.472	57	ล์เ	••	397	14.4	20.4
reat Britain		55,000	1900	100,000		`i	••	670		0.1
eland	1000	1	1902	1.063	•••	•	**		١ ٠٠	
Aly	1900	164,946	1904	326,016	83	29	**	508	·6	5.7
uxemburg	TOTAL .	1	1903			~~~			1 -	
GAUGUIK	1900	7.440	1908	30,000	••	Y I	**	114	l	3.6
orwayolland		18,500	1902	38,279	' <u>ż</u>	7		100	ä	3.0 7.0
viiaiid	1895	50,000	1908	60.000	_	• 1				1,0
rvia			1908	29,000	••	••	••	••	• • •	• • •
pain		25,400	1904	500,000°	••	••		••	•••	••
nited States	1902	223,908	1908		•;	•;	**	••	•••	••
weden	1900	******		10,000	ļ <u>;</u>	1 1		.;;	ے ا	
witzerland	1809	56,000	1908	63,000	•	7		145	2.7	4.8
ungary			1900	800	••		••	• •	٠	

According to official figures, the American Socialist and Socialist-Labor vote combined in 1994 was 434,374.

PÈRE LACOMBE, PRIEST AND HERO.

the old-time pioneer explorers, is of the wilderness of our great renerated advance agents of the ligion, Père Lacombe, perhaps the rench explorer-priests, is the subaracter sketch (in Outing) by Miss ut. Père Lacombe, who has been a l, unique figure for the past three-century in the annals of the great f the United States and Canada, ed to a little home among the foot-Rocky Mountains. Few makers of Miss Laut, have, by the mere lifted, been able to prevent massacres ave wiped out the frontier of half a

have rallied half a hundred men to vichousand through pitchy darkness, in the what was worse than darkness,—panic. hero of victory can be the hero of defeat, istance, to the extent of standing siege th three thousand dying and dead of the seing from camp pursued by a phantom skulking past the wind-blown tent-flaps me remaining to bury the dead but the hands are over-busy with the dying.

combe is a priest, but to call him a be misleading.

s of sentimental religion, with the aboliland a pious turning up of the whites of nattenuated Deity, priesthood is somed with a sort of anemic goodness,—the nacushioned study-chair. But Father iness is of the red-blood type, that knows the men who think in terms of the clinched

recounts, in her usual spirited style, mbe's work among the Blackfeet ag a plague of smallpox. She tells rible experience suffered by the venduring the winters of '68, '69, and Blackfeet were attacked by their s,—the Cree, Assiniboine, and Sau. It was a terrible battle, and in it est was wounded while attempting solding the cross, to bring about a he enemy. One illustration of the i vigor of the old man's character Miss Laut. We quote it in her

ich a journey southward over intermifather Lacombe had camped with his ge of a small woods. Both men were dead towshoes dragged heavily. Supper over, eir snow-logged garments to dry before ed beds of spruce branches, and sat listrange, unearthly silence of the snow-The dogs crouched round asleep. The

night grew black as ink, foreboding storm. An uncanny muteness fell over the two. They knew they were eighty miles from a living soul; and the cold was terrific. There was no sound but the crackle of the fire, and an occasional splinter of frost-split trees outside. Suddenly the guide pricked up his ears, with diated eyes intent. Faint, more like a breath of storm than a voice, came a muffled wail. Then, silence again, of very death. The men looked at each other, but didn't say anything. It was the kind of silence where you can hear your breath. Half an hour passed. There is no



PERE LACOMBE.

use pretending. The ozone of northern latitudes at midnight, eighty miles from a living soul, can prick your nerves and send tickles down your spine. You become aware that solitude is positively palpable. It's like a ghost-hand touching you out of Nowhere. You feel as if your own nothingness got drowned in an Infinite Almightiness. And it came again, out of the frost-muffled woods—the long, sighing wall.

- "Alex, do you hear?"
- "Yes," but he didn't want to
- "What is that?"
- "Hare seized by owl."
- "You think-that?"
- "Yes," but he thought it weakly.
- "Your hare has a human voice, Alex."

But Alex, who was visibly chattering, became voluble. Of course, it was a hare. He'd often remarked the resem— But the words died in a gulp of fright, and the guide got himself to bed in haste with the blanket robe over his head.

"Alex, your hare has a long life, bien? Listen! Do you hear? Get up! Some one has need of us! I'm going to see."

In vain Alex explained to the priest that the voice would only lead him to death in the woods, that it

came from the body of some brave buried among the branches of the trees in there, who was calling for the things his relatives had forgotten to place with the corpse.

"Then, I'll go alone," said Lacombe, "but you keep your gun ready; and if there is danger, I'll call you!"

And, surely, says the narrator, from a prudent point of view it was rash to follow a vague voice into unknown woods blanketed black with the thickness of intense frost. What was terrifying was that the groans seemed nearer than his own hands and feet—yet he could find nothing! Suddenly, he was aware of the warmth of cinders under his moccasins; and stooping, felt a voice in his very face. A human form lay wrapped in a buffalo robe across the dying camp fire.

"Speak! What are you?" he demanded.

"A woman with her child-lost. I could tramp no

longer-my feet are frozen."

Calling the guide, the two men carried woman and infant to their tepee. She was little more than a child herself, and had evidently been outrageously beaten. Both feet required amputation. The priest learned that she had been cast off by her Cree husband, and had

gone forth from the camp to kill both herself and the child; but at the sound of its cry, her courage failed her. She could not do the act, and marched on and on day after day, till the frozen feet could march m farther. Then, wrapping the child in her warmes clothing, she had gathered it close in her arms, spread the buffalo robe over herself, and lain down to die. But to this Hagar of the wilderness came also a visitant of mercy. When Father Lacombe wakened in the morning, he found that the guide had plied the woman with restoratives all night, wrapped her in robes, and placed her on the dog sleigh. The guide then hitched himself with the dogs to pull. Father Lacombe fastened the steering-pole behind to push; and so they took her to the mission house, hundreds of miles distant. On the way they came up with the Cree husband who had abandoned her. The man was dumfounded at the ap-

"What!" he blustered. "I don't want this wife!
You'd have done much better to have minded your own
business and left her alone where she was, to die."

For just a second, the Man in Father Lacombe got the better of the Priest. I think if that Cree had waited he would have received all he needed.

"You miserable beast!" thundered Lacombe. "You don't think as much of your child as a dog of its pups! Get into that tent this minute and hide your dishonorable head, or—! I will find some one to take care of her!"

MUNICIPAL PURCHASE OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

THE municipal election in Chicago, last month, a full account of which appears elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF RE-VIEWS, served to focus public attention on the question of municipal ownership; but, as the article on page 554 clearly demonstrates, the adoption of the policy of municipal ownership itself leaves important and difficult problems still to be solved. Two of these are discussed with some fullness in the April number of the Arena by Wolstan R. Brown. These are: first, the method of purchasing, on a basis fair to the present innocent holders and just to the citizens of the municipalities who may purchase these public corporations; second, the management of these corporations after they have become the property of the municipality. Mr. Brown's method would be to purchase the street-railroad, gas, and electric-light properties on a basis that would pay to the present holders the exact value of such properties as ascertained, say on the first day of January, 1905. To the objection that this method would mean the purchase by the community of watered securities from which certain individuals have reaped enormous profits Mr. Brown replies that this is the only fair means of acquiring public corporations that is feasible. Mr. Brown proceeds to describe his method of absorbing these properties in such a way that in

the end they will cost the citizens of the municipalities which buy them nothing at all.

We will suppose that the securities of the electric light, gas, and street-railroad corporations of a certain town are valued at \$1,000,000, and that they are paying 5 per cent. on that amount of money borrowed,-that is, \$50,000 a year interest. These properties are purchased at that price by the municipality, and its bonds or guaranty are issued in place of the securities made by the corporations, and the rate of interest is reduced to 3 per cent., or \$30,000 a year, leaving \$20,000 a year saved at once by the purchase and ownership under the municipality. This sum of money compounded for twenty-five years would amount to \$1,000,000. In other words, the transfer from private ownership to public ownership has created a saving that in twenty-five years would pay for the entire cost of these properties I feel quite certain that long before that period the economies in the management and the increase in busness will warrant a reduction in the price of public service, both for gas, electric light, and street railroads.

Mr. Brown further proposes to establish a Municipal League, having branches in each city of the United States, with a head office either at Washington or some convenient point that may be chosen, where once a year a representation from each municipality may meet for general business, and where, every day, reports from the management of each municipality shall be forwarded, so that the average cost of management would be definitely known.

THER "SOLUTION" OF THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

cussion of the railroad-rate problem ntinued with unabated interest since ment of Congress. Since the pas-House of Representatives of the ring the Interstate Commerce Comrevise rates upon complaint, subject y a court of transportation, various chemes have been proposed by those at the assumptions of the measure idical, or that such a system of rateails to offer a reasonable or scientific the real problem. Even before the the rate bill by the House, Senator Jewlands, of Nevada, had introduced sate a joint resolution providing for nent of a special commission to form co Congress a national incorporation e view to the unification and simplithe railroad administration of the n the April number of the North eview. Senator Newlands explains at 1 the objects of his resolution, and asons for thinking that his plan has vantages over that embodied in the of the House of Representatives. s which Senator Newlands seeks to are best stated in his own words:

uirement that all railroads engaging in imerce shall incorporate under a national ance with certain conditions not only perlavoring, the consolidation of railroads. iation of all such railroads by the Interce Commission, and a capitalization not h valuation.

ision by the Interstate Commerce Coml rates, so applied as to yield an annual less than 4 per cent. on such valuation.

mption of railroad property, including nds, from all taxes except a tax on gross tax to begin at 3 per cent. and inrate of one-fifth of one per cent. each treaches the maximum of 5 per cent. e collected by the Government, then dising the States and Territories on some

tion of a pension fund for employees fither by injury or by age, from active serag aside in the treasury a percentage of ipts of the railroads.

itration of all disputes between such railtions and their employees as to comars of labor, and protection to life and

NATIONAL INCORPORATION.

eginning of his discussion, Senator makes it clear that the railroad, the hands of the Government or of natural monopoly;



SENATOR FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

that the trend of consolidation is the outcome of economic forces which are not to be controlled or appreciably impeded by legislation. He shows that the present system is complicated and expensive; that the bond and stock issues that the corporations now maintain, many of them unnecessarily, are confusing and perplexing alike to the investor, to the tax assessor, and to the rate-regulating commission. Senator Newlands contends that there should be a unity of ownership, recognized by the law, of such railroads as are now linked together in interstate commerce regardless of State lines. State legislation cannot accomplish this. Hence, the railroad corporations should be national, the creation of the Government, whose jurisdiction is as broad as interstate commerce itself. The power to create such corporations was exercised by the national government in the case of the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific companies. Senator Newlands would provide that the amount of stock and bonds issued for consolidation under the national law should be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that they should not exceed the actual value of the railroads consolidated. He believes also that future overcapitalization might be effectually prevented by requiring the commission's expproval of all issues of bonds and stocks for the purchase of connecting or intersecting lines, for the betterment of existing roads, and for the construction of new ones.

TO SIMPLIFY TAXATION.

Senator Newlands' plan has a distinct advantage in the matter of taxation. Railroads are now taxed under forty-five different systems embraced in the laws of as many States. There is no uniformity in this taxation. In some States, the roads are taxed upon gross receipts; in others, on the valuation of track, and real and personal property; while in others, fran-chises are included. The laws of many States also permit taxation of bonds and stocks in the hands of holders, thus producing a form of double taxation. Senator Newlands criticises this present system as crude and chaotic, and argues that since the amount of taxes paid is one of the vital factors in determining the net earnings of the property, there can be no scientific basis for fixing dividends while such a system prevails. His own method would be to exempt all railroad property, including bonds and stocks, from all taxation, except a tax on gross receipts to be collected by the national authorities and distributed among the States in proportion to mileage or volume of business. Thus, stockholders and bondholders would be relieved of double taxation, and would secure absolute uniformity in railroad taxation throughout the land. It appears that the total taxation of all the roads during the past year amounted to about fifty-eight million dollars, estimated to be equal to about 3 per cent. on the gross receipts. Senator Newlands would take this percentage as a starting-point, and would provide that taxes should be gradually increased at the rate of one-fifth of one per cent. per annum until they reach a maximum of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts. With the present earnings, this would yield about eighty million dollars per annum; but, since earnings are rapidly increasing, the States would ultimately receive, under this arrangement, much more than their present revenue, without the expense of collecting it.

ADDED SECURITY FOR THE RAILROADS.

Another advantage that Senator Newlands thinks would arise from the adoption of this policy would be the elimination of the railroad as a factor in politics. He declares that the uncertainty and the insecurity of the situation in which the railroads find themselves placed to-day compel them to go into politics. Railroad property is between the upper and the nether millstones—the rate-regulating power and the taxing power. Hence, the railroads take part in the election of officials whose duties are likely to trench in any degree upon the taxing or rate-regulating power.

Senator Newlands argues that since rate-regulation means the limitation of dividends upon railroad investments,—in a sense an invasion of property rights,—there should be a concession of compensating advantages. That is to say, when the public limits the dividends upon a given investment, the public ought to secure these dividends. This is what would result, be claims, from the operation of his proposed plan Virtually, the nation would guarantee a certain rate of interest upon the investment. This policy, in the opinion of Senator Newlands, would give the country nearly all the benefits of government ownership of railroads, with none of its dangers.

ARE MEN TOO OLD AT FORTY?

THE remarks by Dr. Osler on the comparative uselessness of old men, from which we quoted in our April number, have produced no little stir in England. Mr. Andrew Lang, writing in Longmans "At the Sign of the Ship," says he hopes that "America will not revive the alleged savage habit of putting old gentlemen up trees, singing 'the fruit is ripe!' shaking the tree, and clubbing the aged one when he tumbles down." He ventures, however, to question the soundness of the dictum. Even in America, men do good work in literature, science, and art after forty,—Mark Twain, for instance. In the old world, says Mr. Lang,

I fancy that Titian, at seventy, had nothing to fear

from the competition of any of our young portrail painters. Mr. Watts, in his day, was probably the best of our painters long after he was seventy. In poetry Sophocles wrote the "Œdipus Coloneus" in extreme old age, and it has for many centuries outlived the forgotten works of the younger dramatists who were carrying off the prizes in the dramatic competitions Tennyson, when about eighty, wrote "Crossing the Bar;" and Pindar, when as old, wrote, I am informed a deathless lyric, which, alas! I have never perused Milton can have been no chicken when he finished "Paradise Lost." In fiction, Scott commenced novelish after he was forty, and could have gone on delightfully as long as he had health. He knew too much of books and life to write himself out. There is a lady novelist among us who, though the remark is ungallant, certainly is not under forty, and who seems to improve in her art and advance in public favor as years roll on.

to science, Helmholtz, I understand, took it up "you would look at him often before you took or a chicken." Mr. Darwin was not under forty he wrote the "Origin of Species." Mr. Huxley fell off, and Lord Kelvin disproves the dictum of merican philosopher. In history, Carlyle had passed the fatal age when he gave birth to his lerick the Great," one of the most delightful in the world. Horace Walpole never fell off as a writer, though he did fall in love very late in the

day; and John Knox (who also fell in love) was far over forty when he wrote his entertaining "History of the Reformation." Mr. Froude's writing, to the last, was exactly as good as ever; and so one could go on with instances to prove that there is more blood in the old man than our American philosopher thinks. Still, for novels and poetry, I do prefer the young ones, and for journalism of the up-to-date kind they must be excellent, older men being guilty of good taste and averse from frivolous stupidities.

APPRENTICESHIP IN AMERICA.

NE of the questions that must have occurred to every one who has given any thought odern industrial problems relates to the es from which American skilled workers be drawn in the future. A related quesis, How are these workers to be trained? e April number of Cassier's Magazine, Mr. k T. Carlton briefly discusses "The Apprennip Question in America." He points out the introduction of minute division of labor, xtreme specialization of classes of labor, and rowth of the large shop as contrasted with mall general shop have greatly reduced the rtunities for acquiring the thorough knowlof a trade. Up to recent times, the skilled ers employed in American industrial estabents have been drawn, as a rule, from two es,-the small shop, and immigration from pe. But the small shop is now rapidly disiring, while the character of our immigrais quite as rapidly changing, so that skilled ers can no longer be supplied in such numfrom England, Germany, and Sweden.

out eight years ago, an investigation was of 116 industrial establishments in the ed States,-engine works, tool factories, rical shops, and railway repair shops. Out total of 116, it was found that 85, or about er cent., took apprentices. In 1902, another tigator found that about 65 per cent. took entices. Railway shops are invariably in of a thoroughgoing apprentice system. usual rule is one apprentice for every shop, one extra apprentice for every additional journeymen after the first five. The cusry term of apprenticeship is four years. company usually agrees that the apprentice be advanced from machine to machine, or job to job, as fast as practicable or desir-

Mr. Carlton very clearly shows, apprennip is desirable chiefly for two reasons, rnish an adequate supply of skilled men, to maintain and improve the character and ency of workmen. If, however, less than three-fourths of the important establishments employing machinists take apprentices, it is not probable that a sufficient supply of skilled men will be furnished to satisfy future requirements.

Mr. Carlton proposes, as a remedy for the situation in America, a combination of school and shop training. In some shops, a foreman of apprentices is employed, whose duty it is to see that the boys are shifted from one machine, or one department, to another at the proper time. School training is given in night schools which try to round out and complete the shop instruction. An apprentice system such as several well-known firms have already established, coupled with public instruction in the evenings or on Saturday afternoons, is believed by many to be superior to the trade school. A suitable ratio between apprentices and journeymen may be roughly calculated by comparing the number of males in the United States of apprentice age .that is, from sixteen to nineteen years,-with the total number of males of journeyman age of twenty to thirty years, inclusive. The ratio thus indicated is approximately 1 to 5, but, if allowance be made for a probable growth in the industry, it seems to Mr. Carlton that a ratio of 1 to 44 would not be excessive and would not lead to an over-supply of apprentices.

A LESSON FROM JAPAN.

An American writing from Japan calls attention to the fact that Japan has no apprenticeship system. "No one ever learns a trade, or even in the course of time comes to thoroughly understand the work of his trade in all its branches. The demand for skilled or even half-skilled labor is always in excess of the supply. For instance, it took about two years to build a stone bridge of only one arch over a shallow creek only sixty-five feet wide, in Shimbashie, Tokio, and about the same time to build a similar bridge at Nihoubashi, Tokio, over a creek only a few feet wider." It can hardly be doubted that the lack of skilled men, and of opportunity to train such men, will prove a great handicap to Japan.

SOCIALISM AND UNIVERSAL PEACE.

In an article on "Italian Socialism and the Armed Nation," in the Nuova Antologia (Rome), Signor A. Mosso discusses various theories and propositions referring to the Italian army. He says that after talking with the chiefs of Italian socialism he concludes that they have no clear and practical plan to supply the lack of a standing army. They simply state that natural social evolution tends toward collectivism, and that through this must inevitably come universal peace. Since they argue largely from biological, evolutionary premises, it is fair to ask them if national race characteristics are to disappear or to become more marked. Recent conflicts do

cialism is the least so, and the proletariat, daz zled by rapid and colossal commercial gain, does not long for an economic régime that shall closthe path of fortune-seeking.

Signor Mosso shows that the German Socialists maintain an entirely different attitude toward the army from that of the Italians. Herr Beberecently declared in the Reichstag, "We Socialists are the true patriots, and Germany will find no better defenders and soldiers than we in a defensive war." Whole battalions and regiments of the German army are composed of Socialists, especially in Saxony, and yet there are never such disorders as sometimes occur

among Italian conscripts, even though discipline is stricter and the officen mostly nobles. In Germany, socialism cannot be revolutionary, because that would repress expansion. which is the life of the German people. "In Italy, the Socialists try to show the uselessness of the army and the damage it works to the nation by saying that bayonets and cannon serve only to prop the throne, and should this fall, the military fabric, which has cost so



"Now, if any one accuses us of wishing to break the peace, we will be able to stop the calumny."—From Le Rire (Paris).

not indicate the disappearance of race hatreds. The lessons of history and of present experience are contrary to the hope of universal peace, this writer thinks. He continues:

Economic facts are taking such a preponderating place that their action becomes a disturbing cause more impelling to war than were thirst for riches and eagerness for conquest in the military society of the times of absolutism. The history of the future will, unfortunately, perhaps, be woven with battles more bloody than those of past centuries. It will be no longer the struggle of social classes for the satisfaction of their interests, but it will be a more terrible struggle of peoples with the same intent of economic interest. Thus speak those who fear the future; but there is something reasonable in this timidity.

He says that even Marx admits that nations are divided economically into those which have abundant natural means of subsistence and those which have riches by means of labor. The latter being the most active, exhausting the soil by culture, attack those who are less advanced. Socialism has a great enemy in individualism, and this finds its greatest development in the modern democracies. In England and the United States, where the laborers are the most powerful, so-

many millions, would dissolve rapidly."

Against the socialistic urging to have Italy lead in disarmament the writer quotes the French Socialist Millerand. "Up to the time, to-day unknown, when governments will agree to dominish simultaneously the weight of military institutions, the partial disarmament of one nation would be worse than madness. It would be a crime against that ideal which the Socialists are the first to acclaim in the image of France."

Signor Mosso points out that Italy, the young est nation, must pass through the same phases as Germany and France. Anti-militarism began in France in 1866, after the battle of Sadowa; in Italy, in 1898, with Guglielmo Ferrero's book, "Militarism," which had little effect, and whose statements were knocked all awry by our Spanish-American War, which he predicted would not occur. Signor Mosso witnessed the Dewey parade at New York, and cites this and President Roosevelt's book, "The Strenuous Life," now accessible in Italian, as evidence that the United States is preparing for the conquest of the world. "Roosevelt would reprove the Italian people for losing the bellicose spirit."

THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

HAT much-debated question, How far is the Christian Church responsible for the tion of social problems? forms the theme a article contributed to the current number to International Quarterly by Dr. Washington Iden, the moderator of the National Council Congregational Churches, whose recent est against the acceptance of the Rocker gift by the American Board of Commissers for Foreign Missions precipitated much assion last month.

this paper, Dr. Gladden is chiefly coned with the attitude of the Church toward
general problem of poverty. He thinks
there should be a closer and more sympac relation between the churches and the
ic institutions, but that in the work of outrelief the churches should find their greatopportunity. That is to say, the work of
ing for the poor in their homes should be
by the churches, allied with and under the
ction of the Associated Charities, the aim of
the is to give aid in such a way as to
ingthen and not undermine the manhood of
a receiving it.

a few cities attempts have been made to g the churches together, using the office of Associated Charities as the clearing-house he churches engaged in charitable work. Gladden admits that for the accomplisht of this there would be necessary, on the of many churches, "a considerable change heir conceptions of their business in the d, and a revolution in their sentimental and hod methods of dispensing charity." He ks, however, that the adoption of such ods by the churches would be a more reczable imitation of Christ than much of the in which they are now employed. It would the churches an access to the poorest classes an influence over them which they ought to t, even though the assumption of such tasks ld have no immediate tendency to swell the bership rolls or increase the income.

r. Gladden fully recognizes the truth that e the relief of destitution is important, and Church should share in this work, it is not to rely on any form of relief measures for plution of the problem. The immediate es of poverty must be sought out and sked. As a summary of these causes, Dr. Iden adopts a statement of necessary reas given by Robert Hunter in his recent on "Poverty."

ney would make all tenements and factories sanithey would regulate the hours of work, especially

for women and children; they would regulate and thoroughly supervise dangerous trades; they would institute all necessary measures to stamp out unnecessary disease and to prevent unnecessary death; they would prohibit entirely child labor; they would institute all necessary educational and recreational institutions, to replace the social and educational losses of the home and the domestic workshop; they would perfect, as far as possible, legislation and institutions to make industry pay the necessary and legitimate cost of producing and maintaining efficient laborers; they would institute, on the lines of foreign experience, measures to compensate labor for enforced seasons of idleness due to sickness, old age, lack of work, or other causes beyond the control of the workman; they would prevent parasitism on the part of either the consumer or the producer, and charge up the full costs of labor to the beneficiary, instead of compelling the worker at certain times to enforce his demand for maintenance through the tax rate and by becoming a pauper; they would restrict the power of employer and of shipowner to stimulate for purely selfish ends an excessive immigration, and in this way to beat down wages and to increase unemployment.

THE CHURCH MUST EDUCATE THE PUBLIC.

Commenting on this reform programme, Dr. Gladden says:

There may be items in it at which the judicious would hesitate; but it points out some of the most efficient causes of poverty, and some of the indispensable remedies. It is idle to think of meeting the demands of humanity by any imaginable system of relief while these mills of cruelty and greed are grinding out their fearful grist of destitution and helplessness.

More people are killed in a year in this country by railway accidents than were killed on both sides in the three years of the Boer war. Thousands of families thus bereaved are reduced to poverty; and a large share of these accidents are preventable.

Tuberculosis slays every year 150,000 people in the United States, and its annual cost to the nation is estimated at \$330,000,000. The amount of poverty caused by this terrible destruction of human life is vast, and a very large part of this is preventable.

The ruin of health in unsanitary tenements is another great cause of poverty; and the community has the power to prevent this evil.

It is the business of the Church to educate the community upon all these subjects. She has no more urgent business. She must not stand and look on while such tremendous forces are at work destroying the bodies and the souls of men. She is here in the world to save men, and she needs a larger understanding of what that means. She must learn to read her commission in the light of the twentieth century and in the terms of modern social life. Where else shall we look for an authoritative and commanding interpretation of the ethics of the new industry and of the existing social order?

If the Church cannot do this work, she has no business in this world. If she unfits herself for it by taking bribes of tainted money she ought to perish with her money, and she will.

THE UNITED STATES AS A PACIFIC POWER.

I N the Deutsche Rundschau, Mr. E. Fitger gives a well-written retrospective and prospective survey of the situation in the far East, in its broad outlines. The objective point of the article is a characterization of the balance of power on the Pacific as it is likely to exist after the close of the present war, whether in the event of a Japanese or of a Russian victory. As to the prospects of either of these conclusions, the writer holds the scales even, hardly going beyond the obvious fact that if the Baltic fleet were to inflict a decisive defeat upon the Japanese navy the result would be fatal to the hopes of the island power, while in the opposite and more probable event Russia would have to fall back upon land operations exclusively, with the outcome doubtful. This point, however, is touched upon only after a comprehensive though concise survey of the history of the situation, as affected by all the movements bearing on it from the acquisition of California by the United States, in 1848, and the Russian move to Vladivostok, in 1860, down to the Boxer agitation of 1900 and the consequent Russian encroachment in Manchuria, the direct parent of the present war.

The feature of most salient interest in the article is the estimate with which it closes of the parts that are to be played in the domination of the Pacific by the three powers which, after the close of the war, are to be the ruling factors upon that ocean. After setting forth the terms—as they are currently understood—which either of the two belligerents would be likely to exact from the other as the prize of victory, the writer terminates his paper with the following conclusion, which, as we have state', is evidently the objective point of his article:

The development of Great Britain and the United States looms up as the constant factor in the relations of the Pacific, that of Russia or Japan as an uncertain one. Of those two powers, Great Britain is at present, undoubtedly, the better equipped, while the United States may go on steadily developing its strength and the British, preoccupied with so many other interests, be unable to keep pace with it. In his recent administrative report, the American Secretary of the Navy calls special attention, and justly so, to the fact that no navy in the past year (1903-04) floated so many new men-of-war as did the American. The abundance of American pecuniary resources, and the fact that it is not requisite to maintain a large army in the United States, favor the growth of the navy. England, so irritable at the far smaller augmentation of the German fleet, submits to the increase of American naval power without any parley; evidently, she has reconciled herself because she is powerless to oppose it. Should the American navy continue its increase, it will, at the time the Panama Canal is opened, be the most formidable power in the Pacific Ocean. Even Japan, though she should be victorious, crippled as she would be by the war, will not be able to compete with America. How pronounced is the inclination of the United States,—that is, of the present predominant Republican party, which has become overwhelmingly powerful through the Presidential election of November 8, 1904,—to play a leading rôle in the political concerns of the Pacific is evidenced by the speech which President Roosevelt delivered at Watsonville, Cal., in the beginning of May, 1903. Although this speech announced the end of English predominance, the English press remained silent.

Ever since the beginning of the Russian development of power in the Pacific, the writer continues, the British colonies of Australia have looked with concern at the appearance of foreign cruisers in their harbors and at the danger to which the British flag might thereby be exposed Pursuant, therefore, to a recent conference held by delegates with the cabinet at Westminster, it was agreed that in consideration of a contribution by Australia of £122,000 sterling the British admiralty should engage to permanently furnish the squadron there with five swift cruisers and five torpedo boats. At various points, among others the important Torres Strait the colonies were to provide the fortifications and their garrisons, while the mother country would furnish the armament. The danger from Russia, we are told further, can recur only from a victory over Japan.

Should Russia, on the other hand, be the vanquished party, the rise of Japanese power must be reckons with as a possible menace. It has been more than one pointed out that so rich a possession as the Sunda Islands in hands as weak as those of Holland might well prove a temptation to the Japanese. Many voices and English ones among the number, have given emphatic expression to the opinion that a brilliant vie tory on the part of Japan could not be in the interest of England and the rest of Europe from a military, a political, or an economic standpoint. A Japanese protectorate of China would, they say, be a great evil. Even should that evil be counterbalanced by the desire of having a constant and powerful adversary of Russia in eastern Asia, the former consideration will neverthe less assume greater moment. The greater Japan's growth as a dominating power, the more complete her predominance, the more will antagonisms arise between Japan on the one side and England and the United States on the other.

One thing, at any rate, appears to evolve itself clearly, says this writer, in conclusion,—the United States, Great Britain, and, as a third power, Japan or Russia, will constitute the three nations among which the Pacific equilibrium is to be established, the United States, it would seem, having the best chance of future predominance. Germany and France must remain far behind, because they are materially hampered by European policies.

THE PRESENT TEMPER OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TOWARD THE WAR.

what happy date will come the end of the present war? And what is the outthe campaign? These are the questions are absorbing our interest. Clearly it n stated in the great imperial rescript g the war, - that the hostilities shall ase till the object shall have been So opens the article by Ichiro in the Taiyo on the attitude and temper Japanese people at present toward the He criticises in no gentle manner the es of two rather prevalent views, both of re extreme. One of them is to force ation to a peace conclusion, putting but phasis on the peace terms Japan should to Russia, and the other is to prolong the ong as Russia sees fit to hold out against and as for the military operations, should push her forces to a certain hical point, say Baikal or Harbin, and ke leisurely defensive measures, and so e Russia that she is no match for Japan that favorite Fabian game of hers when dealing with a foe some six thousand rom her home base. Mr. Yamada con-

that we have started upon this war, and while of war continues, it goes without saying ought to have a well-defined determination it to such time and to such end the imporattaining the which has driven us to this excasure. At the same time, we should by no found laggards in considering the means of it to a close as early as possible. We ought, to have at one and the same time an unflinchate and persistent endurance to prosecute the he one hand, and a live, alert, and aggressive to bring about the satisfactory end. To the ulating conservatism must be wedded daring if we would accomplish the end in view.

Tamada summarizes what he considers e wishes and attitude of the larger public n under the following headings:

to the military operations, we ought with grace in entire faith in the ability of the specialists at the helm of affairs at the front. At the same can hardly disguise the regret felt by men at dour friends abroad that the battle of Liaoeat as unquestionably was the victory, was at time rather barren of fruits of a decisive name battle has passed into history; there is no he waste of words upon it. As for the operathe future, may we not wish that our comwould not think too timidly as to the waste of munitions, that while they would carry on

their siege and enveloping operations with their wonted care and minuteness they would at the same time be savage in the fierceness with which they would pursue the enemy after the action, and that the result of it all would be the rooting out of the hostile force?

2. In the world of diplomacy, our diplomatists have been weighed in the balance and found wanting more than once. It is our opinion that this unbroken record of diplomatic failures and humiliations for our country is not necessarily because of the lack of ability on the part of our diplomatists. Decidedly, they have all erred on the side of being ultra-conservative. Thinking so much of the future good-will of our friends of the West, or of our neighbors in the far East, they seem to have been over-timid in their dealings. With the conclusion of the war,-aye, even now,-the supreme opportunity for the diplomatists of Nippon is with them of striking out upon a new and bolder path. Let them, by what they do at this critical day of the life of our nation and of our diplomatic career, command the respect of our friends, England and America; to them is also given a splendid chance to treat with France and Germany in a way that would not make for either the laughter or the comfort of Russia. Let them remember that the nation looks to them to force our enemy into the cheerless state of standing alone. It is high time, also, to revise the ultra and almost absurdly gentlemanly diplomacy of the past toward Korea and

3. To our financiers is given a work quite as delicate and difficult as the military and diplomatic sides of the situation. The increase of the internal taxes is a very small factor in the solution of the war expenditure. In the handling of our finance, the sobriety and daring of our government would, if possible, be more severely taxed than in the diplomatic and the military operations. The Baltic squadron was haunted with the nightmare of the presence of our torpedo boats in the waters of the North Sea; it has been credited in rather serious circles in Russia and Europe that our government was furnishing the funds for the strikers at St. Petersburg. So absurd are these imputations that they hardly call for serious refutation. At the same time, the mere fact that these wild rumors succeed in finding a more or less wide currency speaks well for the enterprise of the Japanese financiers and tacticians. We sincerely pray that they may justify the reputation with a soberer yet quite as daring an enterprise in the future.

The writer concludes by declaring that "the way before Japan stretches far; it calls for persistent patience and long endurance,"—so ran the imperial rescript.

Let us not misinterpret it; let us not understand by it that it is the imperial pleasure for us to assume a passive attitude and thereby prolong the struggle through weary years as best we may and wait for the decision of nature and the natural adjustment of things. Let us be as aggressive in bringing about peace as we are determined to be in prosecuting the war, and thereby answer even in a measure to the august pleasure of our sovereign prince.

WHY GERMANY SHOULD HAVE A GREAT NAVY.

N an exhaustive review of the history of German naval activity during the entire life of the present German Empire, a Norwegian writer, who does not sign his name (in a paper in the Kringsjaa, of Christiania), finds fault with German diplomats and the German press for letting the rest of the world know the secrets of German statecraft, much to the detriment of German world-influence. He reminds us that the first German navai bill was passed in 1898, calling for nineteen battleships and forty cruisers. Two years later, the second naval bill was presented, providing for thirty-eight battleships and fifty cruisers. The policy of the empire was obviously directed toward the acquisition of colonies, and the eyes of its statesmen were at first turned toward Brazil, almost the whole industry of which had been capitalized by German bankers. At this point, however, declares the writer, the Germans began to talk too much and too openly. This resulted in the launching of an imperialistic policy in the United States and a vigorous restatement of the Monroe Doctrine. Then the Germans turned their attention to South Africa, and it was "their intention to establish in that part of the world a great Teutonic empire in conjunction with the two Boer republics." Again they made the same mistake,-their newspapers and magazines began to publish statements about this intention, declaring that nothing could hinder the success of the enterprise. All this led to the Boer war.

Still another result of Germany's aggressive naval programme, this Norwegian writer believes, is the cordial understanding now existing between England and France. Germany is still weak compared with these two powers, but "comforts herself with the thought that her latest ships are better than those of the other powers, and, furthermore, that the training of her sailors is superior to that of any other state." The superiority of the British navy, however, remains a great danger to Germany.

England's aggressive policy is well known. By degrees, the English have destroyed all rival fleets,-the Spanish, the Dutch, the French, and the Danish. In 1807, their ships appeared outside of Copenhagen and compelled the Danes to surrender their whole navy,eighteen ships of the line and tifteen frigates. By the recent understanding with France, England is enabled to withdraw some of her best ships from the Mediter ranean for the purpose of strengthening the North Sea squadron, and the English press is jubilant. The British fleet could, in case of war, blockade the entire German coast, and, thanks to wireless telegraphy, need not risk a battle. Germany knows that the food-supply of Norway may be cut, and that the strong coast fortifications of Copenhagen will no longer save that city from longrange artillery. That she realizes the peril of her situstion is evident from the fact that a new naval bill, firing the fighting strength of the empire at forty-eight battleships and seventy cruisers, to be ready in 1914, has been presented and doubtless will be passed.

Is it any wonder, this writer asks, in conclusion, that Germany is looking for allies? In Berlin, "they have entirely forgotten the high American tariff wall against German industry, and we hear nothing but pleasant words about the American people and President Roosevelt. There is, indeed, no longer any need for worry in Washington."

JOHN MORLEY ON DEMOCRACY.

"THESE meditative musings of a reviewer" is the happy phrase by which Mr. Morley describes the charming discursive essay which he has contributed to the Nineteenth Century on Mr. John A. Hobson's "International Trade." This time he has made the book a starting-point for his leisurely saunter around his library, and we have as the result a philosophic discourse upon many themes, illustrated by many extracts from many books. It is as entertaining, suggestive, almost as bewildering, as one of Emerson's essays.

THE ESSENTIAL FAITH OF LIBERALISM.

After some preliminary disquisition upon democracy and liberalism, Mr. Morley says:

If we were asked what is the animating faith, not

only of political liberalism all over the civilized world to-day, but also of hosts of men and women who could not tell us of what school they are, the answer would be that what guides, inspires, and sustains modern democracy is conviction of upward and onward progress in the destinies of mankind. It is startling to think how new is this conviction,-to how many of the world's master-minds what to us is the most familiar and most fortifying of all great commonplaces was unknown. Scouring a library, you come across a little handful of fugitive and dubious sentences in writers of ancient and medieval time. Bacon's saying, also to be found a long time earlier in Esdras, about antiquity of time being the world's youth, was, as everybody knows, a pregnant hint, but it hardly announced the gospel of progress as now held by most English-speaking persons Modern belief in human progress had no place among ideals even in the eighteenth century, if we take Voltaire, Montesquieu, Diderot, for their exponents; and ly thought the history of civilization a lof man. Turgot, followed by his faithlorcet, first brought into full light as a f human things the idea of social progress, progress in manners and institurents, as is their wont, that ripened the e into an active moral force.

we may, faith in progress has been the beralism in all its schools and branches, gress as a certainty of social destiny, as atcome of some eternal cosmic law, has eading liberal superstition,—the most imated of superstitions, if we will, yet 'ter all. It often deepens into a kind of t, confident, and infinitely hopeful, yet id, like fatalism in all its other forms, avitable peril, first to the effective sense sponsibility, and then to the successful iciples and institutions of which that the vital sap.

: AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

al belief in progress found its first expression in the American Declapendence. Mr. Morley says:

tance that inspires, selects, and molds he commanding novelty in 1776 was the of general thought into a particular tic constructions into a working system. is a consecrated and symbolic ensign, these and flags among the nations. Toto imagine any rational standard that a the American revolution,—an insuren little colonies with a population of scattered among savages in a distant mightier event in many of its aspects pon the great wide future of the world nic convulsion in France in 1789 and

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

eralism begot the American Decndependence, and the American of Independence begot, in its turn, eclaration of the Rights of Man.

claration of the Rights of Man sprang scame the beacon-light of Continental rope. No set of propositions framed by ity and zeal have ever let loose more of sophism, fallacy, cant, and rant than at us not mistake. The American and tions held saving doctrine, vital truths, g fundamentals. Party names fade, grow hollow, the letter kills; what was it lived on, for the world's circumstance unded it.

BOCIALISM.

has much to say upon the socialnt which succeeded to the enthuionality, as that, in its turn, had be earlier enthusiasm for equality.



THE RT. HON. JOHN MORLEY.

Socialism, like the other great single names for complex things with which we have been dealing, stands for a wide diversity of doctrine and purpose. But the best definition seems to be that "in general it has for its end the destruction of inequalities in social condition by an economic transformation." The gradual smoothing of revolutionary socialism into what has been called electoral or parliamentary socialism may have chilled the old high ardor of an earlier apostolate. Yet the central aim and principle abide,—subordination of individual energy and freedom, not merely to social ends, but to more or less rigorous social direction. This marks a vast difference, and is the dividing line.

The liberal and democratic elements are gradually left out or thrust into obscurity, the free spontaneous moral forces are pooh-poohed, and all the interest is concentrated on the machinery by which life is to be organized. Everything is to fall into the hands of an expert, who will sit in an office and direct the course of the world. A harder, more unsympathetic, more mechanical, conception of society has seldom been devised.

SACRIFICE THE LAW OF SOCIETY.

But we must find space for this passage, with which to conclude our notice of an article which every one should read and ponder:

Selfish and interested individualism has been truly called non-historic. Sacrifice has been the law,—sacrifice for creeds, for churches, for dynasties, for kings, for adored teachers, for native land. In England and America to-day, the kind of devotion that once inspired followers of Stuarts, Bourbons, Bonapartes, marks a nobler and a deeper passion for the self-governing commonwealth.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

ECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES.

nd Archæology.-There is an optimistic ar-Munsey's on a new era for the Metropolitan of Art, of New York City, by Arthur Hoeber. Pierpont Morgan as president of the instiwith Sir Purdon Clark as director, and with ers bequest as an endowment fund, the prosthe Metropolitan at present are decidedly Mr. Hoeber also contributes to the Century an atitled "The Prize of Rome," which has espeliness and value just now in view of the incorand substantial encouragement of the Amerdemy at Rome, which has been rechartered by ress of the United States and endowed with a 600,000 by wealthy Americans.-In the World's r. Charles H. Caffin throws light on the comside of art-development in New York through iption of the art-auction business as conducted stropolis.-In Harper's, M. Jacques de Morgan, ral delegate in Persia of the French ministry c instruction, gives the results of the latest ons at Susa .- A novel field of art-study is exn the account of "Art in the Solomon Islands," etorius, in the International Studio for April.

I Sketches.-In the Booklovers Magazine a good illustrated description of the fiords of by Albert S. Bolles. The same magazine prenother View of Guam" by Seaton Schroeder .-'s, this month, has three descriptive articles with widely separated regions. Mr. Frank E. ver, in his second article on the Canadian wiln winter, describes the life of the Indians durseason of intensest cold. Mr. T. R. Sullivan s a visit to the Tuscan farm which the elder Sals and manages. Mr. Edwin B. Child, the artist, es on somewhat more familiar scenes in his ntitled "The Marble Mountains," in which he the marble quarries of Vermont and the peohave developed that industry.-A little-known who live among the eastern foothills of the Bondes, is described in Harper's by Mr. Charles Post, who visited them in November of last ese people-the Leccos, as they call themselves altogether from the barbaric tribes in their and resemble in a marked way the Malay type ich we have become familiar in the far East .le in Munscy's by A. Henry Savage-Landor emne observations of that well-known traveler in ippines. After spending most of a year in exthe islands, Mr. Savage-Landor feels prepared er the question "Are the Philippines Worth " emphatically in the affirmative.

re and Outdoor Life.—In the May magazines e several capital articles descriptive of various f animal life, and the customary accounts of and hunting adventures. In Outing, Edwyn Sandys writes on "Fishing for Fun," and William C. Harris offers "A Few Fishing Hints." L. W. Brownell contributes some suggestions on "Photographing Birds' Nests," and there are some interesting incidents grouped under the heading "Strange Things About Animals."-"Hans, the Wonderful Horse of Berlin," is described in McClure's by E. C. Heyn.-Dr. Henry C. McCook continues his entertaining series of insect studies in Harper's with a chapter on the "Huntress Wasps."-In Munsey's Magazine, Mr. Herbert N. Casson unfolds "New Wonders of Ant Life."—"The Protective Mimicry of Insects" is the title of a fresh and entertaining bit of nature-interpretation by Mr. W. B. Kaempffert in the Booklovers Magazine.-In the Century, Prof. W. J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg, describes the newly discovered inland white bear of northwestern British Columbia .-Mr. J. M. Boraston writes in the Cosmopolitan on "Hunting with the Camera," a subject treated in the April REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Mr. H. K. Job .- An attractive treatment of a great variety of outdoor topics is to be found in the pages of the new magazine, the Country Calendar, which is described elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Much interesting material, relating especially to domestic animals, poultry, and the country home, is embodied in the various departments of this periodical, such as "Stable and Kennel," "The Country Beautiful," and "Garden and Orchard."

Literary Topics. - A rather unusual article for McClure's is contributed by Prof. William James on the late Thomas Davidson-"a knight-errant of the intellectual life." When Professor Davidson died, five years ago, he was classed by obituary writers in England among the twelve most learned men of his time. Davidson was a Scotch-American student of philosophy who was known on both sides of the Atlantic through his contributions to learned periodicals and his personal influence as a teacher.-There is an entertaining article in the Bookman, by Arthur Goodrich, dealing with London's literary clubs. In the same magazine, Albert Schinz describes the Goncourt Academy of France.-Several sketches of Hans Christian Andersen appeared in the April magazines, but one written by Emili Roess was held over for the May number of Munsey's .- The Schiller anniversary is commemorated in the Atlantic by two articles -"Schiller's Message to Modern Life," by Kuno Francke, and "Schiller's Ideal of Liberty," by William Roscoe Thayer. The Atlantic has also an article by Paul Elmer Moore apropos of the centenary of Sainte-

Economics and Politics,—In the South Atlantic Quarterly there is a well-considered article on "The Overproduction of Cotton and a Possible Remedy," by

Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips. In brief, Dr. Phillips proposes that the State governments of the cotton belt protect the industry by taxing the product. This would increase the output and raise the price.-In the Arena for April, Mrs. Clara B. Colby describes the results of municipal ownership of public utilities in the city of Glasgow, where baths, lodging-houses, street railways, water, gas, and municipal playgrounds are all owned and operated by the city. Mr. W. R. Brown's plea for municipal ownership and league organization in the same magazine has been quoted in another department of this REVIEW .- In the current number of the Forum, Baron Kaneko, formerly minister of agriculture and commerce in Japan, writes on America's economic future in the far East.-The economic quarterlies all have articles of current interest. H. Parker Willis treats, in the Journal of Political Economy (University of Chicago), of the economic situation in the Philip pines. This writer holds that after the construction of the railroads there will still remain to be settled the difficult land and labor questions, and that nothing short of full concession of the demands for Chinese coolie labor and for large plantations will make "business good" in the islands.-There is a clear-cut presentation of "The Social Problems of the American Farmer" by Kenyon L. Butterfield in the American Journal of Sociology (Chicago).-Prof. Francis Walker contributes to the Political Science Quarterly (Columbia) a study of the monopolistic combinations of Europe.-In the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Mr. Horace E. Deming writes on "Municipal Nomination Reform," Mr. Hoyt King on "The Reform Movement in Chicago," and Mr. John A. Fairlie on "The Recent Extension of Municipal Functions in the United States." There are also papers by Andrew W. Crawford on "The Development of Park Systems in American Cities," by Lawrence Veiller on "The Housing Problem in American Cities," and by Miss Lillian D. Wald on "The Medical Inspection of Public Schools." Dr. Leo S. Rowe writes on "The Reorganization of Local Government in Cuba."

Theological Discussion .- In most of the journals devoted to theology considerable attention is paid to the modern evangelism in its various aspects. In the current number of the Bibliotheca Sacra, for example, Dr. Charles H. Richards sets forth what he regards as certain needed factors in the "new evangelism." He points out that the theological and sentimental side of religion has been overemphasized, to the neglect of the practical side.-The Homiletic Review maintains an editorial department in which very practical problems in religion and theology are freely discussed. In the April number there is comment on "the clergyman in politics." Besides the editorial articles, there are contributions published from time to time which deal directly with the most urgent phases of modern problems before the Church. In the April number, President Alfred T. Perry, of Marietta College, Ohio, presents some important statistics on the decline in the number of students for the ministry. This question is approached from a different point of view by Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson in the May number of the World's Work, in which he exposes the evil results of what he terms "Coddling Theological Students."-The Bibliotheca Sacra for April contains an editorial note on the controversy over the acceptance of the Rockefeller gift by the American Board. The editor not only defends the action of the board in ac cepting the gift, but declares that the head of the Stand ard Oil Company is "a most conspicuous target of misdirected and unjust public opinion."-The articles that we have thus far mentioned would indicate the treat of our theological reviews away from doctrinal disputa tions toward the discussion of ethical considerations and concrete facts in modern life. This is doubtless true d the theological journals as a class when compared with their predecessors of a generation ago. Space is still found, however, for an immense amount of abstract discussion on doctrinal topics. To recite a few titles at random from the contents of current numbers, we have in the Princeton Theological Review a paper on "The Incarnation and Other Worlds," by Alfred H. Kellogr in the Baptist Review and Expositor, which repre sents the Southern Baptist Church, "The Nature of Religion," by Prof. Francis R. Beattie; in the Methodia Quarterly Review (published for the Methodist Epis copal Church South) "A Modern Statement of the Doctrine of the Holy Spirit," by Dr. C. M. Bishop; the Lutheran Quarterly, "The Old Lutheran Doctrino of Free Will," by Prof. J. W. Richard, and in the Biblio theca Sacra "The Consciousness of Christ, the Key of Christianity," by Dwight M. Pratt. These reviews all publish a large amount of other material which we lack space to mention even by title. They contain not only philosophical, but literary, historical, and to-graphical articles, many of which are of unusual men-

Science Notes.—A paper in Munsey's Magazine by Eugene Wood describes "The Richness of Coal Tat." showing how the chemists have learned to extract from what was once a worthless by-product of the gas work a great variety of drugs, dyes, acids, oils, perfumes, and other useful things.-There is an important paper is Harper's by E. Walter Maunder, F.R.A.S., on "Mag netic Storms and the Sun." The coincidence between intense magnetic storms and the occurrence of large spots on the sun has long been a matter of comment Professor Maunder has concluded, after a long series of observations, that the sun's action in these storms is not a magnetic radiation at all, but that in some way " stream proceeding from the sun and overtaking the earth effects a release of terrestrial magnetic energy. as a spark may set free the disruptive forces in a store of gunpowder." Solar action, in other words, does not supply the storm's magnetic forces, but it gives those forces the opportunity to reveal themselves. Prof. Ernest W. Brown, writing on "Sunspots and Weather" in the Popular Science Monthly for April. demolishes prevalent misconceptions regarding the relation of sunspots to terrestrial storms. It is some times argued that "cold waves" result from the partial screening off of the sun's heat due to the presence of the spots, but Professor Brown shows that the spots are more probably evidences of increased activity, and that therefore they should indicate a greater rather than a less output of solar heat. But at all events, the effect of these changes on the earth's climatic conditions is as vet unknown.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

cal Parties in Russia.—The very general that there are no organized political parties in s corrected by the elder Suvorin in his "Little which are appearing in the Novoye Vremya, y his son. This opinion owes its origin, no the fact that as Russia has no constitution no normal conditions favorable to the creaorganization of political parties. Mr. Suvorin, reminds us that Russia has had political pare the beginning of the seventeenth century. ve held different political views, all the way vocacy of the unlimited monarchy to a repubere have been strong organizations favoring a tional monarchy such as the former Polish arc republic, or as Sweden. The Social Demove been very strong, and their talented leader, ov, fought real battles with the Czar's regi-All these political parties existed in the sevenentury. In the following century there was a tional party which distinguished itself by its ittee of Public Welfare" at the beginning of of Alexander I., and by Speransky's activity he revolution of the Dekabrists. The Social stic and the Revolutionary party are strong The Revolutionists are not numerous, but they organized and energetic, and have a fine pubopaganda service. They aim to set aside even ral parties, and to destroy the existing order branch. Mr. Suvorin complains of the inacthe Moderate parties, and even of the governthe face of the present serious situation. He es this inactivity by the following dialogue, naming the speakers: "The workingmen are " "We cannot help that. God bless them. he manufacturers' business." "The teachers lents at the university are on strike." "This is ount. Cæsar, Voltaire, Peter the Great, Cath-Great, etc., did not attend any lectures and aduated." "The college students are on raduated." "And for what is there a government? Why ey act? Why do they let these things go on? I not permit anything before, and now they everything. So we have the consequences, e revolution is near." "What revolution? but a scandal. We have not enough police, so disorders. That's all." "To what party do ng?" "At present, to my own. I shall send o school to Berlin, sell my property, and leave country where there are no bomb-throwers." eans emigration. What shall do those who means to emigrate?" "That is their business. ve to take care of themselves in all this chaos."

ssia Ready for a Constitution?—One of notable articles on this subject appeared rethe legal periodical Pravo (Right), edited by a prominent Liberal who has taken an active the agitation of the last several months. It is the question of constitutional government is and its effect on autocracy and bureaucracy. It government directly limits the powers of it fundamentally every constitution is directed uch against monarchical rule as against the ion of the bureaucracy. We are of the opinion twere really possible to substitute for the con-

stitutional formula one specifically and exclusively directed against the latter, and having no tendency to restrict kingly authority, such a formula might be acceptable. But there is no such formula, and none can be framed, since bureaucracy always acts in the name of the monarch. And even if one could be framed, it could not possibly acquire any practical importance beside the constitutional principle, which is so popular, so prevalent, and so scientifically elaborated. Hence, the demand for a constitution proper is everywhere alike a logical and an historical necessity. . . . Against the granting of a constitution the objection is often made that 'the people' are not ready for it, and that even the existence of widespread discontent cannot be regarded as evidence of a national demand for parliamentary government. Cases are possible where this twofold contention is sound and where the inference drawn from it is yet incorrect. While a bureaucratic régime lasts, while it is not only strictly prohibited to explain to the masses the essence and advantages of constitutional rule, but it is constantly dinned into their ears that the existing order, owing to historical and religious grounds, is the only possible order in a given country (and this has always and everywhere been asserted in opposition to popular interests), it is idle to expect from the people rational and intelligent ideas concerning constitutional government-idle to talk about popular fitness for such government." The review concludes that the transition from autocracy to constitutionalism is never easy, but that the difficulties and drawbacks attending it cannot be avoided, since no bureaucracy will ever voluntarily quit its power and its privileges, its position of supremacy in the country. A struggle is inevitable, and in this struggle the intellectual and educated classes must, of necessity, take the leading part and speak for the people. Finally, if it is desired to "prepare" the people, the autocracy should concede full freedom of speech and publication and agitation. How can one prepare people when discussion, assembly, and organization are forbidden?

The End of the Old Regime in Russia.-In La Revue there is an article by G. Savitch on the end of the old regime in Russia. According to this writer, the Czars have hitherto considered Russia as a sort of private property peopled by human beings denominated "faithful subjects." They have exercised unlimited power over the people, for the laws were made for the subjects only, and not for the Czars or their agents. This system has been repeated in every part of Russia, till governors-general, prefects, and all in power came to regard themselves as so many smaller Czars. Alexander II. abolished slavery, but he preserved intact his arbitrary power, and his reforms were incomplete. Nevertheless, he made considerable transformations in Russia, but always unwillingly. He regretted he could not avoid them, and consequently they were invariably followed by an immediate and violent reaction. If Alexander II. was irresolute, Alexander III. regarded reforms with horror, and he sought to undo all that his father had accomplished. Nicholas II. imitated the principles and errors of his father. After the Franco-Russian alliance, the Czar wished to assure peace to the universe, but at the same time he did everything humanly possible to disunite the peoples and the races of Russia. The alliance made the autocracy feel secure. The Czars have always believed, or have been persuaded, that they could rule a nation by terror. After Plehve, the Czar resolved to make concessions, but it was too late. Czarism is always too late. Now the moral prestige of autocracy is compromised and weakened. But is its material power still intact? The government will promise reforms, but while the Czar may abandon orthodoxy and nationalism, he will still endeavor to retain autocracy.

Admiral Togo on the Siege of Port Arthur .-A short but very interesting paper on the siege and fall of the famous fortress is contributed to the Taiyo (Tokio) by Admiral Togo himself. The trenches which the Russians dug around the fortress, according to the admiral, were much wider and deeper than the besiegers expected, and none of the instruments which the Japanese had brought for the purpose of bridging over these trenches proved to be available. The Russians, moreover, used French-made guns and powder, which were much more powerful than those used by the Japanese. Then, the fortifications were so strong that the besiegers had to dig numberless ditches and mines and other underground passages, a proceeding for which they were not entirely prepared. In order to locate these defenses and to ascertain the strength of the garrison, the Japanese had to sacrifice tens of thousands of lives in these preliminary operations alone. Referring to the transport services of the belligerents, Admiral Togo asserts that the Russians cannot cope with the Japanese so long as the former's sole means of transportation is on land. Having complete control of the sea, Japan is more than mistress of the situation. It is interesting to read at this time Admiral Togo's comments and remarks on the Russian Baltic fleet. Though the number of warships constituting this fleet is apparently large, he declares there are only four firstclass modern battleships, and but two other ships that are able to take part in actual naval battles as they are fought to-day. At the time he wrote, he declared himself as disinclined to believe that Admiral Rozhestvenski would undertake to reach Vladivostok. He (Admiral Togo), however, expresses himself as being fully prepared for any eventualities.

The Secret of Japan's Military Strength .-The Japanese are the "cleanest-living and the most sober soldiers in the world," says Mr. F. A. McKenzie, writing in C. B. Fry's Magazine. They have no camp followers; they take very little drink; their diet is simplicity itself; their one luxury is the incessant smoking of cheap cigarettes. The Japanese soldier is not a vegetarian, as many suppose. His main article of diet is rice, but to this he adds, as part of his regular rations, pickles, dried fish, and tinned meat. The first note of the Japanese army is work. "Men are trained high." In peace time, instruction begins at 6 A.M., lasting till 11, then rest and dinner, then four more hours of work. The military lectures, especially on sanitary matters, tactics, and patriotism, continue whenever the men are resting, even in campaign times. The jiu-jitsu, which the Londoner learns in six lessons, more or less, the Japanese learns in half a lifetime. Avoidance of luxury is a point of honor. "All know the story about General Nogi, who, when during the Chinese War he was presented with a costly cloak, sold it for the benefit of the sick, declaring that he had one cloak already, and there were many soldiers without any." An officer would consider himself disgraced if he took into the field elaborate food or over-abundant clothing. As a result of this avoidance of luxury, the foreign attachés sent to join Kuroki's army suffered considerably. Being the guests of the nation, they could take nothing with them, and the Japanese fare given to them, ample for a Japanese, was semi-starvation for the Europeans. Yet Mr. McKenzie does not think the Japanese are in any way an ideal race for us to copy. "In many essential points . . . they need to go long and earnestly to school with the West."

No Real Anti-English Feeling in Germany.-The substance of Mr. J. L. Bashford's important article in the Monthly Review is that when a terrible German bogy is dressed up and presented to the British public as harboring all manner of evil designs no notice should be taken of it. Rather, Englishmen should turn to recent official utterances in Germany itself, and to the many other signs indicated by Mr. Bashford of a feeling in Germany toward England which is anything but unreasonable or hostile. Mr. Bashford reminds us of the exaggerated importance attached by the less well-informed in Germany to Mr. A. H. Lee's recent utterances on Germany's alleged naval schemes against Great Britain, which in Germany would certainly have brought about a reprimand that would compel him to retire. He quotes an extremely interesting document sent to him by "one of the chief officials of the Berlin foreign office," according to which there are in Germany three sections of public opinion specially affected by the news of Mr. Lee's indiscretions,—the general public, the enthusiasts for an increase of the fleet, the Flotten Verein, and official circles. "With the general public, the prevailing feeling was one of irritated astonishment. People said to themselves that they had been led to understand that the efforts made during the last few months on both sides to dissipate old misunderstandings and to smooth the way for restoring former friendly relations had been successful Why, then, this sudden check? In Germany, these efforts had met with universal approval, because, despite frictions of various kinds, the national instinct of Germany always slides back to the conviction that Germans and Englishmen are linked together by more natural, and consequently by closer, ties than those that could possibly subsist between Germany and the Latin or the Slav peoples. Herein old recollections of former centuries always play a part. Among the country people, for example, you will find a distinctive readiness to believe that some day or other the French and the Germans will have to fight out their differences again; and in the eastern provinces you will see there is also a feeling, though a less pronounced one, of the possibility of Germans crossing weapons with their Muscovite neighbors. On the other hand, you will not observe anywhere among the country folk of Germany a shadow of a disposition to admit that it will ever be necessary to conduct hostilities against England."

The Dutch and Germany.—A keen analysis of the position of Holland with regard to German world-ambition is contributed to the Onze Ecuw. The writer declares that the Dutch are half German. Moreover, there are some thirty thousand Germans in Holland, and the trade and intercourse between the two courtries is not only increasing, but also increasing far more

ly than between Holland and Great Britain or ce. About half the Dutch imports come from Gery. The Germans who settle in The Netherlands assimilate Dutch ideas and become absorbed in opulation, as though they had not come from the nion of the Kaiser; nevertheless, there is a fear Germany may absorb Holland unless The Nethers are wide awake. Holland must have better home uses, and be able to take an independent stand.

s Germany Overreached Italy ?- The Berlin spondent of the Tribuna (Rome), Cesare Castelli, ders that Italy has got the small end of the barin the new commercial treaty with Germany, h has been before the Reichstag and the Italian ament for ratification. In the Italia Moderna ne) he examines the provisions of the treaty. The r of the review takes exception to the pronounced rade attitude of Signor Castelli, and says it is sary also to compare the treaties which Switzer-Austria-Hungary, and Germany have with the countries before giving a final judgment. Signor alli shows, however, that by the new treaty Gerincreases the duty on wine, grapes, dead poultry, er, and cheese, and imposes a duty where formerly rticles were free on fruits (except citrus fruits), veges, live poultry, marble, alabaster, sumac, acorns, hair, felted cloths, straw and felt hats, shoes, and altogether products that in exportation from Italy rmany amount to 95,000,000 lire (\$19,000,000) of the of about 245,000,000 lire. On the other hand, Italy nade concessions on German exports to Italy, such emical and dye products, woolen and silk cloths, les, paper, skins, metals, hardware, rubber, and ry cells that amount to 135,063,000 lire (\$27,012,600). on silk that this writer thinks greatest injustice een done. While the duty on dyed silk has been tly reduced, twisted raw silk, formerly free, has classed with dyed silk, and owing to Germany's for dyeing industry, the importation of this raw is vastly more important than that of dyed silk. et free silk, the Germans must now import absoraw and untwisted silk, thus depriving Italian of any advantage. As proof of German advantage, riter cites the Norddcutsche Allgemeine Zeitung mmenting on the various advantages gained over while censuring the government for making ssions to Russia and Austria.

upassant Defended as Novelist. - Alberto proso, who has just published, in Italian, a book Souvenirs of Manpassant," takes exception, in the a Moderna (Rome), to a recently printed judgment ul Bourget classing Maupassant as purely a shortwriter, and contrasting him with Flaubert, who qually master of short and long fiction. Bourget's ment appears in the preface he wrote for the new ish volume on Balzac's best ten short stories. Si-Lombroso gives reasons for classing Maupassant g the great novelists, and suggests that Bourget's e judgment of the "tragic and unquiet Maupasas he called him in "Outre-Mer," is due to jealfrom the fact that the latter triumphed over Bourvery time they treated of similar themes. In proof is he advises the reading of "Pierre et Jean" and lré Cornélis," of "Notre Cœur" and "Cœur de ne," of "Fort Comme la Mort "and "Le Fantôme." counts a story he got from Fernando de Navenne,

former French ambassador to the Vatican, as further throwing light on Bourget's attitude. Many years ago, Bourget confided to Mme. H. Lecomte du Nouy that he was working up a fine novel plot in which a man loved first a mother and then her daughter. Shortly after this, the lady cooled in friendship for Bourget, and became closely in touch with Maupassant, as she remained until his death. She told the latter of the plot, and urged him to work it up, which he did as "Fort Comme la Mort." A dozen years after, Bourget concluded he would work up the plot in spite of Maupassant's treatment of it, and he produced "Le Fantôme," published first in the Revue des Deux Mondes, in 1900. Thus, Bourget had an unrecognized part in one of Maupassant's masterpieces, and was even accused of plagiarism for working up a plot another had pilfered from him.

Another Version of the Origin of "Yankee Doodle."-A patriotic Hessian, Johann Lewalter, contributes to the publication Hessenland an article in which he declares that the tune "Yankee Doodle" was orginally a country-dance in a district of the former province of Kur-Hesse known as the Schwalm. He begins by asserting that no one disputes the fact of "Yankee Doodle" having been derived from a military march played by the Hessian troops during the American revolution. While studying over the dances of the Schwalm, Mr. Lewalter was impressed by the similarity in form and rhythm of "Yankee Doodle" to the music of these dances. Last year, at a kirmess in one of the villages, when "Yankee Doodle" was played the young men and girls swung out into one of the real Schwälmer dances as though this music had been composed for it. Mr. Lewalter recalls the fact that the chief recruiting office for the enlistment of Hessian soldiers during the American revolution was the town of Ziegenhain, in Kur-Hesse. It seems probable, therefore, he concludes, that the Hessian recruits from the Schwalm, who were in the pay of Great Britain during our Revolutionary War, and whose bands had only bugles, drums, and fifes, carried over with them the tune with which they had been familiar from childhood, and played it as a march.

"American Democracy and Education."—In an admiring article, under this title, in the Revue Bleue, M. Charles V. Langlois, one of the professors of the Sorbonne, declares that the most striking and noble characteristic of the American people is their faith in education. While the American democracy has not as yet produced very many mountain-peaks of intellect, yet the level of the entire population is very high and is constantly becoming higher. The American university is a remarkable national force.

Reminiscences of Fritz Reuter.—In Germany, the name of Fritz Reuter is a household word among the people, for his humorous and pathetic tales of peasant life in Mecklenburg, written in Platt-Deutsch, or Low German, are widely read by all classes. The copyright of Reuter's works having recently expired, the occasion has been deemed suitable for new studies and appreciations of the popular writer. Paul Warncke writes in Westermann for March on Fritz Reuter's beginnings. Born in 1810, it was not till 1850 that Reuter settled down to earn his living seriously. His youth at the universities had been one long round of excitement in connection with the Burschenschaft (Students' Club) movement of the German students,

ending with his arrest and imprisonment in 1833. First he was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to thirty years' imprisonment. After seven years of hardship in various fortresses, he was released in 1840, on the accession of Frederick William IV. Ten years after his release, he became a private schoolmaster at Treptow, in Pomerania, on the Mecklenburg border, and spent his leisure time in writing his stories and poems, painting portraits, etc., while his wife gave lessons in French and in music. He had the usual difficulties in getting his first volumes published. They were rejected by one publisher after another, and at last the money to get the first twelve hundred copies of his first book printed was lent by a friend, and the author became his own publisher. The edition was soon exhausted, and such unexpected good fortune naturally encouraged Reuter to devote himself to writing. One of his books is the history of his seven years' imprisonment in German fortresses. It is known as the "Festungstid."

Moslem Ideals Opposed to Autocracy.—A writer in the Al Manar, the Arab review of Cairo, Egypt, describes the model government which is outlined by the Koran. This writer, Salik Ben Ali Raffél, who is a well-known Hindu publicist, declares that autocratic government is condemned by both the Koran and the Prophet. Since the times of the first Caliphs, he tells us, Moslem government was really democratic, and the Caliph himself was chosen by popular representatives. As a method of government, Islam admits only two systems,—the constitutional monarchy and the republic. In short, every sort of autocratic government, administered by it makes no difference what Mohammedan potentate, is not really Islamic.

The Shakespeare Memorial. - Mr. Sidney Lee decides the question as to what should be the Shakespeare memorial by declaring, in the Nineteenth Century for April, that it must be a monument, and nothing besides, on the best site procurable in London. Foreign sculptors are to be invited to compete, for "it was a Frenchman, it was the romance-writer Dumas, who pointed out that Shakespeare is infinitely more than the greatest of dramatists, who declared that Shakespeare holds the second place in the universe. 'After God,' said Dumas, 'Shakespeare has created most.' The crucial decision as to whether the capacity to execute the monument is available should be intrusted to a committee of taste, to a committee of liberalminded connoisseurs who command general confidence. If this jury decide by their verdict that the present conditions of art permit the production of a great memorial of Shakespeare on just principles, then a strenuous appeal for funds may be inaugurated with likelihood of success."

Sharp Criticism of the Balfour Government.

—Mr. Maxse, the editor of the National Review, has lost all patience with Mr. Balfour. He says: "The constituencies no longer share the ministerial view that the maintenance of the present cabinet is a national necessity, while an ever-increasing amount of exaspera-

tion is being accumulated against a party which is apparently willing to sacrifice everything in order that a particular set of politicians, who are neither very remarkable nor successful, should remain in office. As a considerable number of Unionist members of Parliament share our view as to the desirability of ringing down the curtain on the present sorry farce, it argues an amazing want of resource on their part that they should be unable to secure the desired result."

British Shipping and Fiscal Reform.—Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., thinks that British shipping is in a bad way, and remarks, in the Nineteenth Century for April: "Remedies may possibly be found against unfair foreign competition in shipping by varying the Board of Trade regulations, by altering the incidence of light dues, by government control of certain maximum rates of freight, by qualified reservation of consting trade, by giving a preference within the British Empire to goods carried in British ships, and by permitting foreign material for shipbuilding to enter the country duty-free."

Voltaire's Tragedies.—In the Independent Review for April, Mr. G. L. Strachey passes the tragedies of Voltaire under review. He says every one has heard of Voltaire, but who has read him? It is by his name, not by his works, that he is known. Mr. Strachey proceeds to analyze the tragedy of "Alzire," and concludes that perhaps the most infamous achievement of the classic tradition was that it prevented Molière from being a great tragedian; its most astonishing one was "to have taken, if only for some scattered moments, the sense of the ridiculous from Voltaire."

The Language Question in Hungary.—Mr. Francis Kossuth, writing on the Hungarian crisis, says, in the National Review for April: "Our demand on the language question is moderate—so as not to interfere with the tactical unit of the battalion—viz., that the word of command shall be given to the troops in Hungarian by the major and all subordinate officers, while from the major upward the commands shall be given (as now) in German. Even this mild proposal meets with an absolute imperial non possumus."

Northumberland Described .- Northumbrians at least, will be grateful to Mr. G. M. Trevelyan for his delightful paper on the Middle Marches in the April number of the Independent Review. Take this sketch of the border county: "In Northumberland, both heaven and earth are seen; we walk all day on long ridges, high enough to give far views of moor and valley, and the sense of solitude above the world below. but so far distant from each other, and of such equal height, that we can watch the low skirting clouds as they 'post o'er land and ocean without rest.' It is the land of the far horizons, where the piled or drifted shapes of gathered vapor are forever moving along the farthest ridge of hills, like the procession of long primeval ages that is written in tribal mounds and Roman camps and border towers on the breast of Northumberland.



THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS ON HISTORICAL SUBJECTS.

7 OLUME III. of "The Cambridge Modern History" (Macmillan) is entitled "The Wars of Religion." This series was planned by the late Lord Acton, and is being edited by Dr. A. W. Ward, Dr. G. W. Prothero, and Mr. Stanley Leathes. This is a monumental volume of a monumental work. "The Wars of Religion" contains over nine hundred pages, and treats in a calm, philosophic way the complicated series of conflicts the origin and the pretext of which have been in some religious question. There are chapters devoted to wars and religion in France, Poland, Turkey, Spain, The Netherlands, Great Britain and Ireland, and Italy. Concluding chapters are on the Empire under Rudolph II. and the political thought of the sixteenth century. It is a remarkable volume, -the sifted and digested significance of libraries.

Mr. John B. Firth's descriptive biography of "Constantine the Great," in the series "Heroes of the Nations" which Mr. H. W. Davis is editing for the Putnams, the historical reader will find an excellent account of the reorganization of the ancient Roman Empire and the triumph of the Christian Church. Whether Constantine deserves the title of "Great" is a question. Certainly, under his auspices one of the most momentous changes in the history of the world was accomplished,—the first conversion of a Roman emperor to Christianity. This volume is illustrated.

An interesting little foot-note to history is an unpretentious volume entitled "America's Aid to Germany in 1870-71," with the English text translated into German, collected and prefaced by Adolph Hepner. This consists of an abstract from the official correspondence of Ambassador Washburne, then American minister at Paris, regarding the protection extended to Germans in Paris by the American embassy. The volume can be supplied by the author (27 Nicholson Place, St. Louis).

The second volume of "The United States: A History of Three Centuries," by Chancellor and Hewes (Putnams), covers the period of colonial development, from the close of the seventeenth century to the outbreak of the Revolution. Within a few years American historical students have studied the so-called "neglected period" of our colonial history to good purpose, and this book gives the results of some of these investigations in the form of a popular narrative. The condition of the negro slaves, North and South, is tersely summarized; the westward movement of population is described; and the industries of the period are treated with some fullness. The political development of the colonies is not neglected, but special emphasis is placed on their social and economic history.

One of the latest issues of the "Story of the Nations" series (Putnams) is Mr. L. Cecil Jane's "Coming of Parliament," which is an historical analysis of constitutional England during the three centuries from 1350 to 1660. The volume is illustrated, and provided with maps, charts, diagrams, and tables.



MADAME WADDINGTON.

Mme. Waddington, whose very clever and charming "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" were so popular, has written another volume, entitled "The Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" (Scribners). This little volume consists of letters written from Italian cities, chiefly Rome, while Mme. Waddington was with her husband on his tour of rest and recreation in Italy, after he had resigned the premiership of France (in 1879). The letters cover dates from May, 1880, to April, 1904. The work is illustrated from drawings and photographs.

Prof. Karl Lamprecht's lectures on the modern science of history have been collected in a volume and translated into English (by E. A. Andrews), under the title "What Is History?" (Macmillan). The lectures were originally published in Germany, under the title of "The Modern Science of History." They represent the author's ideas as to the real meaning of history, psychological intent, and the true method of writing it.

A clear and helpful little text on the voyages of Columbus and Magellan comes to us from Ginn & Co. The writer, Mr. Thomas B. Lawler, author of "The Essentials of American History," reminds us that the discovery of America by Columbus and the circumnavigation of the globe by Magellan are the two greatest deeds in the history of geography. In this little manual, which is very clearly printed and appropriately illustrated, Mr. Lawler attempts to give a rapid, graphic account of the passing of Spain's colonial power, the foundations for which were laid in

these two great voyages. From the same publisher we have "Short Stories from American History" (the fourth in a series of historical readers). This little volume is by Albert F. Blaisdell and Francis K. Ball.

A brilliant study of the expansion of Greek ideas toward the East is presented in Professor Mahaffy's series of lectures on "The Progress of Hellenism in Alexander's Empire" (University of Chicago Press). This is Dr. Mahaffy's first American book, and he tells us in his preface that he has spent twenty years in studying the epoch he here considers. His endeavor has been to treat the human side of the origin of Chris-

tianity in a strictly historical spirit.

A learned Russian student of English institutions, Dr. P. Vinogradoff, is the author of a scholarly work entitled "The Growth of the Manor" (Macmillan). This writer, having followed with great care the recent researches of English scholars, has attempted in his own book to sum up the results of all these researches in the form of an outline of the growth of the manor as a social institution passing through all the stages of English history. For the special student of the subject, the fine-print notes supplementing each chapter cite numerous authorities and amplify the author's reasons for positions taken in the body of the text.

"The Story of the Congo Free State," by Henry Wellington Wack (Putnams), is a defense of the Belgian administration, written by a member of the New York bar who was granted access to the archives of the Free State government at Brussels. Our readers are more or less familiar with recent attacks on King Leopold's régime in the Congo,—notably the articles written by the Rev. W. H. Morrison, one of which appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. We have also noticed in these pages the book by E. D. Morel. In the present volume, the other side of the shield is shown. In Mr. Wack's view, the Free State is a remarkably successful colonizing enterprise, based on the principles of modern social science. He ridicules the stories of atrocities and abuse of the natives as unworthy of credence.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, with the aid of Prof. William Macdonald, of Brown University, has expanded his "History of the United States" (Harpers), carrying on the narrative from the close of Jackson's administration, where the former edition left it, to the present time. Nearly two hundred pages have been added.

Mr. Albert G. Robinson's "Cuba and the Intervention" (Longmans) summarizes the eventful four years of Cuban history which preceded the birth of the new island republic. Mr. Robinson was a newspaper correspondent assigned to duty in Cuba during the period of American intervention. Among the readers of the Review of Reviews there are doubtless many who recall his contributions to this magazine in those years. He was regarded as an exceptionally fair-minded and accurate observer of conditions in the island under the American protectorate. His account of this experiment in administration is well worth reading to-day, and will be still more valuable in years to come, as our remembrance of the facts becomes less and less vivid.

A wealth of information concerning the costumes of our colonial forefathers and foremothers is contained in a volume entitled "Historic Dress in America," by Elisabeth McClellan (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.). This work is chiefly devoted to the dress of the English colonists during the period 1607-1800, but there is a preliminary chapter on the costumes of the Spanish settlers in Florida and of the French in Louisiana. A chapter is also devoted to the Dutch in New York. The illustrations, both in color and in black-and-white, are the work of Miss Sophie B. Steel, of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. With few exceptions, they have been drawn from the actual garments described in the text. They represent the varied costumes of artisans, servants, soldiers, lawyers, and clergymen during the two centuries of our colonial history. Altogether, these reproductions make up an unusual and valuable collection of "documents," in the historian's sense of the word.

BIOGRAPHIES AND INTERPRETATIONS.

The new "Life of Chatham," by Frederic Harrison (Macmillan), is an admirable summing up of a career which has always had quite as many admirers in America as in England. A good part of Chatham's public life was devoted to American affairs, and his speeches in defense of America have been declaimed by every American schoolboy. Little was to be added to the familiar outlines of Chatham's life, but the work of condensation and arrangement has been done in Mr. Harrison's customarily thorough and satisfactory fashion.

A new and comprehensive personal volume on Balzachas been written by Mary F. Sandars (Dodd, Mead). This is based on the volume entitled "Lettres a



HONORÉ DE BALZAC. (From an old print.)

l'Étrangère," a collection of letters written by the great French novelist from 1833 to 1844, to Mme. Hanska, the beautiful Polish lady who afterward became his wife. Miss Sandars has literally dug out a biography of Balzac from this famous collection of letters. There are several interesting portraits, and the whole is very satisfactorily printed.

A new "Life of Robert Browning" has been written by C. H. Herford, professor of English literature in the University of Manchester. This volume (Dodd, Mead) does not claim to be the last word about Robert is poetry. Professor Herford disclaims any it an exhaustive characterization or critique. Itempted to work out a view of Browning's im a purely definite literary standpoint, based pondence and documents only very recently o light. Professor Herford's general theme is wning's poetry is "one of the most potent of nees which in the nineteenth century helped lown the shallow and mischievous distinction he 'sacred' and the 'secular.'"

as his text the assumption that "if Bach is smatician of music, Beethoven is its philosor. George Alexander Fisher has written a sketch of Beethoven, with an appreciation of indebtedness to the older musician. Beetys Mr. Fisher in this work (Dodd, Mead), adhe intellect of mankind. He was the first who had the independence to think for himstablished the precedent, which Wagner acted of "employing the human voice as a tool, an to be used in the exigencies of his art, as if art of the orchestra."

out as reasonable to include William Cullen nong English men of letters as it would be to Vordsworth among the American poets. Yet reason it has been thought desirable to add a Bryant to the well-known series published by rillan Company. The writer of this sketch, iam A. Bradley, has had as his principal for the facts of Bryant's life the official by his son-in-law, the late Parke Godwin rerican Men of Letters" series already conyant, by Mr. John Bigelow, but Mr. Bradley's iefer than either of its forerunners and sumbe facts in Bryant's career that for the present a are of the greatest value and interest.

iof five essays on the Puritan spirit have been book form (Houghton, Mifflin) by Andrew under the title "Essays in Puritanism." The se: Jonathan Edwards, manifesting the spirit size in the pulpit; John Winthrop, showing at at work in the world; Margaret Fuller, three was the blind striving of the artistic expression; "Walt Whitman, "whose conthe revolt against the false conventions which up in his world;" and John Wesley, "who if to make religion once more useful to hu-

LINTING AND THE DRAMATIC ART.

nething about Greek architecture and Greek, but next to nothing of Greek painting, Miss ir has written a somewhat ambitious study of sek Painters' Art" (Ginn). Miss Weir is if art instruction in Brookline, and was formedent of the Yale School of Fine Arts. She ed in Greece. Although we know so little sek painting, modern research, Miss Weir tells oved beyond a doubt that "color was called of architecture from Homeric times down to the period of its development that culminated rthenon." This volume is excellently printed usly illustrated.

of essays on art subjects, covering the works as of most of the great artists since the Re, by Kenyon Cox, have been collected and pubsivolume, under the title "Old Masters and

New" (Fox, Duffield). It is not a history of art, but rather a series of appreciations of individual masters.

Another of Mr. James Huneker's volumes of literary and artistic criticism has appeared, under the general title "Iconoclasts: A Book of Dramatists" (Scribners).



MR. JAMES HUNEKER.

However orthodox or justifiable Mr. Huneker's verdicts on art and artists may be, he is certainly a vigorous, independent thinker and a brilliant stylist. In this volume, in which he considers Ibsen, Strindberg, Becque, Hauptmann, Hervieu, Sudermann, Gorky, D'Annunzio, Maeterlinck, Duse, and Bernard Shaw, we have some incisive, scintillating sentences, and brilliant, keen analysis.

PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST.

. A popular but vigorous and comprehensive presentation of the case of the Orient against the Occident is presented by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick in his interpretation of the significance of the far-Eastern war, which he entitles "The White Peril in the Far East" (Revell). Dr. Gulick, who has obtained his intimate knowledge of the Japanese people by a long residence in Japan (he is author of "The Evolution of the Japanese" and other works, already noticed in these pages), believes that Japan is fighting the battle of civilization; that her victory over Russia, which he believes to be inevitable, will make for the regeneration and enlightenment of all Asia; and that the mission of the Japanese people is to reconcile, harmonize, and coördinate the civilization of East and West.

A collection of unusual and powerful sketches of the personal side of the Russo-Japanese war is entitled "The Yellow War" (McClure, Phillips), and its author signs himself "O." It is the romance and drama of the conflict that the writer sees, and he has done some very vivid sketches. Of many of the incidents related, the writer declares he has been an eye-witness. Some yerealistic illustrations add to the absorbing interesting the volume.

NEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

About four years ago, Mr. Alleyne Ireland was appointed a commissioner of the University of Chicago for the purpose of visiting the far East and preparing a comprehensive report on colonial administration in southeastern Asia. While this report has not yet been published, the first fruits of Mr. Ireland's investigations took the form of two series of articles, one of which appeared in the London Times, the other in the Outlook (New York). These articles were written during the author's sojourn in the far East and reflect his impressions of British, American, French, and Dutch colonial administration and policy. They have now been brought together in a volume entitled "The Far Eastern Tropics " (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Mr. Ireland finds much to criticise in the American Philippine policy (he is himself a British subject), but on one point he is perfectly clear,-that the people of the archipelago are absolutely unfitted for self-government. He declares, moreover, that 95 per cent, of the Filipinos have never so much as dreamed of independence.

Remembering Dr. Samuel Johnson's famous remark that "The grand object of all travel is to see the shores of the Mediterranean," Dr. D. E. Lorenz, who has been quite around that shore several times, has prepared a little handbook of practical information for tourists, entitled "The Mediterranean Traveler" (Revell). This is a sort of high-grade Baedecker, covering the entire Mediterranean coast in a single volume,—southern Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt. There are many maps and illustrations.

Miss Esther Singleton has added another to her most excellent series of volumes on countries and cities of the world described by great writers. Her latest volume is "Venice" (Dodd, Mead). The volume consists of impressions, essays, and criticisms, with a number of fine illustrations by sympathetic travelers, historians, and artists, gathered together to give a general impression of the "Queen of the Adriatic."

A well-put, interesting little pamphlet, by Bernardo Mallen, is "Mexico Yesterday and To-day, 1876 to 1904." Spanish, French, and German editions of this little pamphlet, prepared with the authority of the Mexican Government, were distributed at the St. Louis World's Fair. It is full of statistics, tables, and other data, graphically put. Copies can be obtained from the author, in Mexico City.

"The Fair Land Tyrol" is the title of an entertaining volume by Mr. W. D. McCrackan (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.). Partly description and partly snatches of history and biography, the book serves to vivify one's information about a charming region which the tourist too often misses altogether or only half sees in passing. Mr. McCrackan's earlier volumes, "Romance and Teutonic Switzerland" and "The Rise of the Swiss Republic," have brought him recognition as an authority on matters of Swiss history.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Humphrey's book, "Twenty-one Years in India" (Jennings & Graham), is an illustrated account of the author's experience as a Methodist missionary in India.

NATURE AND NATURALISTS.

Two books by E. P. Poweil—"The Country Home" and "The Orchard and Fruit Garden" (McClure, Phillips & Co.)—deal in a thoroughly practical way with topics and problems which concern every country-dweller, and, for that matter, every city-dweller whose

thoughts turn, from time to time, to the ownership of rural acres. The author writes out of a full experience,—not mere "book theories." He addresses his advice to actual needs and difficulties. "The Country Home abounds in common-sense directions as to choice of site, water-supply, lawns, and gardens. Its companion volume, treating especially, of the orchard, throws needed light on the latest methods of culture and on the general principles to be observed in the nurture of American fruits. The popular treatment of these subjects is something new in our literature. Perhaps it is another indication of the sweeping movement countri-ward.

One of the most widely read of last year's nature-books was "A Woman's Hardy Garden," by Mrs. Helena Rutherford Ely. "Another Hardy Garden Book," by the same author (Macmillan), which makes its appearance this spring, is assured a hearty welcome, since it gives the results of many years' experience in raising vegetables, fruits, and flowers. It is addressed especially to the cultivation of the small home garden. Those who derived profit from the suggestions contained in the earlier book will no doubt be thankful for the many helpful hints offered by Mrs. Ely in this supplementary volume.

A book of which John Burroughs is able to say that he has had more delight in reading it than in reading any other nature-book in a long time is surely deserving of consideration. The work thus commended is entitled "Wasps, Social and Solitary" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The authors, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Peckham, are residents of Wisconsin, and have been enthusiastic students of their subject for many years. The State of Wisconsin had already published their monograph on solitary wasps, but writings affording as much entertainment and instruction as theirs demand a more popular circulation than can be given them in the form of public documents.

A working handbook of great usefulness to bee-keepers is "The A, B, C of Bee Culture" (Medina, Ohio: The A. I. Root Company). This work, originally compiled by A. I. Root, has been revised and largely rewritten by his son, E. R. Root. It now embodies the experience and observation of hundreds of bee-keepers in all parts of the country.

The latest issue in "The American Sportsman's Library" (Macmillan) is a volume entitled "The American Thoroughbred," by Charles E. Trevathan. This work gives the complete history of horse-racing in America,—"the first country outside of England itself to begin the breeding of horses for purposes of the turf and for their general improvement."

A neat little pen-picture of the quiet life of John Burroughs at his country home comes to us from the pen of Clara Barrus, under the title "The Retreat of a Poet-Naturalist." It is one of the brochures issued by Poet Lore, and has as a frontispiece a snapshot of the naturalist at Slabsides.

RELIGION AND ETHICS.

Dr. Henry A. Stimson has written a side-light on the simple life in the form of a book entitled "The Right Life and How to Live It" (Barnes). This volume has an introduction by Dr. William H. Maxwell, New York City superintendent of schools. The book is sound in its philosophy and clear and helpful in its suggestions.

Of the same sort of helpful, suggestive writing as the book already mentioned is Dr. Reginald J. Campbell's as Addressed to Individuals" (A. C. Armstrong Dr. Campbell is Dr. Parker's successor as minthe City Temple, London. The sermons he has in this volume show him at his best, with all his ty, logic, and power to move the hearts of men. Crowell & Co. issue as the latest number of Vhat Is Worth While" series Dr. Lyman Abrmon on "The Personality of God." This seroriginally delivered before the students of University, and has excited considerable dis-

Revelation Rediscovered," which is sub-titled tract from the Stairway of Our Creator and by Dr. John C. C. Clarke, formerly professor niversity of Chicago, is a new attempt at interof the Book of Revelations. It is published Clarke, at Upper Alton, Ill.

uttons import Rowland E. Prothero's "The n Human Life." Professor Prothero, it will be ered, is author of "The Life of Dean Stanley" r religious works and commentaries.

M. Ramsay's "Letters to the Seven Churches (A. C. Armstrong & Son) appears in new shical dress, with some helpful illustrations. s some very interesting side-lights upon the influence of European and Asiatic civiliparticularly in philosophical and religious

contribution to the science of teleology is Mr. atacap's volume, "The World as Intention" Mains). Mr. Gratacap, who is curator of the n Museum of Natural History in New York, ors to apply the doctrine of intention to the ne Bible, the Church, the creed, and conduct." e manual of ethical suggestions, under the ne Useful Life," has been compiled from the of Emanuel Swedenborg and published s) as "a crown to the simple life," with an inon by John Bigelow. Duty is the emphasis

ree prize essays in the competition instituted by en Gould with a view to stimulating investigae history of the Roman Catholic and Protestant of the Bible have been published in pamphlet w York : Bible Teachers' Training School, 541 in Avenue). Aside from the inclusion of the ha in the Roman Catholic Bible and the reof the books so designated by Protestants as ical, the difference between the versions, as out by the writers of these prize essays, are of portance. The message of both is essentially The first prize in the competition was award-

Rev. William Thomas Whitley, the second to Gerald Hamilton Beard, and the third to B. Dalton, assistant master of Trinity Parish New York. The judges of the contest were : W. Rogers, of Drew Seminary; Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University; the itelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune; Francis L. Patton, of Princeton Seminary; lancthon W. Jacobus, of Hartford Seminary; ott Williams, of the Philadelphia Press, and ilter Q. Scott, of the Bible Teachers' Training It is stated that a diligent effort was made to least two Roman Catholic judges, but this uccessful. Two hundred and sixty-five essays, ing every quarter of the globe, were submitted mpetition.

The first of a series of volumes to be known as "The Devotional and Practical Commentary," edited by Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll (A. C. Armstrong & Son), is devoted to the Epistles to the Colossians and the Thessalonians, and is said to be the last work of the late Dr. Joseph Parker, of the London City Temple. The foremost British theologians, of the day will contribute to this series, which has been projected on somewhat similar lines to those followed by the famous "Expositor's Bible," of which Dr. Nicoll was also editor.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just published an extra volume of the Dictionary of the Bible, edited by Mr. James Hastings. The extra volume has been published to meet a demand for information on subjects which, although they may not be purely biblical, are so closely related to Bible study that their appearance in a dictionary of the Bible will be a great help to all Bible students. The new volume contains thirty-seven articles, six indexes, and several maps, and bears the same mark of scholarly editing which characterizes the other volumes

"Psychic Research and Gospel Miracles," by the Rev. Edward Macomb Duff and Thomas Gilchrist Allen, M.D. (New York: Thomas Whittaker), is a bold attempt to confirm the veracity of the gospel narratives by reference to the results of modern psychical research. The writers announce that they have undertaken this work in a spirit of reverence, but have assumed nothing as proved in advance, being as anxious for legitimate proof as any honest doubters can be. The results of their investigations, in the opinion of the authors, amount to "a psychic verification of gospel miracles, a demonstration of gospel veracity, and a proof of Christ's insight into psychic laws and conditions; added to which is the psychic verification supplied from Christ's life as the veridical fulfillment of ancient Hebrew prophecy."

Dr. Charles Edward Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, of New York, has added to his list of homiletic books "The Minister as Prophet" (Crowell). This is a series of lectures considering the present position of the minister in general affairs, and the attitude

of the world toward him.

One of the volumes of "The Methodist Pulpit" being issued by Eaton & Mains is the Rev. John W. Savers' collection of Memorial Day sermons, entitled "The More Excellent Sacrifice."

TWO WORKS ON SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Dr. Josiah Strong's yearbook of economic, industrial, social, and religious statistics, entitled "Social Progress" (Baker & Taylor), contains much information not easily accessible elsewhere. On the other hand, many topics customarily treated in almanacs and handbooks are not included in this volume. The material chiefly drawn upon by Dr. Strong in compiling this yearbook is such as relates directly to practical life. One of the especially helpful features of the book is a bibliography of economic and social subjects by W. D. P. Bliss. Prof. Edward W. Bemis contributes a suggestive chapter on municipal gas plants in the United States, and brief accounts of many social and philanthropic undertakings are contributed by their organizers or administrators. This is the second issue of "Social Progress," and all the statistics included have been brought well down to date.

A new edition of that very remarkable book, Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," has just been issue

by Doubleday, Page & Co. This is the twenty-fifth anniversary edition, and it has an introduction by Henry George, Jr.

OTHER NEW BOOKS.

"Power and Health Through Progressive Exercise" is the title of an interesting little book by George Elliot Flint, son of the well-known New York physician, Dr. Austin Flint (Baker & Taylor). The author has radical views on the subject of physical exercise, but believes that the "light-weight" system of physical culture, since it fails either in awakening interest or in producing actual results, can never become truly popular. His own contention is for comparatively heavy exercises. A half-hour three times a week spent in real work which tries the muscles will accomplish far more in the long run than twice that amount of time spent in so-called "light" exercises. Whether we are prepared to accept these views at once or not, Mr. Flint's statement of them is well worth reading, and suggests possibilities in physical culture which to most advocates of the prevailing methods may well seem astonishing.

A series of little volumes, entitled "The Personal Help Library," is being written and issued by Mr. George H. Knox, of Des Moines, Iowa, founder of the Personal Help School of Achievement. The first volume, entitled "Ready Money," has been issued. It consists of some excellent advice to young men about beginning their careers, and is supplemented by several noteworthy speeches and addresses from well-known

American public men.

Three small volumes of poems come to us. Mr. John White Chadwick has collected his later poems (Houghton, Mifflin); Mr. William J. Neidig has gathered a number of short poetic works, under the title "The First Wardens" (Macmillan); and Amelie Rives (the Princess Troubetskoi) has given us another of her long love-poems, under the title "Seléné" (Harpers).

Leslie Stephen's delicious literary memorabilia and essays, "Hours in a Library," have been issued in a new edition, in four volumes, by the Putnams. This new edition is in very satisfactory typographical form. The work itself needs no further mention to-day. The fine literary discrimins-



SIR LESLIE STEPHEN.

literary discrimination and artistic insight which characterized Stephen are charmingly displayed in this work, which is so exceedingly suggestive, and which has such a rich background.

Prof. Ira Osborn Baker, of the University of Illinois, has written "A Treatise on Roads and Pavements" (New York: John Wiley & Sons), which discusses from

the point of view of an engineer the principles involved in the construction of country roads and city pavements. Inasmuch as earth roads constitute 25 per cent. of the mileage of our public highways, Professor Baker has given much space to the construction and maintenance of such roads. The first four chapters of the book are wholly devoted to the economics and engineering problems of this class of highway. As regards urban and suburban roads, we are gratified to learn that in most particulars American roads and pavements are superior to any other in the world. Professor Baker has, therefore, based his treatment of these topic upon American experience, believing, as he does, that the principles of road-making worked out in this country are best suited to American conditions.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

Intoxicants and Opium in All Lands and Times. By Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts. International Reform Bureau, Washington.

Letters from Tuskegee: Being the Confessions of a Yankee. By Ruperth Fehnstoke.

Life of Reason, The. By George Santayana. Scribners. Light Ahead for the Negro. By E. A. Johnson. Grafton. Light of Faith, The. By Frank McGloin. B. Herder, St.

Logic: Deductive and Inductive. By John Grier Hibben, Ph.D. Scribners.

Makers of the American Republic. By David Gregg, D.D. Treat.

Manufacturing Cost. By H. L. Hall. Bookkeeper Publishing Company, Detroit.

Masters of English Literature, The. By Stephen Gwynn.

Macmillan. By Chalman Prontice M.D.

Mind Energy and Matter. By Chalmers Prentice, M.D., Chicago.

Modern Theory of Physical Phenomena. By Augusta Righi. Macmillan.

Monopolistic Combinations in the German Coal Industry. By Francis Walker. Macmillan. More Money for the Public Schools. By Charles W. Eliot.

More Money for the Public Schools. By Charles W. Eliot Doubleday, Page & Co.

Mormon Menace, The. By John Doyle Lee. Home Protection Publishing Company.

tion Publishing Company.

Multiple Personality. By Boris Sidis and Simon P. Goodhart. Appletons.

Nature Study Idea, The. By Liberty H. Bailey. Doubleday. Page & Co.

On Becoming Blind. By Dr. Émile Javal. Macmillan. On Holy Ground. By William L. Worcester. Lippincott. Our Schools: Their Administration and Supervision. By William E. Chancellor. Heath.

Outline of Medieval and Modern European History. Heath Outline of Municipal Government in the City of New York An. By George Arthur Ingalls, B.A. Bender, Alban-Parables of Life. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Macmblan.

Personal Hygiene. By Walter L. Pyle, M.D. W. B. Sauders & Co.

Police Power, The. By Ernest Freund. University of Calcago Press.

Representative Modern Preachers. By Lewis O. Brastow. D.D. Macmillan.

Self-Building. By Corrilla Banister. Lee & Shepard. Senator, The. By Henry Christopher McCook. Geo. W. Jacobs & Co.

Seven Years' Hard. By Richard Free. E. P. Dutton & Ca. Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac for 1905. By J. E. Sallivan. American Sports Publishing Company.

Strategy of the Great Railroads, The. By Frank H. Spearman. Scribners.

Wall Street Speculation. By Franklin C. Keyes, LL.B. Columbia Publishing Company, Oneonta, N. Y. Webster, Daniel. By Everett P. Wheeler. Putnams.

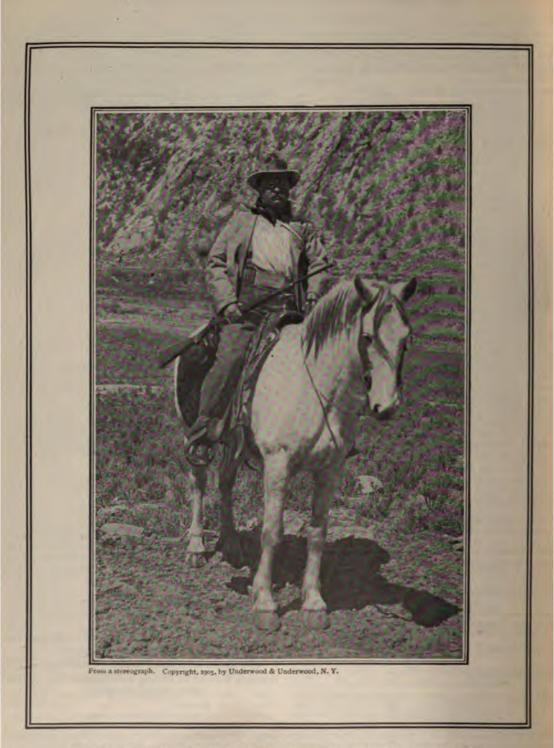
Your Future. By Lela Omar. Penn.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS. EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS HUNTING TRIP IN COLORADO.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXXI.

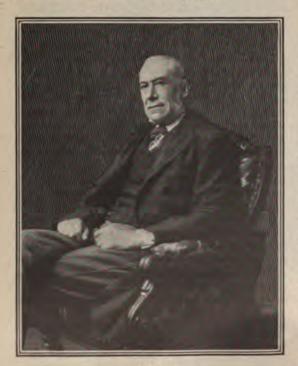
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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

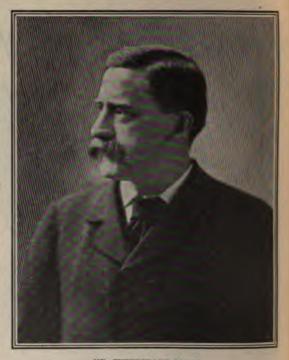
The President's By the middle of May, President Return to Roosevelt was back at his desk in Return to Rooseveit was pack as Washington. Washington, in the best of health and spirits, after five weeks of recreation in the Western States. He had traveled six thousand miles, and passed through twelve States and three Territories. The only States which Mr. Roosevelt has not visited since he became President are Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, and he will probably accept the hospitality of those commonwealths before the end of his term. His recent journey was undertaken primarily as a hunting trip, but, apart from his adventures in the quest of Colorado bears, in which the whole country evinced a keen interest, several things occurred which made the journey memorable in other ways. After emerging from the fastnesses of Colorado, where he had been engaged with his party in hunting grizzlies on those days when he was not storm-bound, the President took occasion, at Denver, to give utterance to certain definite views which he holds on the subject of railroad-rate regulation. In addressing the Chamber of Commerce, he reiterated and emphasized the declaration that he had already made to Congress in favor of the policy of extending the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and of giving that body the power to fix freight rates, and to have the rates thus established go into effect practically at once. A few days later, stopping at Chicago on his way Eastward, the President had an opportunity to address to representatives of the striking teamsters in that city a few needed words in support of Mayor Dunne's policy of law and order and suppression of violence. For some reason, the strikers had assumed that a call had been made for United States troops. As a matter of fact, the federal government had not been asked to interfere in the Chicago labor difficulties; but President Roosevelt said, in reply to a memorial from the strikers, that in every effort to prevent violence by mobs or individuals Mayor Dunne would have the hearty support of the President of the United States,—as he should have that of every good citizen. During his brief Chicago visit, President Roosevelt was the chief guest at a dinner given in his honor by the Iroquois Club, the leading Democratic organization of Illinois; and this unique courtesy extended to the President by his political opponents typified the non-partisan character of the hospitality which greeted him throughout his Western journey. More than once in the course of his travels the President repeated and emphasized his unequivocal determination not to be again a candidate for the Presidency.

On the President's return to Wash-Transportation ington he found the International Railway Congress just concluding its deliberations. Several such congresses have been held in past years in Europe, but the first to assemble in the United States was the one which gathered at Washington on May 3 and remained in session for some ten days. There were more than five hundred foreign delegates in attendance, and for their benefit a remarkable exhibit of railway appliances was made by American manufacturers. In the development of these appliances Americans may take a proper pride, since it is undoubtedly true that in this country more practical progress has been made in railway invention and improvement than anywhere else in the world. Yet it is probable that the American public was more keenly interested in the discussions and declarations of the congress on the subject of transportation rates than in anything that could be learned from it touching on the purely mechanical side of railway development. Secretary Taft's frank statement to the delegates that a railroad cannot be managed as private property was taken everywhere as a declaration of the principles recognized by the national administration as the basis of the Government's relation to the railroads. For some weeks the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce had been sitting in Washington, giving hearings to eminent railroad experts on the subject of rates and rate-control. Many of these experts had declared themselves as opposed to the proposition, advocated by President Roosevelt, of giving additional powers for the fixing of rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The views of these men, most of whom were railway officials, had received wide currency, and it was generally believed that the members of the Senate committee had already practically made up their minds against a policy of government regulation. Secretary Taft's speech, coming almost simultaneously with the President's reiteration, at Denver, of his well-known advocacy of a regulation policy, tended to counteract the impression that was gaining ground in the country to the effect that nothing, after all, would come of the railroad agitation, but that the roads would continue to have things their own way. One or two of the more disinterested experts who appeared before the Senate committee also advocated some system of rate-control as a safeguard against conditions which might become, sooner or later, intolerable, and which would lead to far more radical measures of relief than President Roosevelt has ever proposed.



SIR FRANCIS MOWATT.

(A prominent English delegate to the International Railway Congress.)



(President of the Illinois Central Railroad, who debated the rate question with Secretary Tuft before the International Railway Congress last month.)

The Public- In some of our great population cen-Service ters, during the past two Corporations. terest which usually centers in matters, during the past two months, inters of national policy has been transferred in a noticeable degree to questions of local welfare. In New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, problems of municipal ownership and municipal control of public utilities continue to engage the public mind to an absorbing extent. The action of the New York Legislature, while it stopped short of the demands made on it by public sentiment in the metropolis, still resulted in several substantial gains. The bill to secure 75-cent gas for the people of New York failed of enactment. but an important step in that direction was taken in the creation of a gas commission. In Philadelphia, the proposition to accept on behalf of the city a lump sum in lieu of annual rentals from corporations for the municipal gas works excited unusual opposition and failed to receive the assent of Mayor Weaver. A contribution to this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS explains the peculiar civic situation in Philadelphia, and shows how difficult it is for business questions like this to get a fair discussion and settlement. The Illinois Legislature has been occupied with bills affecting the ownership and operation of public utilities in the city of Chi-

cago. A bill was passed empowering the city government of Chicago to prescribe maximum rates for gas and electric light. A recent decision of Judge Grosscup seems to remove the last technical obstacle to the acquirement of the Adams Street railway system by the city of Chicago. Before the city can begin the actual operation of this street-car line, however, a referendum will be necessary, and also a referendum on the proposition to issue certificates to pay for the required equipment.

The work of the New York Legislature that attracted most attention beyond the borders of the State itself was the legislation affecting New York City. Besides the gas bills, to which we have already alluded, a bill was passed taking the power to grant franchises in the city away from the Board of Aldermen and conferring it upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a small body of officials elected by popular vote. Another important change made by the Legislature was the lengthening

of the term of the mayor from two years to four. This measure was generally approved by all parties in New York City, on the ground that two years is an insufficient time in which to carry out a distinctive municipal policy, and that a good man may be deterred from accepting office, on the ground that he cannot surround himself with officials who will be able to give a successful administration under such conditions. The legislation aimed at the so-called "Raines law hotels," requiring such establishments to obtain certificates showing compliance with the building department's requirements before they can obtain licenses for the sale of liquor, while it was passed by the Legislature and approved by the governor, will not become immediately effective because it was not in force on the first day of May, the date on which liquor licenses for the ensuing twelve months were issued. It



Photograph by Prince, Washington

SECRETARY WILLIAM H. TAFT.

(Who took part last month in the discussion of railroad-rate regulation.)

was provided, however, in an additional bill. that on the request of a taxpayer an inspection of any hotel shall be made to see whether it complies with the requirements of the building, fire, and health departments; if it is found to violate such requirements, its license is to be immediately revoked. Thus, something may be done even during the present year to rid the city of these objectionable resorts; but if anything is accomplished, it will have to be on individual initiative.

Bills were passed by the Legislature Question of establishing two water commissions, Water-Supply. —one to be appointed by the mayor of the city of New York, to ascertain available sources for an additional water supply, and another creating a State commission, to be appointed by the governor, without whose approval

no municipality or town shall have power to condemn land for additional sources of watersupply. It is hoped that in this way the interests of the towns and villages situated in the territory adjacent to New York will be protected, while the city itself will be enabled to proceed with the establishment of a scientific and adequate system of water-supply. From the city's point of view, however, this seems a needlessly roundabout method of reaching the desired end. Some of the most vicious bills before the New York Legislature—notably the so-called Niagara "grab" bills—failed of passage. On the whole, it may be said that most of the legislation tends to secure the results desired by the better public sentiment of the State, the most obvious criticism being that the measures as passed and signed by the governor do not go far enough in the desired direction.

Some of the most important State Preservation. legislation this year has been that relating to the care and culture of forests. Thus, the State of New Jersey has created a State commission, of which the governor and the State geologist are ex-officio members, and has intrusted to this commission such important duties as the reforestization of denuded lands, the prevention of forest fires, the administration and care of the State forests on the principles of practical foresty, cooperation with private owners of woodland and encouragement of the preservation and growing of timber for commercial and manufacturing purposes, and the preservation of forest tracts around the head waters and watersheds of all water-courses. This is regarded as the most comprehensive forestry law yet passed by any of our States, but some of the Western and Central States, as well as the older commonwealths of New England, are taking an active interest in forest preservation. On the Pacific coast, California, Oregon, and Washington have each made special provision for fire wardens, and have taken other measures to prevent the devastating forest fires which have occurred in past years. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Indiana have passed laws with a similar purpose. To encourage reforestization of denuded lands, the State of Vermont has exempted from taxation all uncultivated lands planted with timber under regulations made by the State forestry commission. North Dakota, being especially desirous of increasing her forest resources, has passed a law which allows an annual reduction in taxes of three dollars for each acre planted with any kind of trees, set not more than eighty feet apart, in holdings of 80, 120, or 320 acres. President Roosevelt issued a proclamation setting aside about ten million acres in Idaho as a forest reserve. California has at last turned over the Yosemite Park to the federal government, and the Legislature has



SENATOR FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, OF NEVADA.

(A leading champion of the Government's irrigation policy.)

appropriated seventy thousand dollars toward a joint investigation to be undertaken by the State and the federal forestry bureaus, for the purpose of ascertaining the best methods of forest preservation.

While the general government is thus cooperating with the States in the nurture and preservation of our forest resources, it is carrying forward with rapidity and success an irrigation policy which will soon reclaim for cultivation thousands of acres in the arid regions of the West and Southwest. The Truckee-Carson irrigation project, which is described in a special article contributed to this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. is to be formally opened on June 17. The State of Nevada was never able to undertake a comprehensive irrigation enterprise, owing to its small population and insignificant tax returns, but, largely owing to the energy and persistence of Senator Francis G. Newlands, the federal government (which is really the owner of more than 95 per cent, of the State's area) has stepped in and brought to a successful conclusion this

f national importance, which bids fair to mensely to the resources of a State that retofore been seriously handicapped in elopment of its agricultural resources.

An indication of the sentiment that prevails in the West in favor of the prevention of discrimination in railtes is afforded by the attempts of States aneas and Washington to create railroad sions with power to hear complaints and rales and regulations for the eradication . abuses. The State of Oregon has made for the connection of one railroad sother, requiring each road to transport nof the other at reasonable rates. If the annot be agreed upon between the two I companies, they are to be settled by ion before a board composed of the govhe secretary of state, and the State treas-The purpose of this law is to encourage Iding of short railroad lines extending ideveloped territory and connecting with fact. The railroad bills before the Wis-Logislature, advocated by Governor La twere all passed after a long and ex-test. In addition to the railroad legthe Middle and Western States, the number of changes in systems of taxere made throughout the country. In per of States commissions were formed purpose of gathering information to ene legislatures at future sessions to amend rfect the laws relating to the assessment lection of taxes.

About four years ago, such a complace mission was appointed in the State of West Virginia, and the report made commission resulted in the passage of a f laws at a special session of the Legislast August, which are of far-reaching ef-As in several of the older and more poputes, notably New York, Pennsylvania, and ie policy now adopted in West Virginia is lete separation of the sources of State and renue. The ultimate result of the new laws to do away entirely with a real-estate tax te purposes. After three years there will 7 a State tax of 5 cents on \$100, all of s to be devoted to public-school purposes. portant feature of the new system is the 1 of the office of State tax commissioner, luty it is to study the tax systems of all es and suggest improvements in the West a laws, to execute the laws, to instruct the s, to assist the State board of public in its yearly assessment of steam and

street railroads and other public-service corporations, and to attend to various other matters of administration. This year, all the lands in the State are to be reassessed, and this work is to be performed by assessors appointed and supervised by the State tax commissioner. After 1908, there is to be an annual reassessment of all real estate, for which purpose assessors are to be elected by the different localities, but their work is to be done under the supervision of the State tax commissioner. The county court is to constitute the board of equalization in each county, and the State board of public works is the final board of equalization.

The Chicago Teamsters' Strike. Grievances of certain unions of garment workers in Chicago culminated last month in a sympathetic strike of the Teamsters' Union, an organization which has come into a position of power during the past three years. This sympathetic strike attained an importance in Chicago out of proportion to the number of strikers involved. Only about four thousand teamsters were actually on strike; but the delivery of goods by the great department stores, and by several of the more important wholesale establishments and manu-



Photograph by Collier's Weekly.

NEGRO DRIVER IN THE STREETS OF CHICAGO, GUARDED BY ARMED DEPUTIES.

facturers, could only be accomplished through the Employers' Teaming Association, an organization chartered under the laws of West Virginia and claiming the protection of the federal courts. There were outbreaks of violence in the streets.



Photograph by Collier's Weekly

THE CHICAGO TEAMSTERS' STRIKE, WAGONS PROTECTED BY POLICE,

at least three of the strike-breakers being killed. The drivers of the Employers' Association had police protection. Trade-unionist leaders everywhere saw that their cause was imperiled by every resort to violence, and after a few days normal traffic conditions in the streets of Chicago were practically resumed. Many of the contracting team-owners at first sided with the strikers and declined to order deliveries of goods made where the teamsters refused. The Employers' Teaming Association then bought out some of the contractors and leased the wagons of others, while the merchants brought pressure to bear on those team-owners who had not been bought out, declaring that all their contracts would be forfeited if they did not make deliveries. As a result, the team-owners' associations advised the teamsters to call off the strike.

The Chicago strike serves to direct public attention to the fact that in the month of May, this year, the number of such disturbances throughout the country was less than in any May of recent years. On the first day of May, 1904, there were 45,000 industrial employees reported vol-

untarily idle; on the corresponding date of the present year, there were less than 10,000. Since the beginning of the present year, not more than 30,000 persons are reported to have struck, as against 170,000 in the first four months of 1904. This change in conditions is particularly to be noted in the building trades, which are reported as unusually active the country over. Except for the Chicago strike, it may be said that there are now fewer clouds on the American industrial horizon than for many years.

International Attention converges on the day-to-day fluctuations of speculative markets that it is often apt to lose sight of the broader movements of finance. A survey directed, not to the shifting panorama of the stock exchanges, but to the wide horizon of the world's prosperity, discloses a very striking situation. Since the world-wide revival in prosperity began, eight or nine years ago, it has twice been rudely interrupted,—first, by the outbreak of war in South Africa, with the resultant complete derangement of English finance; next, in this country, by the collapse, in 1903, of a dozen or

huge industrial concerns, built up hasinsecurely in the excitement of 1901. these incidents brought its penalty, in of a period of financial uncertainty and lasting a year or more. The Transvaal kaded a group of gold mines which had iding \$80,000,000 per annum to the arkets, and at the same time forced the overnment to draw, for war expenses, illion dollars from these same markets its taxpayers; it started, therefore, a vents which depressed European finance ears after the return of peace. Germany's y boom "broke down disastrously; Loncompelled to borrow, on an enormous m the Paris bankers; money at Paris the highest rate in a decade; British the premier security of the world, fell west price since the London panic of n this side of the ocean, insolvency enormous industrial companies as alt Trust, the United States Shipbuildthe Consolidated Lake Superior; reof dividends in others, and assessment olders in still others, came, along with tress of powerful capitalists engaged in erprises, and with failure of banks which I behind them. This led, at the close to what many observers deemed the ur cycle of prosperity. Yet what we w in England is a market which has aid off its floating obligations, and whose we resumed a normal aspect. Germany re displays all the signs of active indusr. France has so far regained its finanith and power that, in the face of the war, it has kept undisturbed its \$1,600,-Russian securities and has advanced ,000 more to the St. Petersburg governwar loans.

The United States, after a twelvemonths' halt in its trade activity, has again moved forward, with evidence es of healthy industrial expansion. Two itually applied by experts as a measure conditions in this country are the exof bank checks at its clearing houses, the volume of business actually done, onsumption of manufactured iron, showlans of general industry. If merchants, and manufacturers make fewer paytrough their banks, it means that the purchases in their industry are reduced. s for iron and steel diminish, it is a sign infacturers, builders, and transportation se foresee small business and are curtailirs for new machinery, new structural



MR. K. TAKAHASHI.

(The Japanese financier who engineered from his London office the flotation of the last Japanese loan in England and the United States.)

material, and new rails or cars. Each of these signs of the times foretold with unpleasant clearness the reaction of 1903. The shrinkage in clearing-house exchanges, and the cutting in two of the country's iron production, pointed unmistakably to the coming storm. But the storm passed over rapidly. This season, bank checks put through the country's clearing houses have surpassed all records in our history, rising in value 50 per cent. over 1904. Iron production has reached a magnitude twice that of December, 1903, and never approached in the history of the trade. Consumption at the rate of nearly two million tons a month, where a million tons was the highest monthly average of any year up to 1900, is witness to the state of our industries.

How It is movement of prosperity throughout the world are numerous and interesting. The most familiar, and perhaps the most convincing, assumes that we are now, as we were in the so-called "boom times" of 1901, moving with one of those prolonged swings of

years and a half ing to certain com. sties which could inated without due vance, the new law o into effect until 6. In the mean. inv has negotiated al commercial trearopean nations, all we been adopted. ies all make imdifications in the of the new tariff. the United States I important tariff on certain articles ough the operation st favored nation" :h dates back to a between the Unitd the King of Prusback as the year , American wheat, ther dutiable merve been imported ny at the lowest ty which had been Russia, Austria, or nation. Furtherial agreement was

between the governments of Gerthe United States, in the year 1900, portant modifications were made in fixed by the Dingley law on cers of German origin, so that the priniprocity has operated to the develur trade with Germany in a marked e have been importing from Germany me hundred million dollars' worth of year, while we have shipped to that ds to the value of something over two llion dollars. No other country in the i to Germany products of equal value. is country has to face a situation an entirely new set of German tariff nany of them showing a marked inthe existing tariff, our first concern what treatment is to be accorded to vals for the German trade.

Consul-General Mason, at Berlin, has transmitted to the Washington government an exhibit of the German schowing the maximum on each ar the present law, the reductions eaty, the autonomous duties to go n 1906, and the reductions granted



HIS ULTIMATUM: "DOT ISS DER LAST TIME VOT I PUY SOMETINGS HERE YET, IF
I HAF TO CLIMB ME DOSE STAIRS UP. VAT?"

From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).

to certain European countries on important articles of import. From this tabulation it appears that in the schedule relating to dried apples, pears, peaches, and apricots, of which the United States now exports large quantities to Germany, there will be important changes under the new tariff and treaties. The present duty of 95 cents per 100 kilograms will be increased to \$2.38, while imports from Italy, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, and Servia, countries which produce a surplus of these dried fruits, will continue to be admitted under the old duty of 95 cents. If our wheat and rye are to be subject to the full duties of the new tariff, we shall be compelled to pay 47 cents per 100 kilograms more duty than wheat and rye from Italy, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, and Servia. Our wheat export to Germany last year amounted to nearly six million dollars. Passing to manufactured products, we find that American sewingmachines, of which we sent to Germany more than nine hundred thousand dollars' worth last year, will be seriously discriminated against through the treaty which Germany has negotiated with Switzerland, by which Swiss machines are to be admitted at a duty of \$2.85 per 100 kilograms, as compared with the autonomous tariff rate of \$8.33 which the United States will be compelled to pay. These are only a few instances out of many which might be cited to show the handicaps which now seem certain to be placed upon our trade with Germany until some form of reciprocity arrangement can be entered into at once through which the interests of both nations may be protected. It is understood that the German Government is ready to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, but the best friends of such a policy in this country do not look forward with hope to the prospects of such a treaty when it comes up for ratification in the United States Senate.

Western Prosperity and the general, and especially that with the Portland Fair. far East, is making rapid growth. The customs reports from month to month for the Puget Sound district indicate that the current fiscal year will prove the greatest for its export trade in the history of that district. It is estimated that the exports for the year will exceed the imports by fully \$15,000, 00. The chief articles of export from the port of Seattle are flour (which is a local product), cotton, and cotton goods. The total exports of the month for the Puget Sound district amounted to \$4,702,-616. Another indication of the general prosperity of the Pacific slope and the far Northwest is the promptness with which the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition has been brought to completion. The fair will be opened to the public on June 1, but early in May it was announced by the directors that the construction had practically been completed and it only remained to give the finishing touches to the landscape work. Usually, expositions in this country are open five or six months at least, but the l'ortland fair will continue for only four and a half months. It is aimed to have the exposition as complete on the opening day as when it closes, and the favorable weather of the past winter, combined with an absence of labor troubles, has enabled the directors to achieve this unusual record. The original features of the exposition site were comprehensively described in the April number of this Review.

Sanitation at Panama. The most important problem before the reorganized Panama Canal Commission during the past few weeks has been the problem of sanitation. Yellow fever has made serious headway in both Panama and Colon, and several government officials have been its victims. Considering the unwholesome sanitary condition of the Isthmus prior to the beginning of active operations by our govern-

ment, it is not at all strange that the feve sists there. We could hardly expect C Gorgas to banish the plague within a single but we ought to recognize the fact that tions are greatly improved, and that daily ress is being made in cleansing the plague Before the end of the present year, the will have good supplies of pure water, systems, and street-paving. These three provements ought to go a long way toward cating the scourge, yet we must not exp suits as conclusive and sweeping as thos were reached in so short a time at H Panama is much farther south, and the sit there is harder, on many accounts, to cope but the commission has done away with ne delays, and has given Colonel Gorgas ev cility for carrying out his plans. The outbreak of fever is now well under contr hospitals for the detention of affected p have now been provided. Besides these sa measures, the commission, of course, has consideration various engineering plans ! completion of the canal. As between th level project and the lock system, no de has yet been reached; but perhaps it h been fully understood by the public th work on the canal can go on for two year fore it will be absolutely necessary to l definite working plan. The consulting of engineers will meet in September to on the final plans.

The cordiality of our relation Our Homethe countries of Europe is bein Ambassadors. onstrated by notable expressi good-will to our retiring ambassadors Choate leaves London with more than the good-will and regard of our British br His election to one of the most highly positions in the British bar,-Bencher Inner Temple, -is evidence of his popula England. This body (the Inner Temple) of the four English Inns of Court which played a great part in the history, not English jurisprudence, but of English lite General Porter's departure from Paris al marked by a banquet, at which the French mier and almost all the cabinet were prese made complimentary remarks touching c bassador's stay of eight years in Paris McCormick had also received evidences regard and appreciation upon his departur St. Petersburg. These three ambassador most worthily represented American digni ditions, and interests in the great Europe itals to which they were accredited, and sustained the reputation American repr

always had in those cities. Mr. Reid. Mr. McCormick, in Paris, and Mr. St. Petersburg, may be relied upon to same worthy traditions. Important our diplomatic service to several South countries were also announced,—the Minister John Barrett from Panama and that of Minister Russell from the capital to Carácas. Mr. Bowen had a leave of absence from Venezuela, sturned to the United States to assist ent in investigating certain charges proved without foundation) against lister to Venezuela Francis B. Loomis, ant Secretary of State. Mr. Loomis Mr. Bowen's predecessor at Carácas. tter had reported to Washington accurrent in the country affecting Mr. putation. Latin America is sending its very best men. For example, the ian ambassador to the United States, presentative since the Brazilian legaen made an embassy, is Dr. Joaquim ibuco de Araujo, a scholar and an ose writings on international law are n in this country.



mos croats and the american eagle.

mos to his home with his duty well and nobly
the universal respect and admiration of a kinand his own."—From Punch (London).



(Who retired last month from the American ambassadorship at London.)

The Repre- Other diplomatic changes of great sentatives of importance to American interests, and destined, beyond a doubt, to have considerable effect upon the future relations of the nations now at war in the far East, were the retirement of Count Cassini, as Russian ambassador, from Washington and the appointment of Baron Rosen to succeed him, and the intention of the Japanese Government (not yet actually carried out) of raising the Japanese legation in this country to the rank of an embassy. The seven years of Count Cassini's stay in Washington, during most of which he has been dean of the diplomatic corps and very popular socially, have been important ones in Russo-American relations. Elsewhere in this issue an outline of Count Cassini's career and his attitude on important questions of the day are presented. His successor, Baron Rosen, was formerly Russian minister to Tokio, and while at the Japanese capital was one of the strongest advocates of peace, vigorously opposing Admiral Alexiev's warlike preparations in Manchuria. Baron Rosen has the respect and admiration of the Japanese, and his appointment to Washington, where, it is believed, at least some of the peace negotiations will be conducted, is looked upon in many quarters as an indication that the peace party is in the ascendency at St. Petersburg. Baron Rosen's acquaintance with this country and the American people extends over a period of some thirty years. He has been consul-general at New York, and was chargé d'affaires at Washington during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. In an interview, in St. Petersburg, in the middle of May, upon the announcement of his appointment, Baron Rosen is reported to have declared that in Russia the word "American" has always been synonymous with friend. He, like Count Cassini, attributes the change of sentiment in this country toward Russia to a misunderstanding,—a misunderstanding which he "sincerely believes the future and impartial history will correct." It is confidently expected that Baron Rosen will take part in the peace negotiations. The excellent services of the Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, have deserved the most generous recognition at the hands of his government; and, far as the American people are concerned, he would make a very satisfactory ambassador at Washington. The Japanese minister's personality and career are touched upon on another page in this number of the REVIEW.



BARON ROSEN.
Successor v. Count Cassini as Russian ambassador to the

United States.)

British Finances and the British not losing ground at every presentation of the budget w a most important and interesting event ish politics. In his speech accompany presentation of the budget, Mr. Auster berlain, chancellor of the exchequer, that there was a large surplus (£14,006 the national treasury. Contrary to the expectation, however, he did not annou reduction in the income tax, which is not than it has been since 1864 (except, of during the period of the South Africa Last year it was increased from elevin the pound to one shilling, and ma able on all incomes over £160, with a ance for life insurance as the only de-The middle merchant class, which has be ually becoming alienated from the Tor had been looking for a reduction of this age to the eightpence rate, which had be looked upon as the permanent rate in years. Mr. Chamberlain, however, has to use the surplus in a way to relieve the classes. He has effected a reduction of import duty on tea, a reduction to go in on July 1. In accordance with the habi tom of the chancellor of the exchequer some social or economic inference fr budget figures as he presents them to th of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain indulged speculation as to the cause of the shrir the revenue from beer and spirits, wh £137,000 below the estimate. In his this shrinkage is "largely attributable to: in the habits of the people."

The masses are discovering other places in spend their leisure time and money than publi. They go more to theaters and music halls, a excursions absorb much of the money that spent on drink.

He did not say, although he probably have done so with some truth, that the expenditure for liquors is due in some due industrial depression, a fact indicate increased expenditure by the "poor law" ians, as brought out in his own figures.

A New British Problems for naval defens Maval up for heated discussion in the Programme. Ish Parliament during earl Speaking as chairman of the Committe fense of the Admiralty, Mr. Balfour nounced a new distribution of the Britis Heretofore, the fundamental plan of the naval policy has been to safeguard and in accordance with this it has been tained that the British navy must also safeguard that the British navy must also safeguard.

l, at least, to the combined fleets of the two greatest naval powers, and, furthermore, there must remain within British waters, or in easy distance thereof, a force fully able ield England from invasion. Mr. Balfour, ever, denied the validity of the assumpthat Great Britain must maintain in the h Sea or the British Channel a force at least to any that Germany or France could comagainst her. He quoted the opinion of Roberts, that it would be impracticable for power to invade England with less than ity thousand men; that transportation of an army could not be effected in less than eight hours, requiring at least two hundred sand tons of shipping; and that even Gerand France combined could not muster in Atlantic and Channel ports half that ton-

Britain, Mr. Balfour boasted, had never successfully invaded since the Norman Con-Considerable opposition had been evito Mr. Balfour's assumptions, and this opion is expected to increase. It remains seen whether the British people will sancthe premier's naval programme. Mean-, British Liberals, in anticipation of their return to power, are reported to be coned over the pending renewal of the Anglonese alliance. This alliance will expire in unless notice of renewal is given at least r in advance. There is no disagreement the necessity for renewing the treaty. As rms, however, there is a difference of opin-Japan does not wish to be bound by the sions which compel her to recognize the eignty of the weak Korean emperor. She o anxious to secure to herself in the future ctive assistance of her ally's navy and not even the moral weight of the alliance nulby such a compact as the Anglo-French The existing treaty binds England to Japan only in case the latter country d be attacked by two great powers at once. very substantial but politely disavowed asace rendered by the republic to Russia's operations in far - Eastern waters has ght home forcibly to the Tokio government xtreme difficulty of proving just when it is led to the aid of its ally.

The draft of a new constitution for the Transvaal was issued in London Africa. on April 25 and transmitted at once olonial Secretary Lyttelton to Lieutenant-rnor Lawley, together with the announce-that, in the opinion of the British Govern, the time is not yet ripe to grant complete nomy to the Transvaal. The constitution

provides for a legislative assembly, consisting of the lieutenant-governor, six to nine official memmers (appointed by the crown), and thirty to thirty-five elected members. The elected representatives are to be voted for by white adult male subjects of the British King who were entitled to vote for the first Volksraad under the former republic, as well as those white males of British birth occupying lands or buildings renting for not less than fifty dollars per annum, or having a capital of at least five hundred dollars. English is to be the official language of all the debates in the assembly, but the president of the Volksraad may permit a member to address the assembly in Dutch. Negroes are not permitted to vote. All financial measures must be recommended to the assembly by the governor, and no money can be appropriated without his authority. The Boers consider this constitution a violation of the peace treaty made May 31, 1902, by which self-government was promised as soon as the country was in a settled condition. A good part of the English press criticises the government for surrendering elementary education to the Dutch, and some agree with the Boers in condemning the new constitution as a breach of faith. Both the parties in the Transvaal now working for self-government, the People's party (composed mostly of Boers) and the Responsible Government Association (composed of British who favor the policy of "trusting the Dutch"), are now combined in opposition to the government. Large numbers of the Boers, it is reported, disappointed at what they consider failure to observe the terms of the peace treaty in granting self-government, are moving to German East Africa. Certainly, as many of the British leaders prophesied when the war ended, Great Britain is having as much trouble in reconstructing the Boers as she had during the time she was fighting them.

While there had been but little im-Religious Toleration provement in the military and indus-for Russia? trial situation in Russia, and no great man capable of command had emerged from the millions, the months of April and May, nevertheless, witnessed several really hopeful signs of progress and enlightenment in the future. The conviction seems to be dawning on the Russian mind that in holding the Church in servitude the state has paralyzed progress, and that, while the lack of political liberty is bad, the denial of religious liberty is many times worse. On the eve of May Day, which was expected to have witnessed all kinds of bloody disorders, on the morning of the Russian Easter, the Czar published a decree which deserves to rank with his rescript leading

to the Hague Peace Conference. This later rescript proclaims absolute religious liberty to all the subjects of the empire, -Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Non Conformist, Buddhist, or Mohammedan. Heretofore, while all religions have been tolerated in Russia, there have been certain very important exceptions, permitting of an immense amount of persecution and injustice. For ex ample, no member of the state church could leave that church to enter another without losing all his civil rights, and no church other than the Orthodox had the right to proselyte. Furthermore, when members of the Russian Church and those of any other church married, it was neces sary to have the ceremony performed by an Orthodox priest, and the law insisted that the children of such marriages be brought up in the Orthodox faith. These restrictions have been particularly hard on the Old Believers, as they are called,—a body which separated from the Orthodox Church two and a half centuries ago and has since suffered all kinds of persecution. The new ukase recognizes the various orders of priesthood among the Old Believers, and gives them the right to celebrate marriage. To all the dissenting sects,-Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Jews, and others, -is accorded the right to erect houses of worship without restriction. This ukase was in response to a memorial presented by ex-Minister of Finance Witte, pleading for the restoration of liberty to the established church. On another page of this issue, the Witte memorial, with comments, is given. Whatever may be the limitations revealed by the full text of the ukase, it is a most remarkable and significant document in the history of Russian liberation. The response of the Old Believers to this restoration of their religious rights is immediate and generous. On reliable French authority, it is announced that the sect has decided to contribute \$500,000,-000 for the Czar's project of double-tracking the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Progress In Other Reforms held throughout the past month indicated the progress of the reform movement throughout the empire. At Moscow, thirteen hundred doctors from all parts of European Russia, when restricted in their deliberations to scientific and technical subjects, passed a resolution condemning the government as corrupt and inefficient, and unable to cope with a cholera epidemic which had broken out in the Caucasus region. Radical improvement in the economic conditions of the country is necessary, further declared the resolution, for the preservation of the national health. A congress of lawyers in St. Petersburg passed similar reso-

lutions, and were dispersed by the police. The Association of Russian Journalists, numbering among its members Gorki, Korolenko, and Gessen, passed a resolution of sympathy for the mother of the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius. Meanwhile, a good deal of disorder had continued throughout the empire, and in Zhitomir, the capital of the government of Volhynia. southwestern Russia, racial riots had broken out, in which a number of Jews were killed and wounded. Reliable reports, however, indicate that material concessions to the Jews are really contemplated. As to the question of the summoning of the national assembly, or Zemski Sobor, which has been uppermost in the minds of the people for so many months, the Czar reiterates his intention to convene that body. In reply to the assembly of nobles at Kostroma. the Emperor stated: "My will regarding the convocation of representatives of the people is unswerving, and the minister of the interior is devoting all his efforts to its prompt execution."

Following upon some bloody May Concessions Day riots in Warsaw, during which 62 persons were killed and over 200 wounded, as a result of a procession of revolutionists, and disturbances in other Polish cities. came the announcement of real concessions to the Poles, particularly in the language question, as intimated in these pages last month. On May 16, the Czar issued an imperial rescript modifying the restrictive language decrees in nine of the western governments of Russia, and giving the Poles greater freedom for acquiring farm lands and industrial properties. The rescript gives permission, also, to introduce the Polish and Lithuanian languages in the primary and secondary schools in districts in which the majority of the inhabitants are non-Russian It directs that the necessary regulations and laws be formulated at once. These measures, it has been announced, will be followed by the introduction of local self-government through the zemstvo system. Thus, at one stroke all the vexatious restrictive laws in Poland and the Baltic provinces have been removed, and the rights for which the non - Russian peoples have been fighting for years are restored. Assuming the good faith and honest cooperation of the public functionaries who will carry out the Emperor's orders in this language question and in the matter of the rescript on religious toleration issued some weeks ago, there is little doubt that many of the most serious political problems in Poland and the Baltic provinces will be largely solved and an era of good feeling result better than has prevailed in Poland for hall

ry. As has already been stated several n these pages, the present disturbances nout the former Polish kingdom are not I, but economic and social, in character, e leading Poles realize that the time has come for revolution. They are beginbelieve that their political future is up in that of the Russian Empire. At e, their attitude in Russia's hour of trial n correct, and the social disorders have clusively the work of agitators, many of it is believed, have been Germans exfrom their own country. In a "Leading " this month, is presented an outline of guage question as it is to-day in Poland, rnificant Polish and German comment.

"There are three powers at war in the and far East," recently observed a British diplomat,-" Russia, Japan, and Adozhestvenski." Although uttered in jest, ints of the past month have shown that s considerable truth in this statement. ussian naval commander has apparently ed no interests but his own, and has rded orders from St. Petersburg and refrom Paris as calmly as he has ignored from Tokio and warnings from London. the mass of contradictory reports as to nd places the facts stand out that, detussian and French statements to the y, the Russian squadron was still close French Indo-Chinese coast as late as . During his stay of from ten days to eks in the French territorial harbors of nh and Honkohe bays, Admiral Rozhesthad supplied himself bountifully with nd other necessaries. This was in deof orders from St. Petersburg, and in ! all the efforts of the small French terrisquadron under Admiral de Jonquières. sy 8 (or 9), the reenforcing squadron Admiral Nebogatov joined Rozhestven, I was merged in the main fleet. Ne v's squadron consisted mostly of old ow vessels, but their presence materially ed Rozhestvenski's strength. By May 20. mbined Russian fleet, comprising sixty ssels and a number of auxiliaries, was reproceeding northward; but whether ing battle with Admiral Togo or seeking Siberian harbor (Vladivostok or Petro sk), is not known at this writing. Conreports as to the seaworthy condition of ssian ships had been coming from the far Certain it is that they must have been in of docking, since they have been in the constantly for nearly eight months. Rumor had it that Admiral Rozhestvenski's health had broken down and that he had asked to be relieved; but this rumor, as well as the report. from Paris that Admiral Togo's flagship, the Mikasa, had been sunk by a mine, were not confirmed, and both were vigorously denied. In spite of all its misfortunes and delays, and after all has been said about the "benevolent neutrality" of France, the union of these two squadrons in Chinese waters is, to a considerable degree, a vindication of the Russian navy and a satisfactory reply to those who have charged the Russians with utter naval incompetency. The Japanese Government has placed the strictest embargo on naval news, and but little is known of Togo's movements. His tactics and the larger problem of diplomacy before him, however, are outlined (on page 684 of this issue) in an article by a Japanese student of the war who has followed the naval situation closely, basing his statements on authoritative information from Japan.

Serious international complications As to were threatened by the intense feel-Neutrality. ing aroused in Japan over what was termed the abuse of France's hospitality by Rozhestvenski and the culpability of the republic in harboring the Russians and permitting them to refit in her territorial waters. While breaches of neutrality in favor of the Russian Baltic fleet were "tolerable west of Singapore. they cannot [declared one of the semi-official journals of Tokio] be endured for a moment east of that point." Following a good deal of excited discussion in the Japanese press, charging France with violation of neutrality and calling upon England to observe the terms of her alliance with Japan, the Japanese Government made a protest to the French Government, which



THE ANGLO-PRENCH AGREEMENT AND NEUTRALITY IN THE EAST.

JAPAN: "The 'Open Door' is all right, but if he gets through, I can also."

From the Amsterdammer (Amsterdam).



VICE-ADMIRAL NEBOGATOV.

ras published in full in the Temps, of Paris. Eight specific cases, giving causes of complaint against France for violation of neutrality, were cited, comprising the visits of the Russian fleet at Cherbourg and at French colonial ports, ending with the two bays in French Indo-China The statement concluded with three points:

First.—Without impugning the good faith of France, the Japanese Government thinks that the French instructions were inadequately carried out.

Second.—If satisfaction has been given the Japanese observations after the event, it was a pity that more active watchfulness was not practised before, thereby preventing deeds that Japan considers breaches of neutrality.

Third.—Japan does not ignore the complexity of questions of maritime neutrality or France's predilection for her own particular rules; nevertheless, she considers that the aid assured Admiral Rozhestvenski owing to slovenly surveillance greatly assisted the accomplishment of his mission and his advent into the Chinese seas.

In brief, the Japanese contention was that the existence of the empire depends upon "invoking the spirit and duty of neutrality against hair-splitting subtleties," and that it is "manifestly for the purpose of war and with hostile intent" that Admiral Rozhestvenski on so many occasions utilized French waters to anchor and refit, as well as to await reënforcements.

The next day a semi-official state ment of France's reply was published in the same journal. This defense asserted that a nation is bound only by its own proclamations of neutrality, by its treaties with other nations, and by its recognized policy in the past. England and Germany may allow a vessel to stay in one of their ports for only twenty-four hours, or, if it stays longer, may de mand that it disarm; but France, it was pointed out, does not recognize, and never has recognized. the twenty-four-hour limit. Considering the distance from home, the fact that the Russians were always outside the three-mile limit, and all other points, the French statement claims that all measures possible were taken to enforce neutrality as understood by the French Government. Moreover, "Japan has done in the Philippines and in the Dutch East Indies the same thing that she accuses Russia of doing in Indo-China." The four conclusions of the French statement follow:

First.—The French neutrality regulations were not established for the present war, but existed previously, without protest from Japan.

Second.—France has not only exercised her sovereignty to fulfill the regulations to the full letter, but has also adopted special measures to maintain absolute impartiality.

Third.—The only direct purchases of coal by the Russians were at Algiers, where the quantity was insignificant. The main stock of coal was purchased in Germany and England without protest.

Fourth.—Any advantages which the Russian second Pacific squadron obtained by anchoring off the French coast were equally open to the Japanese if they had taken the offensive instead of awaiting the Russians.

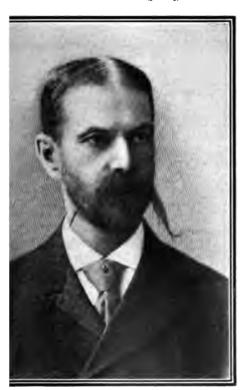
The French press also pointed out that Admiral Nebogatov had taken refuge in British as well as French waters on his way to the China Sea and that most of the coal shipped in Indo-China by Rozhestvenski had been obtained from a receivation and coaling station on ground purchased by Russia before the beginning of the war.

An "Unsatisfactory
Explanation."

Perfect neutrality has been observed
especially in view of the suppression by the
French censor at Saigon of telegraphic dispatche
(filed by a correspondent of the New York Sed
detailing France's violations of neutrality, and
in view of the fact that the reprovisioning of
the Russian vessels actually proceeded under
the direction of Prince Lieven, captain of the
Russian warship Diana, interned in Saigon size
the naval action of August 10, last. The retention of the message had been defended by the
French foreign office on the ground that by a

of the International Postal Conference tents have the right to stop, in their reterritories, all telegrams "supposed to perous." The general attitude of the press, and the request for information british premier, elicited a formal state—the French ambassador at London to ral effect that France has strictly comth all obligations of neutrality in so far naval force in far-Eastern waters perher to do so. It should be noted, howst when Admiral de Jonquières backed quests by warships Rozhestvenski finally them and left French territorial waters.

While it had been generally believed to that the campaign on land would wait on the result of the expected tween Admirals Togo and Rozhestvenose reading of the official reports issued Japanese commanders indicated that middle of May Field Marshal Oyama lisposed his forces that the envelopment ivostok had practically begun. This a borne out by the notice given by the authorities that all foreign agents must



THE LATE PAUL LESSAR.

(Russian minister to China, 1901-1905.)

leave the city before June 1. There had been reports of minor actions without decisive result, and on May 18 a reconnoissance in force by Field Marshal Oyama's army actually took place. It was rumored that a large Japanese army, under General Hasegawa, had landed in Korea early in May, and, despite the presence in that country of a considerable Russian raiding force, had marched along the route taken by General Kawamura to meet the main Japanese army and complete the investment of Vladivostok from the land side. In a report to the Czar, General Linevitch, the new commander-in-chief, declared that the peril to the army, and its losses, after the battle of Mukden, had been greatly exaggerated. The spirit of the Russian troops, he declared, is strong. and the army is not at all demoralized. General Kuropatkin, in an interview, blamed his subordinate generals for his defeat at Mukden. and declared that in the division of responsibility lies the chief cause of Russian failure. The official report of Russian losses during the series of actions known as the battle of Mukden places the killed and wounded at 1,900 officers and 87,000 men. The Japanese dead, sick, and wounded, from the beginning of the war up to May 1, ex-Premier Okuma recently stated. amount to between 250,000 and 300,000.

The retirement of Count Cassini from the Russian embassy in Washington, Japan. and the death of Paul Lessar, Russian minister at Peking, after ten years of Russia's preponderance in China, recall the chapter, now apparently closed, of Russia's brilliant, subtle diplomacy at Peking, now to be succeeded by an era which will some day be described as that of Japanese ascendency. The armies of the Mikado are at present in such undisputed control of the former Chinese dependencies of Korea and Manchuria that the Tokio government has just perfected plans to replace military control by civil on the continent, a status which was arrived at in Korea some months ago. All reports from Seoul describe the wonderful transformation in the once hermit kingdom by Japanese influence. Railroads are being built, and harbors improved, and, thanks to the substitution of Japanese gendarmerie for the corrupt Korean police, order is maintained in the capital and throughout the surrounding country. Japan now controls all communications between Korea and the outside world, including railroads, posts, telegraphs, and telephones. In this connection we must not forget to say that it was by inadvertence that we announced (in our issue for February) that Prof. Homer B. Hulbert was an

adviser to the Korean Emperor. Professor Hulbert is connected with the English school in Seoul, and is editor of the Korea Review, published, in English, in that city.

The action of the Chinese Govern-Chinese Commercial ment in directing that Chinese mer Awakening. chants in New York, San Francisco, and other American cities where there are large Chinese colonies enter into commercial associations "for the correction of injustice in international commercial relations" has been followed by the joint announcement of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce (Chinese, not English), at the head of a list of Chinese commercial bodies, that it will boycott American goods "until the United States concedes some relief in the matter of exclusion." This attitude of the Chinese Government is generally attrib-uted to the influence of Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, formerly Chinese minister at Washington, and is indicative of the awakening of the Chinese ruling classes to the importance of international commerce. Influential Chinamen in this country have already begun a campaign for the modification of our strict exclusion regulations, which, they claim, while perhaps not unfair in their general provisions, have generally been unfairly enforced. Another evidence of Chinese awakening to modern conditions is the recent imperial decree summarizing the new criminal procedure and abolishing the cruel punishment of slicing to death, and the punishment of a family for the fault of an individual. This de cree was also in response to a memorial from Mr. Wu. It is evident that the China of 1905 is quite different from the Celestial Empire of a decade and a half ago. The Society for the Diffusion of Christianity and General Knowledge Among the Chinese, in the last annual report of its most excellent work, calls attention to the fact that the Chinese dislike for foreigners, while not so violently expressed as heretofore, is just as strong and deep-seated as ever. The report also points out the tremendous development of commerce and railways, and the part played by missionaries in this development. In March, last, according to a detailed report of Consul-General Ragsdale, at Tientsin, there were in China railroad lines actually constructed with an aggregate capital of more than \$170,000,000. In addition to this, China has already granted railway concessions to France and England which have been capitalized at more than \$51,000,000. The society warns us of the Occident not to be deceived by the general idea that Japanese civilization is better for China than that of Christendom.

The first half of May saw a num Centenaries ber of noteworthy memorial celebraand ber of noteworthy memorials. tions of international as well as strict ly American interest. In Spain, it may be said that the entire nation celebrated with great feetivities the tercentenary of Don Quixote. The Schiller centenary was celebrated, not only in Germany, but all over the world, popular assemblies and learned bodies in all civilized countries vying with one another in paying tributes to the great German poet who died one hundred years ago. One of the Schiller societies in Germany has arranged for a complete edition of the poet's works at a price of one mark (twenty-five cents), and the Swiss Government has decided to present every school child in Switzerland (more than two hundred thousand) with a copy of "Wilhelm Tell." German singing societies throughout the United States held festivities in honor of the poet. During the present month (on June 22), all Italy will commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of Mazzini's birth -Mazzini, who ranks with Garibaldi and Cavour in the great trio of Italian liberators. In "Leading Articles," this month, estimates of the na tional significance of both Schiller and Maz zini are given. The unveiling of a monument



PRINCE CSCAR OF SWEDEN AND HIS FIANCÉE, PRINCESS MARGARET OF CONNAUGHT.



ROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY AND HIS PIANCÉE, THE DUCHESS CECILIA OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

memory of Gambetta, at Bordeaux is a recognition of the claims of that great ıman upon the gratitude of his countrymen. es of commemorative exercises of peculiar t to Americans will take place during the of July 4, when an American warship back from Paris, for interment at Anthe remains of John Paul Jones. Thanks untiring zeal of General Porter, the satisr identification of the remains of this naval ad been accomplished, and his remains are transferred from a cemetery in Paris to nter of American naval traditions, where orial chapel will be erected to mark their sating-place. The approval of the design e new McKinley me norial to be built at 2, Ohio, and the unveiling of the monuin the Capitol, to the late Frances E. Wilrere also commemorative events of national st and significance.

A marriage of interest and importance to the entire world is that of meets. Frederick William, the crown prince many, to Grand Duchess Cecilia of Meckeg-Schwerin, which has been finally set for 6. The future German emperor is just y-three years of age, a modest but dignimath, who has been trained to realize the tance of his position, and who, it is generically will in every respect be a worthy sor to his father. He is a soldier by interesting the tradition, and by education, but as the tance of military ambi-

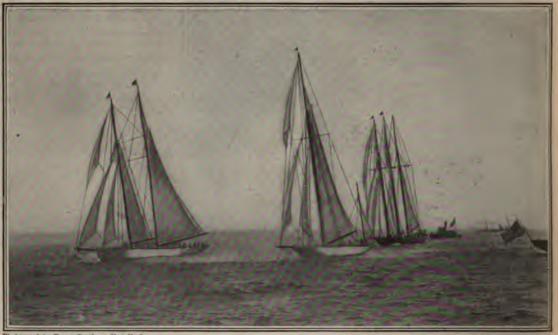
tions. Both he and his wifeto-be are much devoted to outdoor sports. They are said to be healthy, unaffected young people. Both speak English without an accent. Another royal wedding set for June, in London, is that of Prince Oscar Gustav Adolph, son of the acting king, Gustav, of Sweden-Norway, and heir-apparent to the throne, to Margaret, Princess of Connaught, niece of King Edward of England. The persistently reported betrothal of King Alfonso of Spain to Victoria Patricia, Princess of Connaught, sister of Margaret, is another event of world-interest. King Alfonso is planning to visit England during the summer.

The Ocean Yacht Race for the Emperor William's cup is a pleasant and reassuring innovation in yachting contests. It shows a wholesale stripping off of the complex rules, regulations, and allowances that made the America's cup races something of a puzzle to the average citizen. There were eleven yachts, real seagoing vessels, of all sizes, from the little Fieur de-Lys, of 86 tons, to the Earl of Crawford's full-rigged ship of a yacht, the Valhalla, of 647 tons. The eleven



PRINCESS VICTORIA. KING ALFONSO.

(Their engagement is reported in some English and Spanish journals.)



Photograph by Brown Brothers, New York.

THE START OF THE TRANSATLANTIC YACHT RACE, FOR THE KAISER'S CUP, FROM SANDY HOOK.

(The Allsa in the lead, followed by the Hildegarde and the Atlantic.)

gallant vessels started from Sandy Hook at noon of May 17, and are finishing as best they may about the time this issue reaches our readers. The first vessel to reach England wins. The boats are owned by Americans, Scotchmen, Englishmen, and Germans, and are manned chiefly by the Scandinavians, who make up the great majority of most yachting crews. An exception is the Fleurde-Lys, which is sailed exclusively by a crew of "Down East" Yankee salts. Some of the vessels have engines and propellers as well as sails, but the engines are, of course, not to be used on the race. The best previous performance of a sailing yacht on the eastward Atlantic voyage was the Endymion's cruise, four years ago, in something less than fourteen days, but it is expected that this record will cease to be a record when the Kaiser's cup is won. The Endymion, a beautiful two-masted schooner, is one of the contestants in the present race, with her owner, Mr. George Lander, Jr., aboard. The ocean-crossing yacht race is, of course, inferior as a spectacle and general junket to the short races along shore we are accustomed to. But the new style of yacht race impresses the American citizen as more like the "real thing." Should such long deep-sea cruising races become the fashion, it will lead to the building of much larger and stancher yachts, perhaps of a thousand tons or more, and it should give the designers more of seaworthy qualities and utilitarian "lines" to puzzle over than they considered in the half-day sprints near land in the America's cup races.

The International Olympic Committee has called a congress to convene at Brussels in this month of June, 1905, to consider various questions related to the management of the Olympic games, which have now become an established feature in international sport. This congress was to have been held in 1903, but was postponed two years in order that it might take advantage of the experience gained in the Olympic games to take place at St. Louis in 1904. It is understood that the international committee will have several changes to propose in the rules and regulations which govern these Olympic sports. Two of these congresses have already been held,-one at Paris in 1894, and the second at Havre, in 1897. The topics to be considered at the coming Brussels congress will include physical culture at the primary school, at the secondary school, in the university life, in the country, in the cities, in hospitals and reformatories, in the army, in colonial life, and special physical training for women. Invitations have been sent to foreign governments by the international committee through

ian legations. Each university is privisend five delegates to the congress, and ondary or special school two delegates. associations and automobile and yacht ving a national character are also entitled five delegates each. On this occasion the famous Olympic diplomas will be —the first to President Roosevelt, the



BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

o Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian plorer, and the third to Mr. Santos Due Brazilian aëronaut. The next series pic games will be held at Rome, in 1908. That addition to the programme at that be a series of artistic contests, at which ill be given for the best work in paintpure, architecture, literature, and music, condition being that the work shall treat athletic subject or get inspiration from id of sport. This expansion of the Olympramme is a suggestion of Baron Pierre sertin, the indefatigable organizer and r of the whole Olympic movement.

Last month we briefly noted in these pages some of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's recent benefactions to American colit before the May number of the Review ews had reached our readers announce-

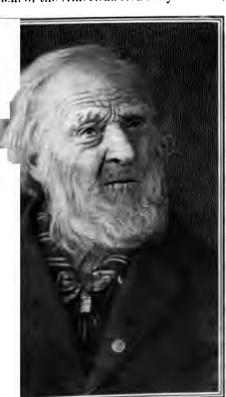
ment was made of a new gift from Mr. Carnegie to the cause of American education which re vealed the donor's wisdom, as well as his generosity, in a wholly new light. This is nothing less than the creation of a trust fund the income of which is to be used to pension those college professors in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland who, through old age or other disability, have become incapable of rendering efficient service. The amount set aside for this purpose is \$10,000,000, invested in 5 per cent. first-mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the actual market value of these securities at the present time being \$11,500,000. The board of trustees chosen by Mr. Carnegie is made up chiefly of college professors. These trustees are to hold office for five years and to be eligible for reëlection, one-fifth retiring each year. Each institution participating in the fund will be permitted to cast one vote for trustees. Technical schools are included with universities and colleges among the institutions to be benefited, and no distinction of sex, creed, or color is to be regarded. State institutions are excluded, and so, too, are sectarian colleges which require a majority of their trustees, officers. faculty, or students to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test. Excluding the two classes of institutions named. it has been found that 93 colleges and technical schools will benefit by the fund. There are 3,900 professors in the faculties of these schools, whose salaries aggregate \$7,720,000. The aim will be to make each professor's annuity the equivalent of half-pay.

This pension scheme has been hailed Real by college officers throughout the Significance. country not only as a most wise and useful contribution to the well-being of a class of men who fully merit the kindliest treatment in their declining years, but as a promising solvent of one of the most troublesome problems in university and college administration. In most of our colleges, large and small, there have been repeated instances of professors kept on duty long after their period of real usefulness was past, simply because there was no means provided by which they could have a living after they ceased to receive their professional salaries. Not only did the old system tend to impair in this way the efficiency of our university and college instruction, but it tended at the same time to deter young men of real ability from seeking academic positions, since it was known that professors' salaries in this country are now so meager that it is practically impossible for a man of family to lay up anything to

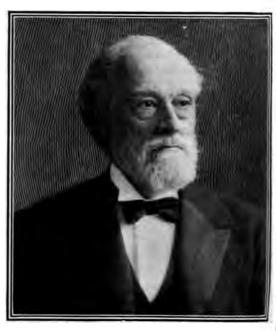
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEW'S

viay, and all men hesitate to face an o'd crtain penury. Thus, the consequences Carnegie's generous gift will be farg, and liberal and technical education in intry may be more profoundly affected an by any single educational endowment ever been made.

The plans for cooperation between Columbia University and the National Academy of Design, which en under consideration for several years, ely to result in the creation of a great f fine arts in New York City. The unigrees to establish a faculty and to mainruction in architecture, music, painting, pture. It will also provide a site for a , and will assist the academy in raising ,000 required for the erection of such a . These plans, which were originally d by President Butler, of Columbia, template a close association with the litan Museum of Art. This important which is now well advanced toward on, will mean a great deal to the future ican art. Taken in connection with the nent of the American Academy in Rome,



LATE HIRAM CRONK, THE CENTENARIAN



THE LATE SENATOR O. H. PLATT, OF CONNECTICUT.

described by Mr. F. D. Millet in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, it indicates a quickening of American interest in the artistic life.

Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connec-Obituary Notes. ticut, whose death occurred onv few weeks after that of his colleague, Senator Hawley, represented a singularly useful type of public man. He had been for twenty six years a member of the Senate, holding during all of that period important committee per tions, and exercising an influence in the shaping of legislation such as few of his fellow-Senates pretended to wield. Yet to the country at large outside of Washington, his name, prior to the discussion and adoption of the famous "Platt Amendment," defining our relations with Chia. was comparatively unfamiliar. Hiram Conwho died last month in New York State and was accorded the honor of a public funeral by the city of New York, had actually lived in there centuries, having attained the age of one has dred and five years. As a lad of fourteen had taken part in our second war with Gra Britain, and he is believed to have been the iss survivor of that conflict. Almost the whole his tory of our national government is embraced within the span of this single human life Among the emment Americans whose deaths have been recently chronicled are Gen. Fixhugh Lee and Joseph Jefferson, the veters actor

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 21 to May 20, 1906.)

3 AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN.

The gas investigating committee of the egislature completes the taking of testiw York City....Secretary Hitchcock disemployees in the Indian warehouse in New 1 charges of irregularity in office.

Attorney-General Moody sustains the Sec-Interior in his rebate agreements with ceris.... Secretary Taft outlines the policy the Panama Railroad will be operated.

we Judiciary Committee of the New York bly unanimously recommends the removal f Justice Warren B. Hooker.

the Baltimore city election the Democrats of both branches of the city legislature La Follette, of Wisconsin, signs the bill...The Interstate Commerce Comastatement of complaints against common fayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, declares on to the proposed lease of the city gas eventy-five years for the sum of \$25,000,000.

resident Roosevelt hurries the investigation co trust by the federal grand jury in the istrict.

epresentative Frank B. Brandegee (Rep.) is e Connecticut Legislature to succeed United or O. H. Platt, deceased.

President Roosevelt tells representatives of strikers that he heartily approves of Mayor rts to preserve law and order.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, testifies in road-rate legislation before the Senate Comterstate Commerce.

President Roosevelt presides at a cabinet Washington.

The executive committee of the Panama nission decides to buy materials for canal in the cheapest market, not restricting goods made in the United States....The ion of New York City names a committee ions for city offices to confer with other anizations.

The passage of the seventy-five-year gas Philadelphia councils is followed by riotpuncil chamber.

It is announced that Secretary Morton will binet on July 1.

ICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN.

-M. Delcassé, the French minister of for, resigns office....The Italian Government forms it railroad management, and the ordered to resume work.

-In consequence of an appeal from Preset and an assurance by M. Rouvier, M. Dellraws his resignation....The Italian Govants concessions to the railroad strikers.



SENATOR-ELECT FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, OF CONNECTICUT.
(Successor to the late Senator O. H. Platt.)

April 25.—An insurrection in Arabia menaces the authority of the Sultan as head of the Mohammedans The draft of a new constitution for the Transvaal is published in London.... The Czar of Russia again promises the convening of a popular assembly.

April 27.—General Kolzoff is appointed governor-general of Moscow.

April 28.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, as president of the British Local Government Board, addresses an order to the Guardians of the Poor relating to underfed children in the schools.

April 29.—The Czar of Russia makes a decree granting religious freedom.

May 1.—One hundred persons are shot by the troops in Warsaw, and a number are killed or wounded at Lodz.

May 2.—The British House of Commons debates a bill for the restriction of immigration.

May 3.—Lord Dunraven issues a pamphlet declaring that Ireland cannot be Anglicized and urging measures of self-government....Representatives of the provincial zemstvos gather in Moscow for the general zemstvo congress called for May 5, despite police prohibition.

May 4.-In Warsaw, the Socialists enforce the o



WAP USED AT THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONORESS, ON MAY & TO SHOW COMPLETENESS OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION AROUND THE WORLD

During the residue of the International Raffway Congress, at Wasburgton, an referential concentration was mode of the compact of search by communication ad-

market of compact a tradebal rules,

vance of their programme for a day of mourning for the victims of the May Day riots.

May 5.—Moscow's zemstvo congress holds a sessionPremier Balfour, of England, opposes Lord Dunraven's Irish scheme as tending to disrupt the United Kingdom.

May 6.—Polish Socialists order strikers to resume work pending a call to overthrow the government.... A conspiracy against the Brazilian Government is disclosed by an arrest in Madrid, Spain.

May 7.—Ex-Premier Combes, of France, issues a statement explaining his policy for the separation of Church and State in France.

May 16.—The governor-general of the province of Ufa, Russia, is shot and fatally wounded; the assassin makes his escape.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

April 21.—M. Rouvier states, in the French Chamber of Deputies, that repeated orders have been given to French agents in Indo-China to observe strict neutrality toward Russia and Japan....The Cretan Assembly proclaims the union of Crete with Greece; the Deputies swear allegiance to the Hellenic constitution.

April 22.—Greece and the great powers of Europe refuse to recognize the Cretan proclamation.

April 26.—It is announced that negotiations for an immigration treaty between the United States and China have been abandoned....Germany expresses a willingness to open negotiations with the United States for a new commercial treaty on a reciprocity basis.

April 28.—It is announced at Washington that Minister Bowen will be recalled from Venezuela to explain certain charges preferred by him against Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, and that he will be succeeded at Carácas by William W. Russell, now United States minister to Colombia.

April 29.—The German envoy at Tangier makes an unconciliatory statement on Germany's attitude toward Morrorca.

April 30.—An interview of the Italian and Austro-Hungarian premiers at Vienna is regarded as strengthening the triple alliance.

May 1.—At Japan's request, the United States represents to China the danger of a breach of neutrality by the presence of Russian warships in Chinese harbors.

May 2.—Ambassador McCormick is cordially received by President Loubet, of France...The French admiral de Jonquières sails from Saigon, presumably to maintain French neutrality on the Indo-Chinese

May 6.—China opposes the Japanese plan to open Manchuria after peace.

May 10.—It is announced that Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, will be transferred to Spain, and that Baron Rosen will succeed him at Washington.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 21.—The Russian cruiser *Diana*, which took refuge at Saigon some time ago, is ordered to disarm.

April 22.—In consequence of direct orders from the Czar, and pressing representations of the French authorities of Indo-China, Admiral Rozhestvenski leaves



STATUE OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY BY H. A. MACNEIL.

(Recently completed for the Ohio State Capitol, at
Columbus.)

Kamranh Bay with the Baltic fleet and proceeds northward.... The French authorities at Saigon prevent the Russian vessels there from shipping more coal than is necessary for their voyage.

April 23.—The Russians advance south to Chang-tu and Kai-yuan, but are defeated by the Japanese, and retreat north again.

April 24.—The Russian squadron is seen fifteen miles from the Annam coast, going north. April 27.—The Russian fleet returns to Kamranh Bay, German colliers supplying coal inside the bay.

April 28.—The Russian fleet again leaves Kamranh Bay.

May 4. — Nebogatov's Russians quadron passes through the Straits of Malacca and is headed north to the China Sea.

May 6.—Four Russian destroyers make a raid from Vladivostok and burn a Japanese sailing vessel off Hokkaido, Japan.

May 8.—It is announced from St. Petersburg that the squadrons of Rozhestvenski and Nebogatov have united off Saigon.

May 15.—Skirmishing continues on the Russian left in Manchuria.

May 18.—Manchurian roads are reported impassable, thereby delaying further hostile action for the present.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

April 22.—John W. Gates' deal in May wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade collapses, the price closing at one dollar amid much excitement.

April 24.—Frank G. Bigelow, president of the First National Bank of Wisconsin, confesses to the embezzlement of \$1,450,000....Equitable policy-holders in five States apply to the courts for the appointment of a receiver....A three weeks' Shakespearean commemoration begins at Stratford-on-Avon.

April 25.—The quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation shows great expansion in the steel trade.

April 26.—The eighth annual conference for education in the South opens at Columbia, S. C..... More than one thousand English emigrants gathered by the Salvation Army leave Liverpool to colonize in Canada.

April 27.—Andrew Carnegie gives \$10,000,000 for a college professors' pension fund in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland.

April 29.—A tornado causes 100 deaths at Laredo, Texas....Switzerland and part of France are visited by earthquakes.

May 2.—A strike of Chicago teamsters in sympathy with one of the unions of garment workers reaches serious proportions; there is continual rioting in the streets.

May 3.—The International Railway Congress opens in Washington, D. C.

May 7.—Twelve thousand immigrants, chiefly Ital ians, arrive at the port of New York on ten liners.... The centenary of the death of Schiller is observed in Germany and Austria.

May 10.—Plans for the erection of a school of fine arts, through the cooperation of the National Academy of Design, at Columbia University are adopted at a meeting of the academy.

May 11.—Twenty persons are killed and more than 100 injured by the wreck of an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Harrisburg, Pa...A tornado causes nearly 100 deaths at Snyder, Oklahoma.

May 17.—At the general convention of Baptists, held at St. Louis, the constitution of a permanent convention of Northern and Southern Baptists is adopted.

May 18.—The Presbyterian General Assembly elects Dr. James D. Moffatt moderator.

OBITUARY

April 21.—United States Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, 77....Bishop Alfred A. Watson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, East Carolina Diocese. 86.... Hedwig Niemann Raabe, a noted German actress. 60.

April 23.—Joseph Jefferson, the American actor, 76 (see page 674)....President Henry H. Goodell, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, 66....Brig.-Gen. Charles Smart, U.S.A. (retired), soldier, physician, and author, 63.

April 24.—Gédéon Ouimet, ex-premier of Quebec, 82. April 25.—Col. Willard Glazier, author, soldier, and explorer, 64.

April 27.—Ex-Gov. Alvin Hawkins, of Tennessee, 83. April 28.—Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A. (retired), 69 (see page 673).

April 29.—Lord Grimthorpe, a leading authority on ecclesiastical law and architecture, 89.

April 30.—Ex-Congressman J. Howard Pugh, of New Jersey, 78.

May 1.—Commodore Somerville Nicholson, U.S.N. (retired), 83....Alden B. Stockwell, once a leading American financier, 72.

May 3.—James Sutherland, minister of public works in the Dominion of Canada, 56....Mrs. Betsy Bishop Blackman, of Connecticut, believed to be the last survivor of the Sandemanians, 95.

May 4.—Ex-Congressman Milton I. Southard, of Ohio. May 7.—Rev. Charles H. Taintor, D.D., Western secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society, 56

May 8.—Dr. Heber M. Hoople, author of standard works on the eye and ear, 49..., Flavius J. Fisher, a well-known American portrait painter, 73.

May 10.—Sir Bernhard Samuelson, a leading English engineer and author, 84..., Frederick J. DePeyster, the New York lawyer, 66.

May 12.—Emerson E. Bennett, a well-known writer and composer, 83..., Maj. E. D. T. Myers, president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 72

May 13.—Hiram Cronk, the only pensioner of the War of 1812, 105.

May 14.—Jessie Bartlett Davis, the opera singer, 46.

May 15.—Ex-Gov. Thomas J. Churchill, of Arkansas. 81....Walter Neef, European manager of the Associated Press, 48....Daniel Henry Chase, oldest graduate of the Wesleyan University, 90....Thomas Brigham Bishop, a well-known composer of popular songs, 70.

May 17.—Edward Warren Toole, a leading Montana lawyer, 66....Dr. Frederick W. Speirs, editor of the Booklovers Magazine, Philadelphia, 37.

May 18.-Mrs. Jacob A. Riis, 53.



SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



SPRED THE PARTING GUEST.
From the Inter-Ocean (Chicago).



THE MIGHTY NIMROD IN A NEW RÔLE.
From the World-Herald (Omaha).



s of the reception tendered to President Roosevelt y the leading Democratic club of Chicago.) From the World (New York).

THE BEARS: "We're glad he's gone." From the *Tribunc* (Minneapolis).

THE CARTOONISTS WELCOME THE PRESIDENT RETURNING FROM HIS WESTERN HUNT.



rem the World Herald (Omaha).

The administration's attitude on the subjects of Panama feetyler rates and the purchase of Panama supplies, respectively is generated in the two cartoons in this column.



The Property is determined that "the hogs shall take their four out of the trough."—News item, New York Tribune.

From the World (New York).



HE NEEDS MORE CLOTHES, CORPORATION ATTORNEYS TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING.

From the World-Herald (Omaha).



THE FIGHT OF HIS LIFE.
From the Brunklyn Daily Eagle (New York).



ING IN CHICAGO .- From News Tribune (Duluth).



WDING .- From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus)



TRYING TO CATCH UP TO THE REST OF THE WORLD. From the Brening News (Detroit).



BITING OFF MORE THAN HE CAN CHEW. From the North American (Philadelphia).

The above cartoon is one of many that have appeared during the past few weeks in the Philadelphia newspapers in the campaign against the "organization's" passage of the famous "gas lease" measures, which are described by Mr. Rogers in another part of this REVIEW.



EMPEROR WILLIAM (to Europe): "Russia having failed, it may devolve upon Germany to resist his aggressions."

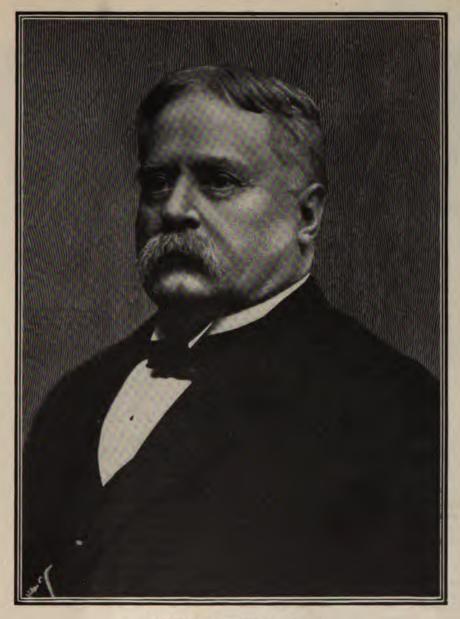
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



Japan: "Is that neutrality, or a boarding-house?"-From the Journal (Detroit).



THE JAPANESE BARBER: "Now, sir, I'll trim you up."-From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland).



GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

nephew of Robert E. Lee, the Confederacy's great military chieftain and hero, General "Fitz," as he was called in Virginia, began and ended his soldiering under the Stars and Stripes. A West Point graduate, he had his share of Indian fighting in the West before the Civil War broke out. In 1861, young Lee "went with his State," and Virginia had no more loyal defender of her liberties. He quickly rose from captain to brigadier-general in the Virginia cavalry, displaying skill as well as courage. In the summer of 1863 he became a major-general, and just before Appomattox he was placed in command of the entire cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Fitzhugh Lee, like his Uncle Robert, accepted the results of the war and did what he could to restore good feeling between North and South. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1885. In 1896, President Cleveland appointed him consul-general at Havana. President McKinley retained him in that position until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War necessitated his recall. During the war he was made a major-general of volunteers, and after peace was declared he became military governor of Havana, and later served as commander of the Department of Missouri. At the time of his sudden death, on April 28, 1905, he was a retired brigadier-general of the United States army.

THF CAREER OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

BY JOSEPH B. GILDER.

WHEN Joseph Jefferson died at West Palm Beach, Fla., on April 23 (the anniversary of Shakespeare's death), many were surprised to learn that he was only seventy-six years old. For years his identity had been more or less confused in the popular mind with that of an old man, and one who looked a great deal older than his years warranted. Hundreds of thousands of playgoers thought of him only as a decrepit old fellow with snow-white hair and a beard that King Lear might have envied. Even when he was less than seventy, one sometimes heard it argued that he must be eighty at least; and nothing but a reference book would silence the contention.

As he was fond of pointing out in those little speeches before the curtain that became a feature of his later performances, the actor's fame, which is apt to be evanascent, was less so in his case than in that of most of his fellow-players. For children had come in troops to see his impersonation of Rip Van Winkle while yet it was a novelty; their grandchildren were coming now (his matinée audiences consisted chiefly of children); and as his first appearance in the part had been made over forty years before, and as many of those who saw it last would presumably live to be as old as himself, he might fairly hope to be before the public, as a living presence or a cherished memory, for considerably more than a century. Nearly a hundred and fifty years would intervene between his first appearance on the stage and the death of the last of his auditors who should attain to his own measure of longevity.

The year in which Jefferson was born (1829) was not especially noteworthy, but the month (February) was already illustrious as the natal month of Washington, Lincoln, Darwin, Tennyson, Mendelssohn, Dickens, Ruskin, Lowell, Sir Henry Irving, and a host of lesser lights. "I can almost say I was born in the theater," is the first word of his autobiography; for while his birth actually occurred in a house in Philadelphia, his earliest recollections were connected with the theater in Washington of which his father was the manager. At first he played behind the scenes in the daytime, but at the age of three he appeared as a "living statue;" and only a year later, being caught by T. D. Rice in an imitation of his own dancing "Jim Crow," he was literally bagged by that pioneer "knight of the burnt cork" and dumped down before the footlights to "jump Jim Crow" in a costume exactly reproducing that of his captor.

The family sojourned for a while in Baltimore and Philadelphia, not long after this, and then went to New York to live; where, according to "Ireland's Records," the third Joseph Jefferson appeared ere long in the part of a Greek pirate, a very formidable pirate, aged eight! But the course of empire tends westward, and when the pirate was a year older his family migrated in the same direction. This was in the early days of steam navigation, when the tedious trip from New York to Chicago via the raging Erie Canal and the Great Lakes had been cut down to a few weeks only. Of this idyllic hegira Jefferson retained the liveliest and most rose-colored recollection. When he first saw it, Chicago had already entered upon the race for supremacy with New York, having emerged from its chrysalis state as a military outpost and Indian trading village into a bustling town of two thousand inhabitants. From here to Springfield was not a far cry; but when the elder Jefferson and his partner went thither and built a new theater local Puritans secured the passage of legislation, such as the Stratford town council passed in Shakespeare's day, imposing a heavy fine on theatrical entertainments. A rising young lawyer intervened in their behalf, however, and on learning that his name was Abraham Lincoln one is not surprised at the successful issue of his efforts.

The family drifted southward before long and when Joseph was only thirteen his father died, and the family fortunes were soon at # low an ebb that on one occasion he and his mother and his half brother, the popular young comedian, Charles Burke, were abandoned several miles from Port Gibson, Miss., by a teamster who refused to trust them for ten dollars till they should reach that town,sad descent from the days when Mrs. Jefferson had been "one of the most attractive stars in America, the leading prima donna of the country!" Not long afterward, the war with Mexico broke out, and the Jeffersons joined a troupe of actors that followed the American army into the enemy's country. When the company disbanded in despair at Matamoras,



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THE LATE JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

(In the latter years of his life, even before he had retired from the stage, Mr. Jefferson was an enthusiastic painter,)

one of his fellow-players joined with Jefferson and his mother and sister in opening a refreshment counter in a bar-room and gambling den. This proved an uncongenial atmosphere for a legitimate comedian, and when a stray bullet put the coffee-pot out of action, and a sporting friend of Jefferson's from Philadelphia was knifed before his eyes, he sold out his interest in the refreshment business and started by boat for New Orleans. There the sight of John E. Owens in "A Kiss in the Dark" gave him a pang of jealousy, and fired him with his first

great ambition to be a star.

From New Orleans the ambitious youth made his way to Philadelphia, the stage ride across the Alleghanies from Wheeling to Cumberland occupying twenty-four hours, and involving hardships difficult to apprehend in these days of swift and luxurious traveling. In the City of Brotherly Love, Jefferson played nothing, perhaps, less suited to his peculiar abilities than one of the chorus in an English version of the "Antigone." Attwenty-two, being already a married man and a father, he was fain to try his luck at theatrical management, on his own account, in the South; then, after another sojourn in Philadelphia, and further experiences as a manager in Baltimore and Richmond, followed by a prolonged holiday trip to England and France (the country from which his mother's parents had come), he settled in New York again, where Laura Keene made him the leading comedian of her new theater, and where his reappearance was made as Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law." In this rôle, which he had first essayed under the stage management of John Gilbert, at the Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, his success was immediate; and it was one of those in which he was oftenest seen thereafter. At the same theater, he was observed, a year later, by Washington Irving, then nearing the end of his long life; and the author of the "Sketch-Book" was struck by the player's resemblance to his father "in look, gesture, size, and make." His accidental discovery of this mention of his name in the "Life and Letters" not long afterward marked a turning-point in

If in this brief notice of his work undue emphasis seems to have been laid upon Jefferson's early life, it should be considered that the record of this period,-usually neglected by his biographers,-throws most interesting side lights on dramatic conditions in America in the earlier years of the last century. Comparatively recent as that period is .-- for it must be remembered that Mr. Jefferson was not a very old man when he passed away,-the circumstances in which the

playing fraternity pursued their vocation were as different from present conditions as if a wide gulf of time intervened between the forties and the present year of grace. Barn-storming meant something very different then from what it means to-day: its signification was more nearly literal, and Jefferson actually gave "The Lady of Lyons" and "The Spectre Bridegroom" in a barn in Mississippi. Traveling bands of players wandered about the country, not only in railway trains, but in boats and stages. Smoky lamps oftener than gas jets illumined their performances. It was still the age of stock companies, and of salaries which, even if regularly paid, would scarcely attract a twentieth-century office boy. In no respect has the change been more marked than in the improved social position of the actor of to-day.

The picture painted by Jefferson of the really primitive conditions that obtained when his career began, and for many years thereafter, is none too highly colored. At almost every point it finds corroboration in the autobiographies of two other veterans of the stage, one still happily with us (Mr. J. H. Stoddart, his senior by sixteen months), the other quite recently passed away (Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, who was born a few years earlier). In reading their recollections of stage life in England, one seems to be hearing of things that happened in the eighteenth rather than the nineteenth century; and the feeling is pretty much the same in following their accounts of the plays, the players, and the playhouses with which they became acquainted on arriving in this country-Mrs. Gilbert in 1849 and Mr. Stoddart five years later. Not only have physical conditions been revolutionized since Mr. Jelferson could be thrilled by the mere receipt of a telegram, but a radical change has been effected even in the organization of dramatic companies. Then, one man in his time played an infinity of parts, ranging sometimes, in a single evening. as in the case of Mr. Stoddart, from Sir Harcourt Courtly, in "London Assurance," to the comic baker in a pantomime. (This was in England, but the same thing might readily have happened here.)

The star system has superseded the stock 35 completely, and apparently as irrevocably, as the electric trolley has displaced the horse-cat Jefferson himself was one of the first to or ganize a "combination" company, the arguments for which he marshals with force and conviction, claiming that his own responsibility for the introduction of the star system must be shared by no less a man than Shakespeare, -not Shake speare the actor and manager so much as Shakespeare the dramatist, the interest in whose

s almost always centers in one or two char-

still more recent evolution, or devolution, hich the control of the best theaters throughthe country has passed from the individuals, y of them actor-managers, who formerly cised it, into the hands of a speculative synæ, is one with which he had little or no symy, though he did not feel called upon to opit with effective persistency. He was never hter, and saw no reason, apparently, for riskhis personal fortunes in a struggle against seemed to be an irresistible, if not a desircommercial tendency.

it to return to the story of Jefferson's career. 1 in his youth he had seen the advisability lentifying himself with a purely American acter, in a play by an American author; when, some time after his successful impertion of Asa Trenchard in "Our American in,"—a play in which, however, his own ormance was gradually eclipsed by that of ern as Lord Dundreary, -he came upon Ir-'s allusion to himself, it set him thinking g a line that led directly to the "Sketch-"and the dramatic possibilities of the story tip Van Winkle's long sleep. These had tested, though not thoroughly, by his father his brother, among others, and Jefferson ediately procured the two or three plays that been based on Irving's version of the old 2 Mountains legend and constructed a new for himself. The production of this piece ashington, where it was favorably received, e convincing him of its merits, at the same disclosed its defects. After a professional irn of several years in Australia and New and while the Civil War raged at home, and mpse of South America and Panama, he took play to England, got Dion Boucicault to reit, and produced it in London with a sucthat exceeded his fondest expectations. This just forty years ago; and thenceforth Joe erson and Rip Van Winkle were as insepa-, connected in men's thoughts as Chang and the Siamese twins.

efferson's main contribution to the effectiveof the play, apart from his wonderfully pathetic presentation of the leading characwas the emphasizing of the ghostly nature Hendrik Hudson's gnome-like crew, with m he drinks in the mountains before falling ep. In earlier stage versions of the legend, had both sung and spoken; in his, they proceeds, and no little ingenuity was reed to devise speeches which they could an swer with a nod. The result, it may be noted. is an act unique upon the stage, in that only one of the characters speaks, while the rest converse in dumb show. By this means a distinct line is drawn between the domestic scenes in the play and those in which the poetic and romantic element is dominant. The creation of a character that will live as long as any known in American literature was no less Jefferson's work than Irving's,—though he himself admitted Boucicault's liberal contribution to the value of the medium. Had he achieved nothing else, he would have won such immortality as players can; but he demonstrated his ability and versatility by performances of Bob Acres, Caleb Plummer, and Dr. Pangloss,—to name but these three among his various impersonations,—that were second only in brilliancy and popularity to that in which his greatest fame was won. Doubtless he was well advised in repeating, year in and year out, his presentation of a part that at least two generations have known and loved; for it was a flawless work of art, and has given more pleasure to a greater number of people than any other dramatic entertainment for which a single person has been mainly responsible.

On such a point as this it is interesting to have the testimony of a brother actor, and there is a passage in Mr. Stoddart's "Recollections of a Player" that should be read by all who think Mr. Jefferson owed it to his profession to strike out new paths as a player, so long as he remained upon the boards.

Mr. Jefferson's career, I think, stands apart from all others. . . . In my early association with him, we were both stock actors with Miss Laura Keene, and I had every opportunity of seeing him in a great variety of characters, and in all thought him preëminent. His effects were Jeffersonian, and you were left very little in doubt of the actor's identity; but his renditions were all so free from claptrap and so thoroughly artistic that to me, whether in serious matter, legitimate comedy, or farce, he was always delightful. I have frequently heard members of the profession regret that Mr. Jefferson confined himself to two or three parts,—in fact, almost to one,—and declare that he should have given the public new material. I do not think so.

"Joe" Jefferson, as he was endearingly called, was a many-sided man. Eminent chiefly as an actor, he was also an accomplished painter and an admirable writer, his autobiography being one of the best things of its kind in the language. A lover of nature and of sport, he was still more a lover of his kind, and his genius and gentleness combined to make him the best-loved American of his day.

MODJESKA, DRAMATIC ARTIST AND PATRIOT.

TO achieve supreme success in one of the most difficult of all arts, in a foreign country whose language had to be acquired after her thirtieth year, is a triumph reserved for but few. One of these few is Madame Helena Modjeska, the Polish actress whose farewell "benefit," given in New York last month, called forth such expressions of praise and esteem from artists and art-lovers the world over.

In reply to the tribute that she was the great est living actress, Bernhardt is reported to have recently declared that she must share primacy in the dramatic art to-day with Madame Duse and Madame Modjeska. The Polish artiste, who years ago won and has since kept the admiration and affection of her adopted countrymen, is possessed of a rare genius,—a genius that has not shirked work. Her art, characterized as it has ever been by tragic power, purity of aim, grace and delicacy, has placed her in the same class with Rachel and Ristori; but beyond her art is her fine, interesting personality, and the great capacity for work which has enabled her to win the highest triumph in a tongue not her own.

Madame Helena Modjeska, whose maiden name was Opid, was born in the city of Cracow, Austrian Poland, and married at an early age an actor named Modrzejewski, who soon afterward died, leaving her with a baby son. This boy (Ralph) came to the United States with his mother, and is at present a well-known civil engineer in Chicago. Later, Madame Modjeska (by common consent the difficult Polish form of the name has been abandoned for the simpler English form) married her present husband, Charles Chlapowski, a Polish journalist of considerable reputation for patriotism. He is known in this country as Count Bozenta, from his ancestral title.

Madame Modjeska's career has been a varied and active one. Beginning with a "benefit" organized by amateurs for some unfortunate miners in Poland, her progress was steady and sure. Her success at this amateur performance was so great that she decided to adopt the stage as her vocation. At her second amateur performance, a famous Polish actor and dramatic author, appreciating her ability, arranged for her dramatic career, which really began with a tour of her native province of Galicia. Her first great triumph was achieved at the Imperial Theater, in Warsaw, in 1868. The theater organization in

the Polish capital was large, and the artistic force, chiefly recruited from the dramatic schools of the city, were professionally jealous of outsiders. After considerable difficulty, Modjeska was engaged for a series of performances in leading parts. The rest of the organization was violently opposed to her appearance, and determined upon her failure. The newspapers of the city attacked her as a provincial amateur, but as her dramatic ambition was concentrated on the national Polish stage, she determined to risk all in an attempt to win Warsaw. The management chose her to play "Adrienne Lecouvreur," one of the most difficult in the range of any actress. It had been played in Warsaw by Rachel, and the public remembered the magnificent performance of the French actress. Modjeska describes with what fear and trembling she trod the stage that night, but, in spite of the opposition and criticism, she won the battle and rendered a part equal to that of the great Rachel.

Soon after this, her patriotic attitude and the vigorous journalistic writings of her husband gave offense to the Russian and German governments, and they both left Poland for the United States (in 1876). Modjeska's intention was to establish, near Los Angeles, Cal., a Utopian colony in which they and their Polish compatriots in the United States might enjoy the blessings of liberty. Henrik Sienkiewicz, the now famous author of "Quo Vadis" and Polish historical novels, was with Modjeska in this enterprise. and his book "Letters from America" is full of his impressions and experiences of this experiment. The Arcadian idyl was not a success, and, with almost all her resources exhausted, Modjeska conceived the bold idea of going to San Francisco to study English for the American stage. This was in 1877. By diligent study. she so soon mastered the English language that in six months she was able to perform intelligibly before American audiences. It was through the veteran manager, John McCullough, that Modjeska first came upon the California stage

In 1880, desiring to secure an English indorsement of her American success, Modjeska went to London, and soon achieved triumph at the Court Theater, in the British capital. Two years later, she returned to the United States, where she has since lived. Once every two years she has been accustomed to journey to her native country to play in the theaters of Cracow and Lemberg, Austrian Poland; Posen, German Poland,

and Warsaw, Russian Poland. About twelve years ago, she delivered a speech in Chicago on a Polish political subject, and when, later on, she visited Warsaw the students gave her a great ovation, drawing her carriage through the streets with their own hands. In this the Russian Government saw a dangerous political demonstration, and in consequence forbade Madame Modjeska to appear in public anywhere in the empire, particularly in the Polish provinces. Later on, Madame Modjeska was also debarred from performing in Germany.

Modjeska's method of studying for a character is her own, and is extremely interesting from a phychological standpoint. She has a remarkable power of selfconcentration. While studying a character she is to represent on the stage, she literally places herself in the situation created by the author. She lives in the same conditions, and is unable to think of anything else dur-ing her studies. While she is studying a Shakespearean rôle, even when interrupted by the demands of her everyday life, she acts and talks in the manner and language of the character she has been studying. Although her repertoire is a varied and extensive one, the rôles in which she is best known among Americans are those of Mary Stuart; Catharine, in "Henry VIII.," and Lady Macbeth.

At the "benefit" given her in New York last month, some of the most eminent dramatic and musical artists of the world appeared. An address was made by Richard Watson Gilder, in which he said: "In you the art of acting in our day has rejoiced in one of its loftiest exponents. Shakespeare has found in you an interpreter worthy of his most exquisite and thrilling imaginations."

Madame Modjeska lives on a fine country es-



MADAME HELENA MODJESKA AS SHE IS TO-DAY.

tate known as Arden, in Orange County, California, near Los Angeles, with Mexican rough riders and cowboys for her neighbors. There she enjoys complete freedom and quietude, and, in the midst of her great library, she is preparing her autobiography. Her husband is deeply interest ed in agricultural matters, and is a successful farmer according to the most exacting American standards. They are both great admirers of American ideals and the American people.

COUNT CASSINI, TYPICAL RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT.

ONE of Russia's diplomats, of foreign parentage but enthusiastic patriotism, who has performed great services for his country and earned the personal thanks of the Czar Nicholae. is Count Arthur Paylovich Cassini. After half a century in the diplomatic service of his country, the last seven years of which have been spent as Russian representative at Washington, Count Cassini, Master of the Imperial Russian Court, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and personal representative of the Czar to the United States, has been transferred, and will this month leave for St. Petersburg to present a personal oral report to the Czar, after which he will proceed to his new post in Madrid, to be succeeded at Washington by Baron Rosen.

Count Cassini is in his sixty-eighth year, and fifty of these years have been spent in the Russian foreign service. In 1854, young Arthur Cassini took a minor post in the ministry of finance, and the next year was transferred to the ministry of foreign affairs. He passed through various grades in European capitals, always distinguishing himself by exemplary zeal in his country's cause, and in 1891 was appointed to the very responsible post of Russian minister at Peking. It was while in the Chinese capital that Count Cassini became famous as the father of Russia's Manchurian policy. It was he who drafted the famous "Manchurian Convention." Referring to his services in China, the Czar, in his jubilee congratulation letter, said : "With tact and true understanding of Russia's interests so characteristic of yourself; you have aided, coping against difficult political circumstances, in the solution of important problems." Count Cassini was appointed Russian minister in 1897, and was soon promoted to the position of ambassador to the United States. He arrived in this country just as the war with Spain was about closing. Coming from Peking, where American interests had begun to increase rapidly as a result of our naval victories in Pacific waters, Count Cassini arrived in Washington in time to catch the spirit of the new impetus to our national life.

"There have been clouds on the horizon during my stay in America," said he to the writer, in the course of an interview in the rooms of the elegant Russian embassy in Washington. "Particularly difficult were the moments when the question of presenting a petition in the Kishinev matter was being discussed, and when American sympathy with Japan in the present war became strikingly evident in the press. But there are hard moments in the history of all great peoples. Clouds will pass, and, thanks to the always eminently correct attitude of the American Government and the good sense of the American people, these clouds have either passed or are passing. The relations between the United States and Russia are cordial, and the relations between the two peoples are becoming better all the time. For historic as well as other reasons, the United States and Russia ought to be friends." Many times, Count Cassini asserted, he has seen striking evidences of Russian friendship for Americans. "I do not know why it is," said he, "but for Frenchmen and Americans there is always a warm welcome with the Russian people. As for myself, these seven years spent in the American capital have been the pleasantest of my whole diplomatic career. I can say, honestly and apart from complimentary phrases, that they form the brightest spot in half a century of foreign life for my government. I am very fond of the American people, and, although I expect to rest and perhaps have a somewhat easier time in Madrid, I regard my departure from Washington with deep and sincere regret."

Dignified, but frank and genial, with the enthusiasm of a boy, Count Cassini is perhaps a perfect representative of the charming gentleman and suave diplomat with which Russia is so richly blessed among her statesmen. Probably no foreign minister, not even the Spanish minis ter during our war with Spain, had a position requiring so much delicacy, tact, and genuine diplomatic gifts as Count Cassini at the time of the Kishinev disturbances and since the beginning of the war between Japan and Russia. It must be admitted that he has sustained his position with dignity and ability, loyalty to his own government, and satisfaction to that to which he is accredited. Count Cassini is a born aristocrat. and a stanch supporter of the autocratic regime. In spite of this, however, and while it may be difficult for him to fully sympathize with the present Liberal movement in the empire, he is frank to admit that many reforms are necessary. and, moreover, maintains that the imperial government is fully alive to the necessity for such reforms. But with a people like the Russians he points out, so diverse in race, and, in the main, so untrained in educational and political matters, it is necessary to go very slowly. Real reforms will be brought about as the government is able to elaborate them and put them into ex-



Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington,

COUNT ARTHUR PAVLOVICH CASSINI.

ntion. A beginning has been made in the very nportant matter of greater facilities for the xercise of that religious toleration which has lways been the principle of the Russian state.

Iways been the principle of the Russian state.

Count Cassini is proud of having contributed
the bringing about of a better understanding
etween Americans and Russians. He believes

that if the Russian people and the conditions of life in the Russian Empire were made more intelligible to Americans there would be greater sympathy between the two peoples. However, he firmly believes that a clear understanding of Russia and the Russians is becoming more and more widespread in this country.

JAPAN'S REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON.

WHILE the report that the Japanese ministry at Washington has been raised to the rank of an embassy is premature, it is nevertheless regarded as certain in diplomatic circles that at the close of the war the representative of the Mikado in this country will be made an ambassador. The present Japanese minister to this country, the Hon. Kogoro Takahira, has had a dignified and successful career, and his services to his country, as well as his popularity among Americans, it is believed in Washington, entitle him to be the first Japanese ambassador to the United States.

The diplomatic service of Japan as at present constituted is less than forty years old. Before the reign of the present emperor, Japan had scarcely any intercourse with the outside world, and no foreign diplomacy per se. About 1870, however, a representative service on the general lines of those constituting European services was established, and to-day there is a career for a young man in the diplomatic organization of Japan. As yet, the empire has only ministries abroad,—no embassies. The first ambassador, it is intended, will be accredited to this country, which has always been regarded as the best friend of Japan among the nations.

The career and experience of Mr. Kogoro Takahira embraces most of the varied changes in modern Japanese history. In his early youth he felt keenly and deeply the ancient feudal life of Samurai and Shogun, and when Japan abandoned the old order and set her face toward the new he swung into and developed with the new national life. Mr. Takahira is a fine example of the diplomat and gentleman of the far East. His culture and training are many-sided,—he is learned in Chinese philosophy and literature, he is a thorough scholar in the intricate literature of his own country, and he speaks and writes fluently in several European languages.

Mr. Takahira is not of the titled class,—he has risen from the ranks. Entering the imperial diplomatic service in 1876, after a thorough education at the Japanese capital, he was appointed attaché to the Japanese legation in Washington, becoming secretary of that legation in 1881. Two years later, he was appointed secretary of the foreign office. Later, he held a number of important posts, including those of chargé d'affaires in Korea (1885), consul-general at New York (1891), minister resident to Holland (1892), minister to Italy (1894), minister to Austria (1896), vice-minister for foreign affairs (1899), and minister to the United States (1900).

The Japanese minister is a man of middle age, of a strong, well-built frame, but broken somewhat from his experience of last winter. when he was operated on for appendicitis. Tactful and diplomatic, a dignified diplomat through and through, Mr. Takahira has creditably represented Japanese interests throughout the present difficult period of the war. He has only courteous expressions of appreciation for the admirable qualities of the Russian people, whom he understands thoroughly. He does not look for peace in the near future, but says that Japan is ready and prepared to continue the conflict as long as may be necessary. As to the possibility which has been suggested of a Russo-Japanese alliance after peace has been concluded, Mr. Takahira declares this can never be. The Japanese people, he points out, have been educated, politically, along Anglo-Saxon lines, and it would be very difficult to change this national bent. A Franco-Russian alliance might be possible, but a Russo-Japanese alliance never.

A firm believer in the stability and permanence of Japanese-American friendship, the minister declares that there need never be any real rivalry, political or economic, between the two peoples. "Japan," he said, in a recent conversation on the subject of the so-called "yellow peril"-"Japan feels very near to the United States. This friendliness began with the visit of Commodore Perry to our shores, and it has been greatly increased and deepened by the association of the armies of Japan and the United States in the recent movement to safeguard the highest interests of civilization in the East. The American nation is now an Eastern power, and her interests are very closely related to those of Japan. There is room for both of us in the trade of the Orient. We have much that we can sell to you; you have much that we want to buy. Our trade will be limited by our ability to produce, and you can produce much that the Orient wants. Of course, there will be sharp competition in certain fields of commerce, but, on the whole, the United States will profit by Japan's missionary labors in China and Korea. I expect that Japan will benefit by the American development of the Philippines and Hawaii, and the United States will reap advantages from the Japanese opening up of Formosa. We desire to improve our commercial relations with all countries, but particularly with the United States. Japan feels more and more convinced that for trade she must eventually look to the shores of the Pacific, and that the greatest of



Photograph by Prince, Washington

MR. KOGORO TAKAHIRA.

waters must be dominated in the near future by the merchant vessels of the empire and of the United States." As to the possibility of a militarized China, under the leadership of Japan, advancing against Europe, the minister laughingly said: "We Japanese are not so foolish as to

believe that any two nations of the East in combination could successfully resist the might of the united West; and, besides, it would be impossible to unite China, with her diversity of races and tongues. Lastly, we would not do it if we could."

THE LARGER PROBLEM BEFORE ADMIRAL TOGO.

EY ADACHI KINNOSUKÉ.

N EARLY a year and a half ago, the supreme command of the combined squadrons of Nippon was placed in the hands of a modest man, small in stature, named Togo Heihachiro. In making this appointment his majesty the Emperor said to the admiral: "Here it is, the life and future of Nippon; we place them in your hands."

What the admiral has done in the way of fighting in the present war has pleased his countrymen; not in the least has it surprised them. Those achievements of his were nothing more than were expected of him. At other times, in the much more trying days, ten years ago, of the famous battle of the Yellow Sea, he did quite as much. Why, then, did not the outside world know something about him before the present war? You can ask the question of the outside world. To be a sea soldier, even a perfect sailor, as the looseness of the rhetoric goes,-brave, able, a master of his art,-this is a rather elementary qualification in the guardian of a nation's life and her future. Admiral Togo's handling of the battles has been much more remarkable for the statesmanship of it all than for mere soldierly qualities and ability. His flagship, the Mikasa, houses, to all appearances, the Japanese foreign office.

Since the historic 8th of February, 1904, Admiral Togo and his vessels have met the Russians more than once. Only once, on the 10th of August, did the Nippon admiral see fit to risk his heavier ships in a rather serious engagement. The story of the naval engagements of the present war reads as preliminary skirmishings, so far as the Nippon side is concerned. And who knows that it may not turn out to be such? Even before the opening of the sad war, the officers of Nippon whose duty it was to know knew that practically the entire fighting force of the Czar, a force of unquestioned efficiency, was either already in the waters of Port Arthur and the Pacific or on its way to the far East; that what remained of Russia's fleet was great mainly on paper.

ADMIRAL TOGO AS A STATESMAN.

Admiral Togo has been saying, not by words of mouth or of ink, but by that language which any schoolboy can tell you is much more eloquent than words, that the real enemy he is expected to meet, and upon which he is willing to

pitch his entire strength and resources, is as vet below the horizon. The joint note of the triple alliance of Germany, Russia, and France which crowned our victorious arms with the defeat of a coward was a bitter medicine. Ten years ago, that was. Whatever happens is for the best. It was a healthy lesson. The ghost of that lesson has been always wandering through the imaginations of the nation. With the people of Nippon there is one sin that can never be either forgiven or forgotten. It is the sin against the honor of the sun-round flag. It is small wonder, therefore, that Admiral Togo has been fighting like a man whose chief enemy is on the other side of the peace negotiations with Russia : as if the imposing might of the Pacific squadrons of the Czar were nothing but a preliminary curtain-raiser to the real drama; as if he were quite ignorant as to the exact power of his final and most formidable antagonist, whose name or nationality he at present knows not.

THE FACTORS IN THE NAVAL PROBLEM.

So far as we can see to-day (May 20), these are the courses open to Admiral Rozhestvenski (1) He can, if he wish, go to Vladivostok by the shortest and most ticklish way, which skirts up along the coasts of China and Korea, and which leads through the Formosa and Korea straits; (2) he can go to the same destination by steaming out into the Pacific and passing between Formosa and the Philippines, and through the Tsugaru Strait between Hokkaido and Hondo; (3) he can enjoy his summer cruises in the waters off Indo-China, and patiently wait the coming of the winter, which would afford him a little pleasanter clime in that portion of the world, meanwhile devoting his time and energy to improving the morals of neutral commerce in contraband goods ; (4) he can detach a few of his faster and lighter ships and send them through the Pacific in the direction of Vladivostok, and these ships can, --provided, always, they escape a sudden death at the hands of the Nippon vessels,-do much to disturb the commerce upon the Pacific, and they can also, by means of this demonstration, try to lure a certain portion of the Nippon ships from their concentration; (5) Admiral Rozhestvenski can also steam north in search of Admiral Togo and his principal squadrons, with the determination to force the issue; (6) he can also,

a stay of a few months e Indo-China waters,—
n the territorial waters ance, of course,—and, ng out to his thorough faction and that of St. sburg that this means inging about a dramatic ent for peace negotia—which would result in rable peace to Russia is ure, steam the long way to Libau.

w, the ultimate end for Togo and Rozhestvenski vays to bring about the possible situation each his own country. To the command of the sea he Russian admiral is inly one of the most efre methods by which to this war to a happy . Can he attain this by making his way into ivostok? Let us supthat the Russian adgain Vladivostok with is ships without mishap. r that, let us face these : Vladivostok is infeas a port to what Port ur was at the time of eginning of hostilities. Port Arthur squadron superior to the Baltic iron; the personnel of Port Arthur squadron is much superior to the nnel of the Baltic iron as the vessels at Arthur were superior

ose under Rozhestven-

In fact, and in spite of the general impresto the contrary, those men at Port Arthur the flower of the Russian navy. The dock ties of Port Arthur were superior to those ladivostok. It is a matter of history how 'ort Arthur squadron fared in the game of ng the command of the sea over the ships dmiral Togo.

AN ROZHESTVENSKI REACH VLADIVOSTOK?

dy a miracle can steer to port these good of Admiral Rozhestvenski in perfect health without accident, through either the Korean sugaru mined fields, and through something three thousand miles of unfriendly waters.



ADMIRAL TOGO AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF ON THE FOREDECK OF THE "MIKASA."

For an ordinary man supposedly blessed with the usual measure of common sense to accuse the Russian admiral of taking this desperate and meaningless way to Vladivostok is to insult his intelligence. Certainly, none of his Nippon admirers are guilty of it.

As for the third course mentioned, that of enjoying himself in the waters off Cochin China with such French friendliness as he could command, it is not an unreasonable one. In that case, all will be left to the ability of the diplomatists at St. Petersburg. And in the hands of a number of able men of Russia,—Count Cassini, for example,—this presence of a threat at Nippon's complete command of sea, however

shadowy, might be turned into a weapon of no mean magnitude, especially if the diplomatists of Nippon happen to show once again, as they have shown so many times before, that the backbone of Nippon is almost completely monopolized by our fighting men.

THE REAL AIM OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

This, then, seems to be the most reasonable explanation of the appearance of the Baltic squadron in the China Sea. Admiral Togo, who has the highest respect for and confidence in the diplomatic office at Tokio, has not the slightest misgiving on the ability of the men who would represent Nippon in the peace negotiations. What he wishes to do is to back their ability and words with as powerful a squadron as possible. Most assuredly, he would not risk any of his heavier vessels, even many of his torpedo craft, in going after the Russian ships. So long as his Russian friends are content to stay in the Indo-China waters, Admiral Togo certainly has no objections to seeing them there. Why should he not give them as long a string as they wish? Every hour of delay makes for their embarrassmentand his entertainment. Besides, being a statesman, he knows that France is too wise to make a sad matter worse. To threaten the highway on the Pacific must be a sore temptation to Admiral Rozhestvenski. With the principal Pacific squadron lying athwart the Indo-China waters, the Pacific remains the only highway connecting Nippon with the treasure-chest and ammunition factories of the West. Under the Russian admiral's command there are at least a few good ships of above twenty knots' speed,-at least upon paper. You may say that some months ago the Vladivostok cruisers played at the same game, and that the Nippon admiral in front of Port Arthur only smiled and allowed them the freedom of the sea. With the European communications cut off in the south China Sea, however, matters might be a little different. Moreover, there is nothing to-day that pretends in importance and magnitude to compete with the Pacific squadron of Russia in engaging the eyes of Admiral Togo. Most naturally, therefore, this course on the part of the Russian admiral might tempt Admiral Togo to dispatch a certain number of his vessels after the raider. For the Russian admiral to dream of weakening Togo's

fighting force enough to afford the remaining ships of the Baltic squadron a fair chance of dealing a telling blow upon the enemy is to eajoy a dream that would be much fairer than the reality.

In the fifth place, it would be all very well for the Russian admiral to be reckless enough to start out on the thankless journey of discovering the whereabouts of Admiral Togo and his vessels; but if Admiral Togo were to decline, a battle with the Russians, as he most probably would, what then? It would never do for the Russians to forget that in one thing they are at the mercy of their enemy,—they are not in place to dictate the time and place of a battle, if it should come to pass at all. That choice privilege belongs to the master of the superiority in speed, and to the master of the North Pacific and the Yellow and Nippon seas. The fleet of the Czar is, by long odds, inferior in speed to the ships of Admiral Togo. By the leave of the Nippon squadrons alone can the Russians have even an opportunity of meeting their enemy.

As for the sixth and the last course for the Russian admiral, stated above, Admiral Togo is in an excellent position to balk the fulfillment of it.

THE JAPANESE PICKET LINE.

A careful reading of the official reports of the naval movements of Nippon seems to spell out an invisible line which stretches from Amoy to Formosa, and through Formosa to the waters of the Philippine group, and eastward to the Pacific for many hundred knots. Till such time as the Russian vessels cross this line, there is poor prospect for the authorities on the science of naval warfare to receive any instructive lessons. When that line is crossed, then the curious may look for a thorny path for the Russian vessels which would stretch all the way to Vladivostok, and whose thorns are the tornedo boats and destroyers under the sun-round flag. In such a case, both the flying squadrons, composed of the splendid armored cruisers under Admiral Kamimura and the battleship squadron led by the Mikasa and her master, would be ever behind the screen of the active torpedo boats and destroyers. The result of the battle, if battle there be, is on the knees of the gods. One thing is certain.-Admiral Togo will never endanger the life of his great battleships unnecessarily.





SOME REPRESENTATIVE PERIODICALS OF MEXICO.

WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN MEXICO.

If we leave out of consideration the large, illiterate population, Mexico has a reading public of which any progressive country might be proud. Without having a very large variety of periodicals to choose from, Mexican readers pay a generous tribute to the Fourth Estate. As the price of paper becomes less exorbitant and permits of the enlargement and improvement of the publications, now selling at extremely low prices, a great development of the

press may be expected.

The city of Mexico, being the capital, is, of course, the center for periodicals. All those who are interested in politics make the city their headquarters and establish their organs there. The Imparcial is, by long odds, the leading daily. It is the official organ of the government, and has a circulation of 75,000 daily. Its editor, Attorney Rafael Reyes Spindola, a member of the Mexican Congress, is noted for his energy and business capacity. Under his direction, the Mundo (World), which is an afternoon edition of the Imparcial, with a circulation of 30,000, is issued. The Popular, edited by Don Francisco Montes de Oca, ranks next to the Imparcial, having a circulation of 50,000. From the Popular press-rooms the Argos, an afternoon sheet, also edited by Don Francisco Montes de Oca, is sent forth. This paper is dedicated to humorous, fictitious news. It is widely read.

Catholic dailies have wide circulations. The Tiempo (Times), official organ of the Catholics, is edited by Señor Victoriano Agüeros, who is probably the most popular editor in Mexico. The Pais (Country), which has thousands of readers in the country towns, is less dignified than the Tiempo, which is read chiefly in the large cities. This paper, also a strong supporter of Catholicism, is edited by Don T. Sánchez Santos. Few Mexican dailies are as carefully edited as the Patria, which pleases the anti-foreigners, but does not circulate very widely. Of the Liberal or Independent papers, the Diario del Hogar (Fireside Daily) is the most respectable and prosperous. Then comes Succesos (Events).

Foreigners have several periodicals. The Mexican Herald, which is the largest and best daily in the country, supplies the English-speaking element with news. It has a circulation of about 10,000. Its editor, Mr. Frederick Guernsey, is an especially able writer. The paper is a favorite organ with Mexican officials. The Daily Record is a new-born afternoon English journal. Spain's children read the Corréo Español (Spanish Mail), a paper noted for excellent articles. Frenchmen have the Courrier du Mexique to peruse. Financial interests are served by the Financiero Mexicano and the Mexican Investor.

Two biweeklies of note are published,—namely, the Tribuna, a Catholic organ, and the Paladin,

of Liberal ideas. The former has a large circulation in the capital, and the latter in the country.

There are several weeklies of merit. Chief of these is Artes y Letras (Art and Literature), edited by Sefior Ernesto Chavero, a noted short-story writer. It is very artistic and high-priced, selling for fifty cents (gold) per copy, but is well patronized. The Mundo Ilustrado, published by the editor of the Imparcial and the Mundo, is well illustrated and widely read. The Sema-



RESOR VICTORIANA ACCEROS.
(Editor of the Tiemps, of Mexico City.)

nacio Literario (Literary Weekly), published by the Tiempo Company, which also edits the Tiempo Hasteado, enjoys a reputation for quality. Señor Heriberto Barrón, a well-known poet, edits the Review Literario (Literary Review).

The Colmillo Público (Public Tusk) is a daily journal of caricatures edited by Señor Fernandez Perez. It is opposed to President Diaz. Some of the ablest of Mexico's writers contribute to its columns over assumed names. The circulation is about 25,000. The Aircraft Jacobia (Laberal Old Disturber) is of the same class as the Colmillo, but better printed.

The Hera is Aprileds is the agriculturists' organ. Mexico's imperialists have an organ, the Heron Imperial Mapirel, imperialistic in name only. During the bull-fighting seasons, weeklies in the interest of the favorite sport are published. There are two English weeklies the National Night and the Angle America, the latter edited by General Agraments.

Other dailies of the capital are the Judicial (Judicial Bulletin), edited by Audomaro Reyes; the Diario Oficial obierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (Journal of the Mexican Government); E edited by Francisco Alfaro, and the Gace zette), edited by Señor Salvador Resendi

Most of the smaller cities have either to periodicals or none whatever. For in Guaymas has four dailies,—the Corréo de the Trafico, the Libertad, and the Noticias. population of 7,000, while Tulancingo, tion of 30,000, has no paper whatever, weekly. In Guadalajara, the second larg there is the Diario de Jalisco, with morn afternoon editions, and a circulation of The Jalisciense, issuing 10,000 copies dail published in that city, as is also the (another daily. Of these, the Jalisciense, opposed to the government. Puebla, the center, has but little less population than lajara, yet it has no daily. The Idea is a of the city, sometimes read. It is devote clergy. In Vera Cruz, the Liberal stre there are several dailies, of which the edited by Francisco Arias, is the leader, morning and afternoon editions. The and the Orden Publico are extensively cir Monterey has two dailies, the Constitue the Democrata; San Luis Potosi one, the Poder (Fourth Estate): Oaxaca one, the queñó; Chihuahua one, the Eco de Chi and Tampico one, the Progreso.

English dailies and weeklies are publi many places. The News, of Monterey, rar to the Mexican Herald as a daily. Guas has two English weeklies, the Tones and th

Other Mexican periodicals, which have fluence but are not national in their scot (weeklies) the Economista Mexicano (1 Economist), edited by Cárlos Diaz Dufe Fronde, edited by Mme, Marie Rousse! de nara (French): the Echo Francis, edi Henri Capillaud (French), and the Reci dersa, edited by Jesus Valenzuela: - mo the Arte Masser', edited by Aurelio Ca Marin : Acte & Clevela (Art and Science) by Nicolas Manicat; the Horizoitai 1 (Mexican Household), edited by A. J. (English and Spanish): Melen Merca in Mexico and New York by Paul Hade most enterprising newspaper man in Me Spanish and English : the Mar- Memorana can Weman, edited by Mendames Colum vera and Luz F. viuda de Herrera nhe of Señor de Herreral, and the Fre-A Werk edited in English and Scannic W. Rasur.

ROCCO AND THE FRENCH INTERVENTION.

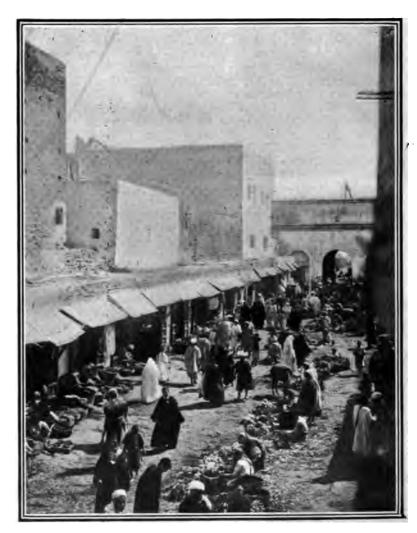
BY R. L. N. JOHNSTON.

itish consul, now acting consul for Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and Belgium, in southern Morocco.)

tourist—no matter from which side the Atlantic—Morocco is a seemingly nd, a region of immense distances, of the plains and snowclad mountains, its eight seaports, from Tetuan to bears a likeness to the others in its imewashed houses and crenelated ramswarms of supercilious camels and rthy drivers, the glow and the gloom

rrow streets, its d Jews and its xd women. Then the same curious like shops, wheret a name over the never dreaming set uses of adverperches, crosse bearded vender sugar, and green is stock in trade 1rm's-length. The h dogs; the same dering about the ace in search of he same cry of the or, dispensing bulging goatskin oss his hip mugprecious fluid to .rabs just arrived weird interior loads of produce, and barley from of Abda and Dul and almonds highlands, and ws what besides. hich, after a week rows deadly moand so continues, lawns upon you of these country puin; every fairon of Fez (or Fas, rn to call it); all iren of the Great ige, knowing no speak of, and sturdily to their

Shilhah tongue,—each of them has a life-story of his own, and could, if only he would, tell you in a day more of the real Morocco, with its hopes and its fears, its hatreds and its loves, its unwritten songs and its folklore, than all the books that have yet been penned concerning this fair land of sunset and sunshine. Then comes the craving to see these men at home, in their own country, and—fate being propitious—you fare eastward and



MARKET DAY, MOGADOR, MOROCCO.

southward, to imperial Fez, to the palm groves of Red Marráksh, and maybe, if Alláh and your luck have so decreed, to the enchanted regions of Atlas, the borderland of the Garden of the Hesperides, under skies of all but perennial blue, at once the despair and the paradise of the painter; a clime nearly as perfect, in early summer, as that of California; a land destined to become, perchance, not only the granary, but the sanatorium of Europe; and a land, moreover, through the greater part of which you may, in normal times, roam unmolested, receiving kindly hospitality from every Arab and Berber to whom you carry three lines of recommendation.

THE WEIGHT OF RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY.

A very wonder, among these unlettered folk, is the spell of the written word. Try to imagine it, ye ready penmen of the new world and the old,—ten thousand villages and hamlets yonder, beyond the zone of our treaty ports, and perhaps but one man in each of them who can so much as sign his name! That living marvel, the taleh, or scribe, not only does the scanty correspondence of his tribe, his task it is to conduct the daily prayers in the rude hut which serves for mosque; he advises the sheik on the weighty matters of the law, and is the last authority, for peasant as for prince, on all that touches the duties of the true believer. A mighty power this, in any land; imagine what it means in

Morocco. Here we smile incredulously at the mere possibility of doubt: and the question. "Do we believe?" which has of late been agtating so many good folk in the old country has no meaning. Pathetic as it may seem, the Morlem of Sunset Land believes in his God as implicitly as in his own existence. He believes too, that his invincible Alláh has granted the rule of ocean to the accursed Nazarenes and victory on dry land to Islam. Grotesque, perhaps; but there are eight millions of this believer, including half a million grown men.

POWER OF THE AUTOCRACY.

We are accustomed to speak conventional of Morocco as a despotic monarchy. Try to m agine what that is. As it touches the bulk of the people, it means mainly taxation without representation. It means, too, that the peties official,-say, the deputy captain of a third-at port,—is appointed by royal commission for which somebody at court pockets a hundred del lars; that, in some districts, the farmer may no thrash his grain until permission is granted from Fez. Picture, if you can, a nation of eight mi lions, of natural intelligence-all things consi ered-above the average, and with the keenes appetite for news, not possessing one sing newspaper in the vernacular. The only appear from a judge's decision in the remotest comer of the sultanate is the monarch in Fez, involving a wearisome, costly, and, probably, danger

ous journey of fourteen days. The proudest chieftain may not, technically. pay a visit to a seaport without royal sanction. If he were to embark for the shortest sea trip without that permission. his castle and all its contents would assuredly be confiscated. On his periodical visits to the capital, for the purpose of handing in tribute, he is liable to be thrust into lifelong captivity for no greater crime than having failed to extract cash from bare flesh. Such is the power wielded by the ruler of Sunset Land.

But behind, around, and above the throne is the power of the men of the pen, the interpreters of the Koran. Whether they be members of the supreme



THE "THURSDAY" GATS, BAD-BL-EMANUS, OF MARRÂRSE, LEADING TO THE WESELY MARKET.



inside "red marráksh," marrákusha-el-hamra.

of aulama, or mere village scribes, their is one, and their combined influence scends, within its natural limits, even the Society of Jesus. This is the force to reckon with in weighing the probases of the existing deadlock between and Morocco. The direction in which id influence will be applied seems to be tion of the moment.

LLENGE OF THE LEARNED CLASS TO THE FOREIGN INFIDEL.

position was recently summed up by a number of the class as follows:

do you want of us, you Christians? Do we money? We can, and will, pay you. Have ed your land? Did we beg you to come and our soil? Have we not continuously disyour so doing? You say our country is sd," that the government is weak, and so on. our affair or ours? Surely your steamers, rught you here, can take you back to your own What have you done that we should love you? a taught many of us, a nation of water to be drunkards. You have also smuggled sountry magazine rifles by the thousand, and 1, at 100 per cent. profit, to our rebals, causing

the very mischief you complain about. You have, first, duped and then betrayed our Sultan. Now you say you will help us to govern. We decline your help. We are told, in the writing of Allah, "Oh, true believers, take not the Jews or Christians for your friends;" and, again, "Oh, true believers, take not the unbelievers for your protectors." You would help our Sultan to repress rebellion; and we are to allow you to slaughter our erring brethren? Never! When we have declined your pacific intervention, what then? You will use force. So be it. We also shall fight, for our land, our families, our dead saints, and our living fath. With this difference, we trust in our God; you have note.

THE COUNTRY AND ITS PRODUCTS.

So much, all too imperfectly, of the people and their passionate faith. What of the country itself, its salient characteristics and capabilities? With a coast line, washed by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, of nearly 1,300 miles, and a total area nearly double that of Great Britain and Ireland combined, the empire of Morocco possesses a soil which for the variety of its products is, perhaps, without a rival. On the great plains and undulating champaigns of Shawis, Abda, and Dukala you may travel for days through unhedged fields of which harley, beauty

and maize. Hemp and coriander seed, tobacco, and nearly all the fruits and flowers of the Mediterranean littoral flourish in profusion. From the Atlas spurs and the province of Soos, one port alone has shipped a million dollars' worth of almonds in a year. The same port, Mogador, sends annually half a million dollars' worth of Morocco leather, in the shape of goatskins, to London and Hamburg, the bulk of which is trans-shipped to the United States of America. In a year of normal fertility, this same port furnishes half a million dollars' worth of olive

oil, a total which a really "good" year doubles and trebles. In the same list of exports we find precious gums of the Sudan to the value of \$500,000, the resin of the arar tree, sandaracgrown nowhere but in Morocco-eggs (mainly for London), ostrich feathers, argan oil, garbanzos, and a host of minor items, all of which point to a productive power far exceeding that of any of the countries on the southern shore of the Mediterranean sea.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

Yet the total trade of Morocco, approaching \$20,000,000 annually, gives no idea of what it will be under other conditions. The Moorish agriculturist guides a plow which might have been used in the days of Abraham. Machinery, out-

wide the treaty ports, is absolutely unknown. The unmussled bullock is still the only means of threshing the corn. Anything like state or other encouragement to plant trees and breed cottle is undreamed of. "Why don't you initate your fathers, and lay out a new or-chard?" I saind a farmer friend, in my days of ignorance. Pitying which, he remarked gently, "And have my taxes doubled?" Add to these obstacles the total absence of canals, of saled trade, of rivers navigable roads fit for who (though to make them so would be a simple task), and of any general system of irrigation. We see the amoning spectacle of a government taxing its own expe tis, twenty dollars per ton on off nearly the diggers bet desired on swips and most of the c like fashion. But we do not see the working of the iniquitous placed on these same goods on their ros the grower to the seaport, taxes levied as few miles of the route on the pretense of tecting" the caravan. The marvel is, n Morocco to-day exports so little, compare its boundless capacity, but that it gives much.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE

In the proposed reconstruction of Morocco Mr. M. Afialo,* in his deeply interesting sum:



MOULAI HAPID, VICEBOY OF SOUTHERN MOROCCO. ON HIS RIGHT, A TALES ON HIS LEFT, HIS DOORKEEPER.

the present situation], quite apart from the commercial imports, there will be needed quantities of plant purchased with the re-Morocco itself, such as steel bridges, mo cement for the construction of breakwate ports, machinery, rails, locomotives, railway and trucks. Barrages will have to be or Dredgers will be required for the removal of the bar ports and for deepening the existing Steam launches and lighters will be need eight Moroccan ports. Lighthouses will hi erected along the coast. Clothing, arms, am and artillery will be in demand for the use of troops. It is quite probable that for many come the value of all this imported material n or even exceed, the total value of Morocco commercial imports and exports

Not less important will be the developmen

[&]quot;The Treth About Morocce." John Lame: La Mary York.

mineral resources, which are positively Mr. Afialo] to include iron, nickel, antitiferous galena, copper, silver, and gold.

onder, then, that the powers and inoncerned in the promised opening up
region are watching with intense
ery step taken by France, an interest
gled with anxiety as to the turn
take in the immediate future. Fully
and the underlying factors at work in
now about to be presented in the
ma, we must glance briefly at the
halbeit a sad one, in the history of
Land, written from the inside, ere
rise.

LL-FATED REIGN OF ABD-EL-AZIZ.

3 death of Sultan Moulai el-Hassan, in nternal affairs of Morocco have been m normal to bad, and from bad to r some years, indeed, the iron-handed Iamed, preserved some semblance of ver the great tribes of Rahamna and 10 south, and the equally turbulent 1 the northern and central provinces. a rebellion which threatened to end m. He succeeded in collecting tribces, whereby the treasury was able to army sufficiently strong for the presorder in and around the capitals, larráksh, and among the tribes near ports from Tetuan to Mogador. So foreign representatives located at ere concerned, there was a govern-



KRY MACLEAN, THE OLDEST EUROPEAN DRILL-THE SULTAN'S ARMY, AND KAID-EL-MENEBHI, MINISTER OF WAR.



ABD-EL-AZIZ, THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

ment with whom they could treat; a makhzen able to make its decisions respected by its subjects on all questions in which foreigners had any concern.

Meanwhile where was the young Sultan, Abdel-Aziz? Ba-Hamed's nominal master—then a lad of about fifteen—rarely emerged from the seclusion of the palace; and when he did come before his people, every word he uttered was prompted in a low tone by the watchful vizier. "Tell me what it was like," I said to a friendly courtier (no admirer of Ba-Hamed), who had just come from the reception of a deputation by his Majesty. He smiled. "Try to imagine," said he, "a raven teaching a little canary to sing." While Ba-Hamed lived he was almost univer-

While Ba-Hamed lived he was almost universally suspected of an intention to make himself Sultan, and the concealment of his royal lord was pointed to as evidence of this ambition. We have every reason now to believe that his motives were honest. He had detected in the young monarch a most un-Meerish trustfulness of character, combined with a liberality in money matters which may mildly be described

Vizier Ba-Hamed once dead and disposit

the real power, such as it is, was shared for a time between Fadool Gharnit, champion of the old school and formerly minister of Moulai-el-Hassan, and his younger rival, Kaid-el-Menebhi, representing what we carelessly call reform. Gharnit was backed by the conservative, ultrareligious element, nowhere so strong and so passionate as in Fez.

El-Menebhi, on the other hand, far more accessible to outside, non-Moslem influences, played the graceful part of medium between the foreign adventurers who flocked to the Elevated Court and the now emancipated young Sultan. For a season all goes merrily as marriage bells. Sunset Land is to be regenerated from within, on the initiation of a liberal-minded monarch whose chosen friends and advisers are in the main European. So much we learn from the inspired paragraphs of our London journals. What are the facts? One great "reform" is inaugurated. The unpopular freeda tax, -or, rather, tribute, is abolished, with the result that the treasury, in Moorish parlance, "empties itself," the provincial governors continuing to collect the tribute -for their own account.

Plans and estimates are received, and all but accepted, for the laying down of a railway, and for the building of a Christian quarter in the city of Moulai Idris, the founder of Islamism in Morocco. All of which, false or true, is wafted by rumor, and told in letters, to the wild men of the plains and the hills; from Riff to Atlas, from Tangier to Tafilalt; to be discussed in bazaar and tribal market, at first in ominous whispers and bated breath; and, as time goes on (every travel-stained courier bringing confirmation), with a growl which grows to a roar, as yet unheard in the palace, lulled by strains of piano and gramophone.

The storm was precipitated by a lamentable occurrence. A British missionary-by name, Cooper-to Moors the living emblem of the threatened Nazarene régime, was murdered by a fanatic (whether mad or sane does not appear), who took "sanctuary" in the shrine of Morocco's most revered saint, Moulai Idris. Now, the unwritten law of sanctuary is so terrific a power in this country that a criminal, taking refuge in the doorway of a mere infidel Nazarene, like you or me, dear reader, will at least secure something like a legal trial,-possibly a free pardon. On only one recorded occasion has the Sultan himself dared to violate the sanctuary afforded by a tenth-rate little snint-house, of which Morocco has thousands. Here the offender, held by the people to be half mad-and for that reason a saint-appealed to the very father of western Islam, the ghostly protector of all Sunset Land's faithful believers. Urged by one of his wholly irresponsible European advisers, Abdel Aziz had the sublime courage to have the murderer dragged from the sepulcher of Moula Idris and forthwith shot.

This act of somewhat hasty justice, naturally applauded in Europe, all but cost the young Sultan his crown. Through the length and breadth of the empire rang the cry, " Moula Idris will be avenged." As instrument of the divine retribution arose the Pretender, and with the undisciplined tribesmen, who flocked by thousands to his standard, routed not only the half-hearted imperial cavalry, but the boasted aaskar, or "regulars," trained though they have been for twenty years by French and English drillmasters. For ten months, Fez remained practically in a state of siege. Small loans were raised and exhausted. The army melted away. The one imperative need of the moment was money. It was supplied by France, her not very lavish advances being secured by a lien on 60 per cent. of the customs' dues, which she is now collecting. To-day, the Pretender is in triumphant possession of the once imperial fortress of Taza, three days' easy journey from Fez. the treasury is again empty, and the army nonexistent.

THE PERDICARIS EPISODE.

Contempt for the makhzen, or royal cabinet and for the rights of foreigners, is no longer confined to the northeastern provinces. Has any reading American forgotten how, within gunshot of the legations at Tangier, a United States citizen, Ion Perdicaris, perhaps the most distinguished private individual in the whole country, was kidnaped by an enterprising chieftain, who, despite the intervention of the Francophile family of Wazzan, equal in sanctity to any in Morocco, insisted on terms of release the acceptance of which revealed the utter impotence of the Moorish Government to control its own subjects at the very gates of its leading seaport, the residence of the foreign plenipotentiaries? The example set so energetically and with such complete success by Raissuli opened the eyes of the lawless tribes all over northern and central Morocco, with the result that brigandage, rapine, and murder have be come of every-day occurrence throughout the land which native official correspondence describes as the "Happy Realm" of his Shereefian Majestv.

WHY FRANCE UNDERTAKES INTERVENTION.

This is France's locus standi for intervention: It is intolerable that in the twentieth century



GATE OF THE CITADEL, MARRÁKSH.

some eight thousand Europeans in Morocco should continue to exist in terror for their lives, and for their property, because the nominal lord of the country is no longer able to make the treaties respected by his subjects. We have the mandate of the powers most interested. Of England, whose position as mistress of the rock beyond the narrow straits, and of no little voice in Mediterranean affairs, cannot be ignored. Of Spain, your neighbor on the north, not to speak of her "sphere of influence" Rio de Ouro way, beyond your southern borders. We ourselves are tired of your turbulent tribes near the Algerian frontier. The day of misrule must have an end, and promptly. We are willingnay, anxious-to help you govern your country, with all our influence, all our force. Accept our assistance and we will guarantee your throne. If you decline it, we shall have, most reluctantly, to employ other measures.

Between the two fires stands the poor young Sultan, surely one of the most pathetic figures in the history of royal personages. Abandoned by England, whom he trusted; awake, at last, to the peril of his situation, to his own weakness, and to the fierce determination of his eight millions of Moslems to defy foreign intervention, pacific or otherwise; if he so much as dallies with France, revolution; if he scout her proposals, war; military occupation of every seaport now, annexation later, and the inevitable collapse of his dynasty.

Nor is the task undertaken by France a light one. If she requires an Algerian army of one hundred and fifty thousand men to overawe her native subjects of that colony, in Morocco she has to face this solid fact: Half a million of men, of the plains and of the mountains, hardy and enduring, accustomed from early youth to carry arms, inured to long marches by night and by day, and every man of them resolved to fight to the death for the land and the faith. A people which believes in its heart of hearts that there is an Almighty God battling for Islam, and that, should death come, to fall in the holy war is a passport to Paradise.



THE PLEET, LED BY THE U. S. S. "ALABAMA," STEAMING TO PORT, SHOWING FORMATION, EACH SHIP 400 YARDS APART.

THE MANEUVERS OF A WAR FLEET IN TIME OF PEACE.

BY G. UPTON HARVEY.

(Representative of the Army and Navy Register at the Naval Maneuvers of 1905.)

TOWARD the end of December, each year, we read in the public prints that the fleet has been reviewed by the Secretary of the Navy or some other officer high in command, and that it has departed for the Caribbean for the winter maneuvers. Usually, nothing more is heard of the fleet until about April 1, when it arrives off Pensacola for target practice. It is not strange, that the public has but a hazy idea of the relation of these winter cruises to the prepared-

The maneuvering of a ship is of an importance with rat with accuracy of gun-fire. A ship that the same with almost every shot but is bally handled may be—nay, often is—more dangers unto its friends than to its enemies; and a ship that can make but few hits is almost and a ship that can make but few hits is almost and a ship that can make but few hits is almost and a ship that can make but few hits is almost and a will be seen that a ship sighting value a quality dependent upon its handling and the accuracy of the gun-fire, and hence the months of hard work devoted to ship and fleet maneurous and target mactice.

Civilian opinion of the life of the officers and men of our navy is all too commonly founded upon the actions of jackies on shore leave,—their first liberty, perhaps, in months,—and what may be observed by visiting the ships in one of our navy yards. The writer is fortunate enough to be in a position to record the impression made upon a civilian who has seen something of the life of officers and men who in time of peace are preparing themselves and their ships to meet any emergency in time of war.

The thing that most impresses the civilian perhaps, is the manner in which the ships of the fleet are handled. He has often marveled at the skill exhibited in the management of a troop of horses made to march in column, change to double column, turn and wheel, and the charge to the front in line. Imagine, then his feelings when he sees these same evolutions performed by a squadron of mighty battleships and cruisers of from 10,000 tons' to 16,000 tons' displacement, manned by from 500 to 800 men,—and this, too, when the tumbling sea is ham-

and smashing at the line. Here, if you is an exhibition of skill that makes the vers of a cavalry troop seem like child's here are monsters of death and destructing, wheeling, driving ahead with altresistible force, yet seemingly obeying a things the word of command from the like being on the bridge. This is one of alts of the months spent in maneuvering h is but another way of saying training as and men.

n the admiral in command desires that a devoted to maneuvers, the last thing at e signals the ships of the fleet to bank id be ready to get under way by eight on the morrow. Every detail of the quipment is examined and properly distand long before the hour set the banks re pouring from the funnels of the varips indicate that only the signal is awaited he fleet in motion. On the after bridge flagship stands the admiral. The forridge is reserved for the slip's captain

and the navigating officer. The admiral's command, "Prepare to get under way," is repeated by the signal officer, and within a second the signal boys are hoisting the number which conveys the command to the other ships. Almost instantly the same signal number flutters at the peak of every ship in the fleet, showing that the admiral's command has been received.

There is, by the way, great competition among the ships as to this matter of repeating signals. Usually, one quartermaster on each ship constantly keeps his glass leveled on the flagship, and the instant he sees any movement among the signal boys he sings out, "Stand by, signal boy." In a flash the signal is read, and up goes the corresponding flag. Expressions of satisfaction fly about if the other ships are beaten.

When the order of the admiral is to be executed, the signal on the flagship is hauled down. By this time the marine guard is on deck, the ship's flag has been removed from the quarter-deck and hoisted above the after fighting top, and the ship is in motion. The flagship signals



THE ADMIRAL AND THE CAPTAINS OF THE BATTLESHIPS.

; from left to right: Capt. William H. Reeder, commanding the U. S. S. Alabama, Capt. Edward D. Taussig, comnding the U. S. S. Massachusetts; Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, commanding the U. S. S. Kearsarge; Rear-Admiral 3. Barker, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet; Capt. John A. Rodgers, commanding the U. S. S. Illinois; t. Benjamin F. Tilley, commanding the U. S. S. Ioren; Capt. William S. Cowles, commanding the U. S. S. Missouri, Capt. William J. Barnette, commanding the U. S. S. Kentucky.)



FIRING A 6-POUNDER AT TARGET PRACTICE ON THE "ALABAMA."

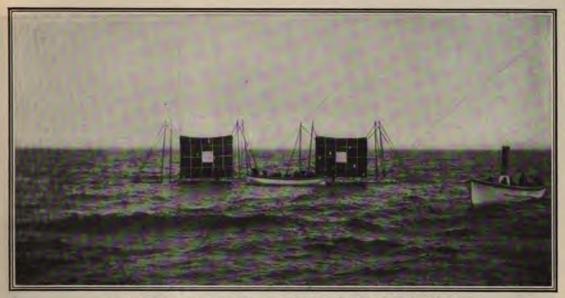
fleet steams for the open.

In steaming out, the formation is usually in column with the flagship leading and the others. in their alletted positions, about four hundred yards apart. When the fleet is well out, signal after signal is shown and repeated, and the sulps begin to twist and turn by all directions. The old formation is a andoned and a new one necomplished.

As an unexpected moment if e-signal for full speed aloud for a mile book buy a given. special conflor a monor row thay expression. When your saperation the conflor role rule realism to a conflor role of the role realism to a conflor role of the role of the conflor role of the role of

the course, the speed, and the formation, and the machines and many valued lives. For ber, the ships during fleet maneuven steam at 10 km ts and are seldom n 400 var is at art, and often are much ele twisting and turning rapidly into net to us. But they a custom officers and danger, and bely to fit the net object a stanger, and depth of the lift of extagency that may arise in true of lare everything may be painting to the principle of the conflict of the extra ex

mugic condition of the various factors of the 9 12 Str. 1 12 112 35 W. S. 11 11 11 1128 58 2641 A



A NAVAL TARGET, SHOWING WORK DONE BY THE "ALABAMA'S" 6-INCH GUN.

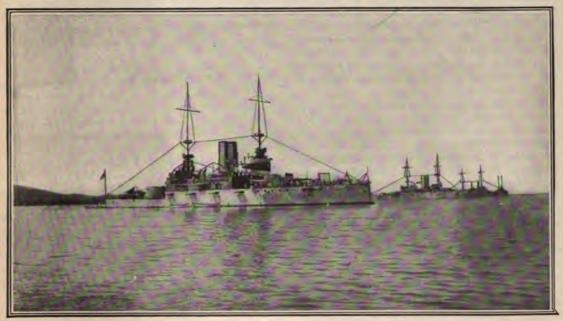
broad line of battleships, followed, in turn, by the monitors and the torpedo flotilla, with the colliers and supply ships clustered in the rear.

liers and supply ships clustered in the rear.

The invention of a new system of training for gun-pointers, the secrets of which are carefully guarded, and which has led to the abandonment of the sub-caliber gun practice, has improved marksmanship in our navy almost beyond the hope of the most ardent officers and

men, certainly beyond the expectation of the majority, and improved ammunition hoists and breech mechanisms have greatly increased rapidity of fire. To-day, the records of our ships for rapidity and accuracy of fire are the envy of the navies of the world.

In former times, target practice was chiefly confined to shooting at a barrel or buoy with sub-caliber guns, with occasional shots with the



A DIVISION OF BATTLESHIP SQUADRON UNDER ADMIRAL BARKER.



ON THE BRIDGE OF THE "ALABAMA" DURING EVOLUTIONS, SHOWING CAPTAIN REEDER, SIGNAL OFFICER, AND SIGNAL BOT-

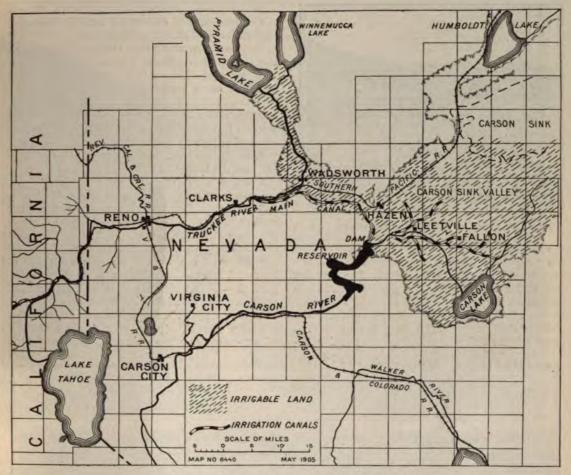
regulation projectile and a reduced powder charge. Observation launches were stationed comparatively near to the target to judge and record the shots. Under the new system, the gun-pointers get almost constant training, but without any waste of ammunition. Then when the time comes for the annual target practice, the regulation ammunition is used in all except the very largest guns, and in these the powder charge is only slightly reduced.

The range is laid out in the form of an equilateral triangle, the target marking the apex and the angle of the base being indicated by flag buoys. For guns of six inches and over, the triangle is 1,500 yards on a side, and the target is 16 feet high and 22 feet long. For guns under six inches, the side of the triangle is 1,000 yards, and the target is reduced one-half in height. Practice is had with but one gun at a time, and as each gun and gun crew has its turn at the target, it requires from a week to ten days, even in the most favorable weather, for each battleship or big cruiser to finish its turn on the range.

The test is for rapidity of fire as well as for

accuracy, therefore firing must begin and cease at given signals as the ship steams at 10 knots along the base of the triangle. In the case of 13-inch guns, the time limit is 5 minutes. A few years ago, this time limit would have admitted of but one or, at the most, two shots. The record to-day is 11 shots, and scores of 9 or 10 shots within the 5 minutes are common. The record for 13-inch gun speed and accuracy is 11 shots and 10 hits. This was made under exceptionally favorable weather conditions in Manila Bay. This loading record was equaled during the recent target practice off Pensacola; but, owing to the roughness of the sea, there was a considerable deficiency in point of accuracy.

Target practice is expensive, the cost of each shot from a 13-inch gun being about \$500, but the public has no cause to grudge the expenditure. Such work as our men are doing makes for peace; but if our navy is ever again called into action, the expenditures made now for target practice will be saved to the nation a thousand times over, for upon the efficiency of our gunners depends to a great extent the safety of our ships and all that that implies.



MAP OF THE TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION PROJECT, NEVADA.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN IRRIGATION.

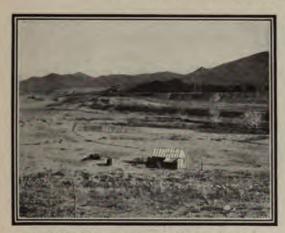
THE GREAT TRUCKEE-CARSON SYSTEM.

BY CLARENCE J. BLANCHARD.

(Statistician, United States Geological Survey.)

THE national-irrigation movement, which has been steadily growing for several years, finally crystallized into the Reclamation Act passed by Congress on June 17, 1902, an act which President Roosevelt declares is one of the great steps, not only in the forward progress of the United States, but of all mankind.

The operations of the Reclamation Service, a bureau created by the Secretary of the Interior out of the hydrographic branch of the United States Geological Survey, have expanded rapidly. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the works projected, the vast area of the country investigated, and the innumerable questions of detail, organization, and administration, actual construction is now under way on seven large projects, and on one of these, in Nevada, has progressed to a point where fifty thousand acres of land will be supplied with water and formally opened to the public on June 17, 1905, the third anniversary of the Reclamation Act. The event is to be properly celebrated in the presence of distinguished scientists, engineers, legislators, and hundreds of settlers.



HIGH-LINE CANAL OF THE TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT.

Especial interest attaches to the Truckee-Carson project in Nevada, partly because it is the first actual demonstration of the Reclamation Act, and also by reason of the fact that it includes the largest body of public land embraced in any of the several irrigation projects. The Truckee-Carson system is only a part of the great scheme which is being undertaken for Ne-

vada. In their entirety the vast plans involve the expenditure of \$9,000,000 and the intensive cultivation of 350,000 acres of land.

Not less interesting than the splendid achievement of the government engineer, L. H. Taylor, who is responsible for this work, is the locally in which he is constructing it. The reclaimed area is situated in the bed of ancient Lake Lehontan, which in recent geologic times occupimany of the valleys of northwestern Nevala It is a region at present which must be compared with the parched and desert areas of Ambia and the shores of the Dead Sea and Caspian but which when irrigated will rival in productiveness any valley in the temperate zone.

The Truckee and Carson rivers rise on the eastern slopes of the forest-clad Sierra Nevada Mountains in California, and flow in a general northeasterly direction into Nevada. The drainage basin of the former contains a number of beautiful lakes,—Lake Tahoe being the most important,—all of which are to be utilized for flood storage. In Nevada these rivers flow for some distance parallel to each other, and at one point not more than twenty miles apart. The Trucket River then veers sharply northward, emptying



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE TERRITORY COVERED BY THE TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT.

(I, Reno, Nevada; 2, diversion dam in Truckee; 3, Wadsworth; 4, Hazen; 5, Leetville; 6, Fallon and canals; 7, Carson Reservoir; 8, Upper Carson Reservoir; 9, Carson Sink; 10, Virginia City; 11, Truckee canals; 12, Carson River; 13, Soda Lake,—this lake has made its own cone.)



THE CEMENT-LINED CANAL OF THE TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT.

ramid and Winnemucca lakes, and the River, separating into three channels, ely disappears into Carson Sink.

neer Taylor conceived the plan of carry, waters of Truckee River over into the drainage, and by means of a diversion dalarge canal thirty-one miles in length fully accomplished it. Truckee River npties into Carson River, the point of being in a long depression of the valley latter, which has been converted into a ir with a capacity of 286,000 acre-feet. niles below the reservoir, and above the orks of the Carson, another diversion dam the combined flow into two large canals, each side of the river, which are the for a distributing system of ditches hundring in length.

er these comprehensive plans, flood-waters for ages have passed unutilized into sinks porate now render fertile thousands of while the depressions themselves, drained dout into farms, will soon support in thundreds of families. As drainage is almost as essential as irrigation in the valley, owing to the quantities of salts deposited in the soils of the old lake bed, the river channels in their lower reaches are to



A PIONEER'S IRRIGATION PLANT.



I'MA I'P THE HIMBRIN'S INTERNETT TURELA IS REVADA.

he need as drainage canals, carrying the surplus and assemble waters for out into the desert. Their tectuous courses have been straightened, their hads despende and broadened in places, and ascrowed in others, until the configuration of the delta has been greatly altered.

Viewed from an elevation, the government works remaind one of a gigantic octopus, its body being the vast reservoir from which, radiating in all directions, distributing canals reach out like tentacles to embrace every farm in the valley

The lands in the Truckee Carson valleys, as shown by careful analyses extending over a ported of years, are strongly fertile, rich in the imponency plannents of plant food, and adapted to the appropriate production of a wide variety of arapa Prom experiments conducted by the Deimplement of Agriculture, it is shown that these valleys are especially favorable, when irrigated, be the cultivation of folder crops, which will promote animal and dairy industries. On acpoint of cold nights, the region is not suitable for your, but is adapted to the growing of hardy fruits, such as applied plums, pears, peaches, Himpon and berieve while cuts petaters and altalia are the principal crops. Sugar beets will questioning do well in this section.

I careful ainds of the climatelegy of this region destroys the popular but erroneous improvement that is a unit for civil sation. Briefly about a for climate and a long units to a choice cool summer and a long units with a more. Shaperation is rapid, so also is

the maintion of his summer. The continuers the records:
and west bulb then is great and althorithmary thermomergusters a tempe over 100 degrees, the sensible heat felt hower than the summerature of New Nights are invariant frost is apt to the higher parts of gion any day in the

The mineral w Nevada is beyond tion, and it is said dict that with irrig agricultural product region will find a ble home market,

largely promote the exploitation and ment of the mineral resources.

Under the provisions of the Reclams the farm units under this project are if forty and eighty acres, the lesser areas cated near the towns, three of which is established since the work began.

Any citizen of the United States wh tained the age of majority, and who has hausted his homestead right, may ta homestead under this project, under t sions of the homestead law and the Rec Act. No payment for the land is req youd the cost of filing and recording,—sl Each entryman is required by law to ta from the government irrigation system pay in annual installments not excee the proportionate amount charged ag land included in his entry. In the project, this amount is \$26 per acre, \$2.60 per acre each year for ten year interest. Title to the land does not pe settler until the entire charges are pai least half of the total irrigable area of is reclaimed for agriculture. Failure two payments when due renders an & ject to cancellation, with forfeiture of a as well as all money paid. Entries c commuted, and actual and continuous 1 is required.

Lands in this valley now under i from private ditches are held at \$75 to sore, and the annual products average from \$13 to \$31 per sore.

PHILADELPHIA'S CIVIC OUTLOOK.

BY JOSEPH M. ROGERS.

R full forty years the civic administration of Philadelphia has been very much in the eye. It used to be the "Gas Ring," which s much talked about as Tammany Hall. reign came to an end almost twenty years then what is commonly called "the Bullitt went into effect. This was an entirely new r, drawn by an eminent lawyer, into which supposedly injected the very best elements ministrative potentiality as exemplified by ence in this country and in Europe. The , who before had been simply chief of poas made the controlling force in municipal nment. Elected by the people, he had, th his appointments, practically absolute l over every city department. It was in-I to give him all power, and thus hold him ricter accountability. To the two branches ncils were left the raising of taxes and apation of moneys, and to the upper branch iven the power to veto appointments. It lso provided that there be erected a civile system which should curb the mayor in oting a personal domination of affairs.

restrictions have amounted to nothing. ils have been in almost every case willing of mayors, appointments have almost inly been approved, while the civil-service tions are a farce. The mayor has had xactly as much power as he has chosen to se. Some mayors have been moderate in rule, and some have been arbitrary to an that would make an autocrat envious. Gas Ring succeeded a triumvirate, which ollowed by the so-called "Hog Combine" rd leaders, and finally the present organiwhose grip is apparently the strongest of he mayor was in or out of these combinaas he chose, but he has never very vigorfought them. Originally, there were three departments. The Department of Public included the fire and police bureaus; that blic Works looked after the streets, gas, construction, and the like. Each of these director. The public charities were in ission until recently, when a director was over them, and finally a purchasing agent y supplies was made a director and a full er of the cabinet.

upper branch of councils consists of one er from each ward; the lower, of members according to assessed voters. Recently, the lower body became so unwieldy that it has been cut down one-half. At present, councils are almost without exception under the control of the "organization," composed of five or six Republican leaders, with Israel W. Durham at their head. There is no politics in councils, and of late there has been only the very slightest opposition to any measure that has been indorsed by the "organization." Bills are passed in short order, very often without the slightest debate. Philadelphia no longer has what may be termed a deliberative assembly.

THE GAS LEASE AND "THE ORGANIZATION."

Eight years ago, the city gas works, which had shown a constant deficit, were leased to the United Gas Improvement Company for thirty years, with a possibility of termination in ten years, after paying the cost of improvements, the company paying the city ten cents a thousand feet for a term of years, running up to twenty-five cents before the end of the lease. The city may remit this to the consumers, but, so far, has kept it. Recently the leaders of the organization who originally fought the lease have secured from the company an offer to pay twenty-five million dollars down in payment of all rebates and a long extension of the lease. A new corporation has offered what appear to be much more favorable terms. As this is written it appears that the organization will secure the passage of the United Gas Improvement bill without modification. The mayor is opposed to it, but it can be easily passed over his veto. This issue bulks large in the public mind. It may lead to a political revolt. If some new arrangement is not made, taxes soon must be raised, and that is what the organization seeks to avoid. Public improvements are needed, and the city is close to the limit of its borrowing capacity. A proposal to postpone the gas matter entirely is urged by many as the best solution of the issue.

THE "RIPPER" BILLS.

Interest in the city has been stimulated by the remarks of many publicists concerning the character of the administration. Much of the criticism has come from outside, but a great deal of it from prominent people in the city. The climax came in April, when the Legislature passed.

three bills amendatory of the charter which greatly affected the administration of the city. The first bill took away from the mayor and gave to councils in joint session the power to elect the directors of Public Works and Public Safety. In other words, the mayor is no longer to have control of the police or fire departments; neither is he to have any control over city contracts for construction, or for keeping the streets cleaned or paved, or for distributing the water. The only potentialities which he preserves,-because the governor refused to sign the bills depriving him of them,-are through his appointments of directors of public charities and of supplies, neither of which is of vast importance, and both of which are, as we have seen, recent offices. The mayor is shorn of his power, and becomes hereafter a respectable figurehead at twelve thousand dollars a year, while his subordinates, over whom he has no control, do all the work and may thwart his desires at every turn. It will be interesting to discover what sort of man will accept such

Because this so-called "ripper" bill has been signed by the governor, he has been greatly abused by newspapers and others. The governor pointed out that the legislators from the city, and, in fact, from the whole State, were practically unanimous for the measures; but he vetoed two of them, and expressed a wish that he could have vetoed one-half of the first, so as to give the mayor the police power. In his message on the subject he went into the history of civil government in a fine literary vein, citing instances all the way from Jacob and Esau to modern times, and including a quotation from Pope. As the changes do not go into effect for almost two years, repeal is possible, though not probable.

THE PROBABLE OUTCOME.

It is of interest to see just what these changes will mean, supposing they be finally carried out. In the first place, it would seem as if an organization which could elect a mayor might find a mayor that would suit it quite as well as two directors. This has not been the case. There have been many rival interests of late. The organization (which, by the way, is the term always used in speaking of those in control) did not get along with the last mayor. It was not in control when the previous mayor was elected. The present mayor does not satisfy it, and it is hard to find whom he does satisfy, since he is at alternate moments called, by public censors, a tool of the ring and a foe of the organization. He is an English-born young man, and it is an open secret that though he was expected to suit those who politically made him, he has not do and the "ripper" bills were passed to p another such failure. The point is made mayor with power can always set up in b for himself, as some have done, while di chosen by councils can be handled effecti

So far as legislation is concerned, it likely that the new system will affect th duct of affairs very greatly. Those who the present organization say it is the wor ever existed in the history of the worl that a revolution is necessary to secure provement. In any event, if this is s hard to see just where the situation ha changed for the worse. With a bad may good councils, the situation would be imp With bad councils and a good mayor, the tion would be virtually unchanged. It is by many of the ablest and best men of th those who have for years given of their and money for the betterment of any good that there is a chance of better things un new régime. It is certain that some who most loudly objected to it are practical cians, who fear that here is a chance to sp organization and make a new deal possible

Those who believe that the situation is what better, and at most no worse, do not their opinions upon the abstract question system. They have seen the best system achieving what was so fondly hoped. The in the possibility of electing new and councilmen a better chance for reform the acontest over the mayoralty. Partisar are strong in the city, and it has been years since a Democrat has been elected office, no matter what the issue or the requalifications of opposing candidates is still a desire to maintain party organifor national purposes, so as to "save the and "keep in line with Washington."

IMPORTANCE OF THE WARD SYSTEM.

But there have often been contests in which have resulted surprisingly. In fa present organization got into power three combination of wards which the former believed impossible. The ward system for more in Philadelphia than in any other ican city, for the reason that very larger represents the old divisions before the city consolidated, fifty years ago. Then there some fifteen corporations which were entired dependent. Germantown was as distinct Philadelphia as Brooklyn from New York consolidation, or Milwaukee from Chicago to These fifteen or twenty little cities repress largely, manufacturing foci where, as a

e interest or a few predominated,—carpets e section, cotton textiles in another, locomoand machinery in another. All had dissocial institutions of their own. In course
me all these have been joined together, not
politically, but by extension of municipal
ovements, so that the city is fairly compact,
the independent spirit of the localities is
ly preserved. Thousands grow up and die
the section without more than an occasional
if any, to the center of the city. This tends
nservatism, to a narrowness of perspective,
gh it is not without its compensations.

A CITY OF HOMES.

ere is only one modern flat-house in Philania, perhaps half-a-dozen modern hotels, and mements such as all other cities have by the

There is no large proletariat in the city, such as exists is due to the influx of derefrom abroad. As a rule, the Philadelphian ell employed the year round. There are t three hundred thousand residences in the - more than in Greater New York and lon combined, -and most of them are owned e people who live in them. Almost two hunthousand of them are two-story houses with r seven rooms and a bath, generally a sizback yard, and in the newer portions a little yard and a porch. Mechanics buy these es through the building associations and gages from the trust companies. Such es cost from two thousand to four thousand rs apiece,-the latter would seem like manto many New Yorkers. They rent at from ve to twenty-five dollars a month, with an age of about sixteen dollars. Those who are e of what rents are in other cities can see in this respect the Philadelphian is much er off than most of his neighbors.

is insularity, due to the original village em, is enhanced by the home feeling. Philphians, as a rule, are sober and hard-working with families. When a man comes home work it is not necessary to fly to the nearaloon to get a comfortable place to sit. He his little parlor, his back yard, or his front

There are hundreds of miles of streets to een on any summer night in Philadelphia to the father and mother sit on the porch or and enjoy the sports of the children in the its. The man does not care for the street er. The home spirit seems to be dominant. were not comfortable at home he would go to be could enjoy himself, and many of it do. But it ought to be plain that people stick so closely to the hearthstone are more ervative than those who flock out of human

beehives to the streets as soon as they have their meals. The Philadelphian is called slow because he is not prone to run off after some new idea. He is like the farmer in the recesses of his homestead, who ponders before he acts. Because the home is so largely developed, and because the city is composed almost exclusively of native Americans and Germans, the women have a much wider influence in Philadelphia than anywhere else in America, and they exercise it.

CAN HONEST COUNCILMEN BE ELECTED?

Now, this is no argument for or against existing conditions. It is a statement of what is the case. If reform or change is to come, it must be in the light of such facts. There are those who think that a raise in the tax rate is inevitable, and that this will bring about a revolution. It will make the owner and the renter angry, and lead to electing new councilmen, who, being in control of the purse and the sword in the new régime, will achieve civic righteousness. They think this easier than electing a mayor under the old rule. It ought to be said, however, that this is not the general view of the press or of those who are best known to the public as political reformers. It is certain that the people of Philadelphia can be stirred up, that they have been, and surely will be once more. But it ought to be said in fairness that there is very little in recent legislation which can have very much effect on the future. A solution of the problem lies deeper than a mere charter change. It is perhaps very unfortunate for Philadelphia that her evil manners have been enshrined in brass. while her virtues are too generally writ in water.

Probably most communities get the sort of government they deserve. It is certain that the great experiment begun almost twenty years ago through "the Bullitt bill" has failed very largely of accomplishing what was fairly expected of it. If the fault lay in the fact that something more is needed than a system, then present criticism, destructive as well as constructive, ought to be directed toward a better way to accomplish the things so desirable. And at the same time it ought to be remembered that there are other sinners in civics, and that if the people of Philadelphia are "corrupt and contented" one may not be the cause of the other. There are more than a million inhabitants of the Quaker City who are quite ignorant of their alleged relative decadence and look with pity upon the condition of those who live in cities which are so highly indorsed by themselves. For it seems certain that the further you get from a city the worse its reputation is.

THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES QUESTION.

I.-A STATEMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND'S ATTITUDE.

BY P. T. M'GRATH.

(Editor of the St. John's, N. F., Herald.)

THE smothering of the Bond-Hay treaty of fishery reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland by the United States Senate, at the behest of the New England fishing interests, promises to revive in an acute form an imbroglio as grave as the Alaskan boundary dispute. Canada and Newfoundland have been granting American fishermen certain valuable concessions along the Atlantic seaboard during the past fifteen years, a withdrawal of which would be disastrous to them in the pursuit of their occupation.

These liberties include the procuring of bait fishes in the littoral, to be used in luring the larger denizens of the Grand Banks,—the cod, haddock, balibut, and mackerel,—for which bait Newfoundland's coastline is famous; and the trans-shipping privileges somewhat utilized through Canadian ports; while outfitting, crewing, and kindred concessions are obtained from both indifferently.

THE ORIGINAL TREATY RIGHTS.

This Atlantic fisheries question arose from the fact that prior to the War of Independence England dominated the fisheries on the Newfoundland Banks. The American colonies shared in them as her subjects, but in 1775, when the colonies became aggressive, Lord North introduced a bill in Parliament to deprive them of this privilege. France had already been forced from the region, and in 1778, in recognizing the "United States," demanded from them fishing rights on these Grand Banks. The Treaty of Paris, in 1783, which closed the war, restored to the Americans equal fishing rights with British subjects, a condition which prevailed until the War of 1812 abrogated these treaties. At the Peace of Ghent, in 1814, England refused to continue the privileges, so quarrels arose between the rival fishermen, to end which the treaty of 1818 was negotiated,-the root of the difficulty as it exists to-day.

That compact granted United States subjects the rights (1) to fish in the inshore waters of the southwest coast of Newfoundland and the west coast (better known as the "French shore"), the Magdalen Islands, and Labrador; (2) to dry and cure fish on the uninhabited southwest coast of Newfoundland, and on Labrador, this right to cease on any portion thereof as such became settled unless by agreement with the possesson of the ground; (3) to hold the fishing and drying privileges in common with British subjects

In return the United States agreed to re nounce forever all right to fish within three marine miles of the coast of British North America not included in the foregoing areas, or to enter there for any purpose except wood water, shelter, or repairs.

RECIPROCITY ARRANGEMENTS.

This clause created the "headland" dispute,i.e., whether the three marine miles should follow the sinuosities of the coast, as the United States contended, or be measured beyond a line draws from headland to headland, across the mouths of bays, reserving as territorial waters all within that line, as England maintained. She claimed Fundy Bay, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Gaspe Bay, in Quebec, and Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, as absolutely within her jurisdiction and seized many United States vessels in subsquent years. In 1839, President Van Buren negotiated for an adjustment of the difficulty, but without result. In 1842, American fishing ves sels could not approach within sixty miles of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. In 1847, Eng. land permitted United States fishermen to ply their vocation in Fundy Bay, but not as a right In 1851, Secretary Webster proposed a conference on the subject, which England accepted, and in 1854 was arranged the Elgin-Marcy reciprocity treaty. It gave United States fishermen full privileges with the residents in British American waters, and British American fishermen the same right in United States waters and coasts north of latitude 39, with free entry to many British American products. In 1866, this treaty was abrogated by the United States, but, trouble be ing renewed, another arrangement was made in 1871,-the Thornton-Fish treaty, by which these inshore fishery privileges were arbitrated upon In 1877, the arbitration tribunal met at Halifax, and awarded British America \$5,500,000 for granting United States fishermen fifteen years

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privileges, of which sum Canada took 100 and Newfoundland \$1,000,000.

10 section of the Washington treaty

ler section of the Washington treaty I for the famous "bonding privileges," sment for the transit in bond of Canadas through the United States without luty, which is still operative, though the clauses were abrogated by the United 1886. The strife between the fishers then resumed, and in 1887 Newfoundight an arrangement with the Republic, as of Canada. England intervened, being sparing the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty which the United States subsequently

It provided for reciprocity in fishery s between the United States and British ; for the former's vessels to enter the waters, practically on the "headland" rtain bays up to twenty miles in width, British American seaboard, being reor British American fishermen. Pendon by the Senate, both sides agreed to a ivendi for two years, by which United ishing vessels were granted the forerivileges by paying a license fee of \$1.50 ton. This agreement was continued w, for Canada or Newfoundland could terminating it, as negotiations, in one another, were in progress ever since. ure of that treaty induced Newfoundseek again a distinct arrangement, and w Sir Robert) Bond, her colonial secreamed a compromise with the late Mr. nown as the "Bond-Blaine" convention, ranted Newfoundland's fishery products try to American markets, on United ishermen being allowed inshore privi-

Newfoundland waters. Canada pro-England that she should have been inas the pact now prejudicially affected ry interests with the United States, and ish Government, owing to Canada's impigeonholed the treaty until Canada prortunity to make another. In 1898, it High Commission met to adjust all less between the United States and Britrica, but it failed of result, and in 1902 permitted Sir Robert Bond to revive sended arrangement and negotiate the sy treaty which Senatorial action recent-

TERY NO LONGER AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

strongest arraignment of fishery recision that it would ruin the fishing industry England. In this the New England k rely upon the ignorance of the actual which prevails in the

United States, and on the plea that it is a nurs ery for the American navy. This is not so The fishery is not an American industry in the true sense of the term, for very few Americans are employed in it. It is really the instrument of an offensive and venal monopoly; the American people are needlessly taxed on their fish food to maintain it, and it may now precipitate a dangerous international entanglement. That nine-tenths of the crews of the Gloucester fishing fleet are foreigners is notorious. The fishing fleet would never put to sea if it had to de. pend upon native-born Americans to man it, for these will no longer take to fishing with less arduous employments available on shore. The crews are chiefly Canadians, Newfoundlanders. Scandinavians, and Portuguese. The Gloucester News of recent date, noting the return of the schooner Aloha, Capt. John McInnis, "one of the most noted codfish-killers that ever sailed from this port," observes that "the plucky and popular skipper is a native of West Bay, Cape Breton, while his fisher lads are the flower of Shelbourne County, Nova Scotia." Capt. Sol Jacobs, the prototype of "Captains Courageous," is a Newfoundlander, and American-born masters are as rare as American born sailors. The alien-born skippers are supposed to be naturalized, and some are, but this is not indispensable, for a Newfoundland fishing-master was offered a vessel in Gloucester two years ago, and told, "All you've got to do is to go down to the custom-house and swear you're an American citizen."

DECLINE OF THE NEW ENGLAND FISHERIES.

The last canvass of the New England fisheries, made in 1899, published in the United States Fish Commissioner's Report for 1900, shows that the industry suffered a marked decline in ten years, the catch dropping from 653,170,000 to 393,457,000 pounds, or 39.76 per cent. The value only shrunk from \$10,550,000 to \$9,682,000, or 8.23 per cent., so the cost of this fish food to the American people therefore increased 31.53 per cent., though "Yankee" fishermen enjoyed the protection of a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on all alien-caught fish. Says the report:

The fishing vessels of Massachusetts decreased 199, or 24 per cent., in number, and \$1,332,320, or 48 per cent., in value. The net tonnage has also decreased 48 per cent. An instance of the gradual decrease in vessels during the past ten years is furnished by the fishing fleet of Gloucester, Mass. From July, 1897, to November 15, 1896, 27 vessels were sold and 24 lost; in the same period, 11 vessels were purchased and 7 built,—the period decrease in the fleet in the 17½ months being 32 vessels to the fleet in the table to the table to the table to the table
than those taking their places, and the percentage of decrease in number has, therefore, not been so large as in value and tonnage. The decrease in boats is 25 per cent. in number and 30 per cent. in value, and in the value of the apparatus of capture, 44 per cent.

The truth really is, that the "New England Fisheries." as a fine-sounding phrase, only means nowadays the outfitters and shipowners engaged in the business, who play upon American patriotic sentiment to their own profit, and are even permitted to perpetrate an audacious fraud on the national treasury.

This fraud is effected through the American fishermen doing an extensive trade in herring every winter from Newfoundland. The Fish Commissioner's report, already quoted from, says on this point:

The herring fisheries furnish another instance in which the products are derived largely from waters outside the State jurisdiction, the Newfoundland herring fishery alone yielding about half the entire catch of this species. This fishery is apparently increasing in importance. In 1896, it was engaged in by 43 vessels from Gloncester, 3 from Beverly, and 1 from Provincetown. The quantity of fresh frozen herring and salted herring secured was 8.441.842 pounds, valued at \$117,649; and of salted herring, 1,807,575 pounds, valued at \$18,150. In 1898, the fleet had increased to 56 vessels,-51 from Gloncester, 2 from Beverly, and 3 from Boston. The quantity of fresh frozen herring obtained was 9.398,873 rands, valued at \$197.490; and of salted herring, 5.545,-199 pounds, valued at \$72,863,—a total of 14,944,071 pounds, valued at \$270,352.

EVADING THE DUTY ON HERRING.

Salted herring are used exclusively for food, and frozen herring also very largely. This herring industry occupies the winter months, when it is too stormy to fish on the Banks. The herring largely resort to the west coast of Newfoundland, and are netted, and salted, or frozen, by the coas folk and sold to the American vessels, which come for cargoes. The United States fishermen have the treaty right themselves to take the fish there but cannot do so profitably. and find it cheapes to buy them; yet on taking them home, enter them as "the product of United States fisheries," and get them admitted free of duty. But if a Newfoundland vessel, with herring from the same place, takes them to the United States, she must pay three-quarters of a cent a pound. Still this fraud is trivial compared with that perpetrated over the herring brought from the southern seaboard, where the United States have no fishing rights. Many of the American vessels procure cargoes there. In this region United States vessels cannot fish at all, of right, but secure permits from the colonial government to purchase cargoes of herring. as on the western shore. Yet these fish, of

which there is not a pretense that they have been taken by American fishermen, or in American waters, are also granted free entry to the United States markets, while herring from the same nets, conveyed there in Newfoundland bottoms, are obliged to pay the duty. On the total shipments of Newfoundland herring in 1898, a given above, the duty would be \$112,000. The Treasury Department sent an agent to Newfoundland in 1895, who investigated the whole matter, and the department attempted to collect the duties, but the fishing interests involved had sufficient influence to procure the overruling of this decision and a continuance of the existing practice, which prevails to this day, and rob the United States Treasury of at least \$100,000 a vear.

SHUTTING US OUT FROM NEWFOUNDLAND WATER

For the right to carry on this herring business the Newfoundlanders make no charge though these are the only waters where herring are obtained in the winter. Part of the frozenherring output goes to bait the Gloucester versels fishing on the southern Banks, and in April these come north, when Newfoundland enforces the modus vivendi, and compels them to pay license fees ere they can obtain bait, outfits or crews. The Bond-Hay treaty having failed, it is urged that not alone should the modus vivendibe abolished, but that the Americans should be deprived of the food-herring fishery privileges be sides. They would thus be thrown back upon the treaty of 1818, the concessions under which are comparatively valueless to them now. When it was drafted there were large fisheries in the St. Lawrence Gulf, upon which the west cost fronts. At present the chief fishing is done on the Grand Banks, off the eastern coast; the western seaboard, being remote from that is worthless to the Americans even with its treaty rights, they having to rely for bait and landfall on the eastern shore, where they have no status except such as the modus vivendi grants them. Clearly, then, if that is canceled, they will be shut out from Newfoundland waters and deprived of all privileges, as theirs is a deepset fishery; and as bait and outfits are necessary for the success of the enterprise, exclusion from these waters must leave them helpless and crip ple their industry. These conditions also sp ply, though in a less degree, to the Canadian seaboard, as the bait supply there is small and the coast much farther from the Banks the Newfoundland, so the latter country holds the key to the whole position and overshadow Canada in the effecting of any arrangement This she can do because she is an independe

is country, having an equal voice in with Canada, and being able to veto sal not acceptable to herself.

Newfoundland government were to renowned Bait Act against the Ameridoes against the French, and forbid hermen to sell them herring for food ne death-knell of the New England ishing industry would be sounded. eoretically the Americans can fish on n coast, it does not pay them in actual attempt it. They only seek in the ters bait or food herring. To capture res special appliances. The American ustry now is essentially a deep-sea one, pparatus employed therein is totally the catching of bait. Thus, for the an apparatus would have to be carried, useless, but very inconvenient to the rprise. This increases the condition nce of the United States fishermen undland in their annual seafaring

MSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE.

vests this difficulty with special serioust it may provoke an awkward compliween Great Britain and the United he New England fishermen try to American statesmen with the idea ejection of the Bond-Hay treaty dise matter quietly, and for all time, as land, finding she cannot obtain recill accept the inevitable and allow the te of things to continue. The very

contrary will result. The action of the United States Senate only serves to revive a contention the most vexatious that the British and American governments have had to deal with since the birth of the Republic. In a word, it will provoke a recrudescence of the Atlantic fisheries dispute, with all its prospects of embittering the relations between the two countries and bringing about such an international deadlock as would be regrettable at any time, but must become doubly unfortunate at the present juncture, when John Bull and Uncle Sam are on such satisfactory terms otherwise, as we see them to be.

The advocates of American "rights" seem to disregard the British position altogether, and forget that the compromise by which United States vessels now obtain bait and other concessions in these waters is merely a temporary one, arranged in 1888 for two years only, but renewed from season to season by Canada and Newfoundland in the hope of an abiding agreement being completed, though terminable by one or both of them at any time when it seemed evident that such an understanding was not possible. The steady refusal of the United States Senate to treat with Canada demonstrates that there is no hope of a compromise being reached in that quarter, and the rejection of the Newfoundland pact means that Britain and America will have another vexatious complication on their hands.

[Note.—Since this article was put in type the Newfoundland Legislature has enacted a law canceling the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the American fishermen under the modus vivendi and restricting them to their treaty rights alone.]

II.—THE AMERICAN VIEW.

BY WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

t fair to New England, or true to led facts, to say that New England ind the influence of one single industry s now alone defeated the plan, long by far-seeing men, of reciprocity with land. The Hay-Bond treaty in the lich the United States Senate recently it was acceptable to the Maine and etts fishing interests. It had been so hat cured and preserved fish was not the free list, but fresh fish, uncured, itiable. This was not all that Newhad desired, but it was an important to the ancient colony, for the fresh nada pays, in the United States, a

duty of three-fourths of a cent or a cent a pound. To admit cured and preserved fish also free of duty would inevitably transfer the packing establishments of the New England coast to Newfoundland, with its cheap labor, and thus destroy, not only the calling of those New Englanders who catch fish from the sea, but the calling of those who, on the land, put this fish through processes akin to manufacturing.

There are one hundred thousand persons in Maine and Massachusetts who are dependent, directly or indirectly, on the ocean fisheries. New England was willing to yield something for the certain commercial, and the possible political, advantages of reciprocity wi

foundland. But New England was not willing to yield everything, to reduce a hundred thou sand of her people to ruin, and to see her fishing fleets vanish like her deep sea merchant fleets.

That was too much to ask; the price was excessive and intolerable. As the event proved, the only real concession to Newfoundland in the entire treaty was this concession of free fresh fish by the New England fishing interests. No other industry in competitive trade would grant anything at all. Yet so frank and genuine was the New England desire for reciprocity with Newfoundland that, in spite of the fact that the only real sacrifice on the American side of the treaty was made by New England interests, the only voices raised in the Senate for the treaty when the time for action came were the voices of Senator Hale, of Maine, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, champions of the fishermen and sailors of these two ocean commonwealths.

OPPOSED BY SOUTH AND WEST.

The treaty was torn to pieces, not by New England, but by the South and West. Senator after Senator arose to object to this or that clause and to demand consideration for his State's coal or iron interests or agriculture. Very soon the fisheries were forgotten. New England had made her concession all in vain; the treaty was doomed to rejection in any event. Maryland and Alabama and Minnesota did not know or care anything about the "French Shore; "they did not care whether Newfoundland was British or American; there was no appeal to them in the "larger statesmanship." They simply did not mean to have Newfoundland competing with their mines and farms, and after the first day's debate it was manifest that the Hay-Bond treaty and the fine hopes which inspired it awoke almost no response away from the North Atlantic coast line.

It is, therefore, a strangely illogical course which the Newfoundland government has seized of "punishing New England" for the rejection of the treaty. New England, as a matter of fact, seems to be almost the only section where the treaty has won any considerable interest and favor. Unquestionably, if Sir Robert Bond and his colleagues enforce the Bait Act against the Americans as they have long enforced it against the French, a serious blow will be dealt to the fishermen of Maine and Massachusetts. The Newfoundland threat to confiscate every American schooner found within the three-mile limit unless she can show that she did not procure her bait and supplies within the colony, -thus reversing an historic principle of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence and assuming that the accused are

guilty until they can prove innocence,cedure more worthy of Fiji or Patagonia an English-speaking community in th Atlantic. But it is altogether premature that even this will destroy the New fisheries. Our New England sea-folk ar and tenacious men. Already schooner ing equipped with special appliances their own bait, while long-mooted plan plying the fleets at sea from steam tene now be attempted. Newfoundland mus get that there was never a commercial w did not cut both ways. There will be poverty on her coasts if her people are f to sell their bait to the only fishermen ' the means to buy it.

THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

Just as ill-founded as the assertion: England alone killed the reciprocity the further statement that the New fisheries are a fraud and a delusion.—1 are American only in name, and that plete obliteration of this historic indust be no loss to commerce or naval streng statistics of the New England fisheries a large majority of the men engaged calling are thorough Americans, n naturalized. Nearly all of the sevente sand fishermen of Maine are native-bo it must be remembered that if foreign fish crowd our markets the loss falls boat-fishermen and the smaller craft a on the "Bankers."

Canada has taken the \$5,500,000 of fax Award and turned its income into and bounties to her fishermen. The Bri ernment, for the sake of its naval resertering in every possible way the fishe Newfoundland. Meanwhile, six hund desert from our North Atlantic squad single port because we are following blind policy and endeavoring to man ships with men who lack that prime req a sailor, the "sea habit." New Engl stood by while her merchant ships have peared. She has lost most of her merch men,—the best seamen that ever served or war.

Is it strange that New England cling fisheries and is reluctant to part with her ers and her crews, even for the benefit of Scotia and of Newfoundland? She was we make a concession for the sake of the recitreaty, and she did so,—the only real congranted by any industry or any section sacrifice her fisheries she will not. Nor trest of the country ask it or permit it.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME.

BY F. D. MILLET.

nine years the American Academy of 'ine Arts in Rome has carried on its work and without ostentation. The results ot only justified the cost of the experiout have established the fact of its great -of its necessity, indeed, in the developa high standard of taste and accomplishmong our artists. Its recent incorporaact of Congress, the purchase of a villa permanent home in Rome, and the raising ge endowment fund for its maintenance lled public attention to its existence and imulated public interest in its aims and poses. With the rise of this interest naturally, the accompanying desire to hat has been done by it, and what it prodo, in the way of art education. Withng into details, it may be said that during years of its existence the Academy has devoted itself to the administration of a number of scholarships in architecture, re, and painting, and has given to the aries in each of these branches the ads of a residence in Rome, studios and cilities for the pursuit of studies, and a but effective supervision or direction of tudies. The students who have gone the regular courses and have profited immeasurable advantages of constant asn with the great masterpieces of ancient er competent and intimate direction have h appreciative recognition on their return country, and by their success as artists acouraged the continuance of the Acaden under adverse conditions, until it has passed the experimental stage and is esd on a permanent basis.

Academy was started by a group of shortly after the close of the Chicago s Fair of 1893, and has been supported a since, sometimes with the assistance of riends, but oftener by their own contri, which have been cheerfully and freely for the cause of art. The struggle to the infant Academy on its feet has been a severe, but the conviction of its great has been a constant stimulus to effort warrant for self-sacrifice. The simple and that a small body of artists have cares burden for so long a period is in itself at to carry weight as an argument in

favor of that special training which the Academy affords.

THE NEED AS DISCERNED BY AMERICAN ARTISTS.

The project originated in the revival of the forgotten belief in the sound lessons of antique art, which was the most valuable result of the Chicago exhibition; in the revival, after a period of worship of ignorant originality and the perverted spirit of invention in modern art, of a sane and healthful respect and veneration for the masterpieces which have stood the test of time and have remained for centuries superior

to caprice and fashion.

This revival was a natural reaction from a long period of almost hysterical scramble for novelty as an important element of value in art. In this period there flourished in a popular degree the apostles of intuition in art, the prophets of the easy way to fame and fortune, the scoffers of training and study. The result is seen in the productions of the period. Governmental architecture degenerated to the Mullett type, sculpture became anecdotal, historical painting had no followers, and mural decoration was a lost art. It was a widespread belief that knowledge fettered genius, that the artistic temperament was stifled if it was submitted to any rigorous training, that there were no rules and no canons of art except those which each individual in his heaven-born inspiration invented for himself. Meanwhile, the old sacred flame was kept alive by a comparatively small number of men in the artistic professions, and it is due to them that it now burns brightly again.

THE FRENCH INFLUENCE.

Much as we owe to France for her teaching in art, we must confess that from her came also the spirit of iconoclasm, which has long been the artist's bane. From her, in spite of the strong element of conservatism, which has fought a good fight for the old standards, came the adoration of originality, of novelty in technique, the indifference to idea and to ideals. The result has been, in France, that art has confessedly degenerated; witness the decorations in the Hotel de Ville, which as a lesson in discord runs a close second to the Congressional Library; witness, also, the annual exhibitions of the two salone.

We in this country have not advanced in art

as fast or as far as the talents of our young artists premised. Of the multitudes who have studied abroad, of the large number who have gained honors in the schools and the exhibitions there, a very small proportion have made good their reputation. It has long been remarked that the young men who have shown great brilliancy abroad seem to have lost their grip shortly after they returned home. This has been a strong argument, and one which has been used to some purpose, against the establishment of traveling scholarships. The reason for this falling from grace has been commonly attributed to the character of the art atmosphere, which is said to exist in an attenuated degree, if it really does exist at all; it has been attributed to the commercial spirit of the age, which has swamped every sentiment to which art can hope to appeal; it has been charged also to the busy, nervous, bustling life, which leaves no moment free from cares and worries of trivial occupations and makes meditation and quiet study impossible.

DEFECTIVE TRAINING OF OUR YOUNGER ARTISTS.

But the founders of the American Academy in Rome, artists all, discovered the fons et origo of the whole difficulty, and they recognized it through their own individual experience. They saw that the whole trouble lay in the training of the young artists, both in the superficial character of it and in the degree of it. The rudiments of the different branches of the artistic profession are taught as effectively in this country as anywhere else, although under somewhat different conditions. When the young artist goes abroad to continue his studies and enters a school there, he practically continues to work in the same direction, advancing only toward a better acquaintance with methods and processes. and not progressing definitely toward the recognition of the great principles which govern all art. This is not surprising, because, in the first place, he seldom stavs long enough to emerge from the stage of incubation to that riper period of experience when he has such a command of his tools that he can forget them, when his effort is directed, not toward methods, but toward results, and, in the second place, from his environment, and from the influence of his associates, his ambition is turned toward the speedy achievement of popular success.

One reason for this is that aliens are not permitted to take advantage of the facilities for advanced education in art which are granted to a limited number of students by the different governments, and another reason is that for the most part our students abroad, not provided

with means for further study. even if the inclination and opportunity, find it sary to turn their art to account in ealivelihood.

Briefly and frankly, then, our young are only half educated. In this stateme: must be taken into account the fact tl have not had the traditions of art as right, they have not had the inestimab lege of intimate acquaintance with the pieces which are the glory of European co they have not had the stimulus whic foreign artist enjoys,—the consciousness profession of art is highly esteemed as orable and a worthy pursuit. On thi point it may be as well to remark, in that one has only to read the newspaper : of the presentation of portraits or the u of statues to find out where the artist for his name as the author of the works ly, very rarely, printed. Further, in as function, when the politicians, the sold educators, the writers, are honored, it is indeed that an artist, because he is an a offered the distinction of an invitation may be trivial in weight of argument. consider it only a straw.

THE DEMAND FOR ART CULTURE.

Those who declare that the commercia of the age is responsible for the apparent of art often add to this statement the that art can flourish only in a monarchy. forget Venice and Florence. Those who the busy turmoil of modern life no he thoughtful production have forgotten h flourished in the Elizabethan age. It is n we do not want art in this country, and t art there is; our museums and our privi lections settle this question at once. It cause we are only just beginning to dem our artists that they be something more th lowers of ephemeral fashions, that they sh their works that they have something in co with the great masters, something more brush work, or skillful modeling, or the et ment of the orders of architecture. They show that they have ideas, that they have preciation of beauty, a love of distinction of and a sense of proportion. They must pr their works that they have so far taken adv of the accumulated experience of the pa they have instinctively avoided obvious even if they have not actually invested the ductions with the most eminent qualitie fact, what we want in our artists is culti-That we must have, as has been well sai • for tradition

CLOISTRATION AND TRAVEL.

he Academy in Rome proposes to do ride the opportunity for an artist to himself,-to give him the advantages tion for a period long enough for him the ideals of the great art of the past, mulate his imagination and his invenligent study and by close acquaintance nasterpieces with which Rome abounds nelming profusion. Rome has been ecause there, more than in any other ne world, the allied arts of architecture, and painting can be studied to the ntage and under the most favorable nces, and the sister art of music can d to great profit. Besides the cloishich consists of residence in the villa to the Academy, with the uninterrsuit of studies under competent and tic direction, a certain amount of travel important part of the curriculum. The travel varies, of course, according to h of the profession. Music, for examis one of the departments, as it is in reign academies, requires more study a Rome than the other branches.

VICE, DIRECTION, AND STIMULUS.

nerican Academy has been established, y, on the lines of the French Academy a Medicis, which was founded in 1666, a numbers in its long roll of honors of Duc, Ginain, Labrouste, Daumet, and Vaudremer among the architects; Houdon, Falguière, Mercié, and Rude e sculptors; of Boucher, Fragonard, gres, Flandrin, Baudry, Poussin, Génard, Dagnan-Bouveret, and Regnault painters; of Massenet, Gounod, Meyerioz, Bizet, Adam, Halévy, Saint-Saëns, has among the musicians. There is, one essential difference in the two in-

The students in the French Academy their work without supervision, the nt relying on their singleness of purtheir intelligence to follow their own he best advantage. The results of this ve not been altogether satisfactory, and ican Academy has established, as a of its management, that the benefithe different branches shall be advised ed in their studies as far as practicable. hat can be done in art education is to ident what to look at, how to see, and idy. The rest he must do for himself. It is to the taught the mechanics of the profestaste can be developed and stimulated

by calling his attention to the qualities of fine works of art, but no one can teach him to produce those qualities in his own work. He must arrive at it by enriching his mind with the knowledge of what has been done in the past, and by perfect familiarity with the sources of all great art. It is the aim of the American Academy to furnish to the student exactly this kind of stimulus.

It will be understood that the course is, so to speak, a post-graduate one. It is not the province of the Academy to teach the rudiments of art. The beneficiaries will be selected by competition from among the best in the country, without regard to locality, and with a liberal age limit, so that a class of advanced students may be counted upon. They will receive a subsidy of sufficient amount to free them from the necessity of other pecuniary aid, and the courses of study will be so arranged that at the end of the period the student will at least have had the opportunity of developing everything there is in him which makes for progress in his profession.

AMERICA NO LONGER NEGLECTFUL OF ART.

It will doubtless be some years before the influence of the Academy will be felt as an important factor in the art of America. We are building for the future, and not for the present alone. The demand for competent and skillful, trained and cultivated, architects, sculptors, and painters increases with great rapidity. Sixteen cities in the United States are engaged in municipal improvements by the erection of monumental public buildings and by the orderly rearrangement of streets and avenues. Scarcely an edifice of any importance is now planned without consideration of its probable embellishment by sculpture and color decoration. The art treasures of the world are pouring into the country from the west and from the east in inconceivable profusion. This does not look as if art were being neglected. Perhaps it is the artists who are neglecting art.

Charles Gounod, who was a student in the French Academy in Rome when it was under the direction of Ingres, testified in his "Mémoires d'un Artiste" to the great advantages of study there, and in one sentence epitomized the sentiments of those who enjoyed the privileges of the institution. He wrote: "Let us guard with all our strength that sacred retreat which shelters the artist's growth, far away from an early subjection to the material needs of life, and fortifies him against the temptations of commercialism as well as against the commonplace triumphs of an ignoble and ephemeral popularity."

AMERICAN "RHODES SCHOLARS" AT OXFORD.

BY PAUL NIXON.

(Rhodes Scholar from Connecticut.)

[Under the terms of the bequest made by Cecil J. Rhodes, there are now in residence at Oxford University England, forty-three American students who competed successfully last year in the examinations for scholar ships. All but five of the States and Territories of the Union are thus represented. One of these American Rhodes Scholars, a grandson of Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a graduate of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., sets forth in the following letter some of his impressions after a term's residence at Balliol College. It will be noted that his comments are restricted, in the main, to a compariso of the scholastic equipment of the English Oxonians with that of their American colleagues. Other consideration might tend to modify Mr. Nixon's very generous concessions of superiority to the British students.]

I F one were to form his conclusions concerning Oxford life from the observation of Oxonians during a single term, and that the first, of "residence," those conclusions would inevitably be that wining, dining, and athletics were the English undergraduate's vocation, and his use of books and dons an heroically resisted avocation. To a certain degree this inference is correct. During term, the Oxonians are remarkably gregarious animals. I should say that in college the average student does not work three-fourths as hard as the average American collegian. The interminable breakfast and luncheon parties : the athletic games, in some one of which nearly every Englishman participates for two or three hours in the afternoon; the ensuing "teas," often protracted till the seven-o'clock bell summons host and guests to "dinner in Hall;" the hilarious evening "wines,"-all these, in addition to the ordinary informal calls on friends, consume a prodigious amount of time. While not every English undergraduate engages every day in every one of these social functions, the total number of hours so spent justifies my statement.

All this, if one were to summarize hastily, would induce one to believe that the American collegian must imbibe more learning than the Oxonian of the same formal standing, or that the Oxonian must possess some quicker insight into the mysteries of knowledge.

Luckily, the horns of the apparent dilemma may be avoided. If it were not so, the situation would be rather objectionable to one party or the other. We Americans are finding trouble enough already in keeping our heads above the scholastic stream here without the influx of any such new tributary; and the Englishman,—well, the Englishman likes as little as we do to admit his inferiority in any respect to any creature on earth.

WORK-TIME AND VACATION TRANSPOSED.

There is, however, a consideration that impairs the value of such a delightfully simple logical deduction. Roughly, the American's work-time, the college term, is the Englishman's slightly interrupted play-time; but the American's play time, the vacation, is the Englishman's slightly interrupted work-time. During his eight months or more of term, the average collegian in the United States may get in something like six seven, or eight hours' study a day, including lectures and recitations which he must attend during the vacations, he earns money, "kills time,"—does everything but "read," in the Orford sense of the word. The average Oxonisa not usually obliged to attend many lectures. having practically no recitations and only three real examinations during his three, four, or five years' course, spends his six months of term in cultivating the amenities of life, with only a two or three hours' daily dab at the dusty tomes on his shelf. But during the long vacations, covering more than half the year, that Oxonian, free from financial care and surfeited with "slacking," sows his seed for the harvest of knowledge which he is expected by his tutor to stow away in the barns of "Colleckors,"-certain informal but detested examinations awaiting him on his return to college. Eventually, then, throughout the year, English and American collegians study approximately the same number of hours.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S SUPERIORITY IN GENERAL CULTURE.

Although this is so, and although the radical differences between the educational pursuits of the two countries afford us some solace in purzling the Englishmen to ascertain our intellectual avoirdupois, the conviction is being purgently forced upon us Rhodians that in many

cts the amount of information we've assimis not to be compared with that of the ter of our cousins. It is a fact that in al reading the more studious Oxonian has his mercy; in every form of classical arship except that of painstaking investin of minute obscurities, a favorite pastime ermany and America, we are "down and

The ordinary American collegian, maybe, neard such names as Murillo and Titian. an exception if even the names come to his spontaneously. If he should be asked her they were sculptors or painters, he'd bly think it a "catch" question, and an-"musicians." I don't think I'm slanderne American "Rhodes Scholars" when I say ot one in five of us could tell the difference een a Raphael and a Guido Reni, and I'm that previous to this vacation not one in ould have spoken intelligently of a dozen, en half-a-dozen, great painters. The Engan can; nor does he stop with a dozen. nowledge of artists, ancient and modern, in appreciation of their productions, we rican collegians, as a class, are immeasurinferior to the Oxonians. Sculpture and tors, and, in a less degree, perhaps, music nusicians, are comparatively terræ incognitæ

Even our college glee-club members are ionally unable to tell how Mozart differs Wagner, while, so far as the majority of collegians can say, Michael Angelo and ot might have been compatriots, contemies, and compeers. The Englishman can ly tell a better story; and his information t exhausted at precisely that advanced either.

HY THE ENGLISH BOY IS BETTER READ.

r first deficiency, then, a comparative scantiof general reading,-how are we to account At least three possible reasons occur to he last of which also partly explains our ssed classicists' inferiority in the classics. e first place, the vast majority of Oxonians ne sons of men well situated financially and ly (and in England the possession of these lesiderata often implies a certain amount of arship),-men whose houses contain large ries. The son has from youth had, at least, mnipresent opportunity to browse. This no means so frequently the case in the s of American collegians. Secondly, the ian is not the offspring of one of that rous class of fathers in the United States believe that their youngsters should work their hands as well as play, and accordingly em tasks to perform about the house and

grounds. The American boy does the work, and then hunts up the "gang," to engage in the game of baseball, or what not, that boy nature demands. The English boy, the prospective Oxonian, has his play, and then naturally relapses into an easy-chair in the library and picks up some novel (probably not a "popular" one), without having consumed a couple of hours of his day in currying a horse, pulling weeds, or raking the lawn. Undoubtedly we get something out of our manual labor that the Englishman's mind or body or general nature lacks, but it isn't knowledge of books.

THE LACK OF CONCENTRATION IN AMERICAN EDUCATION.

The third and chief reason for the Oxonian's greater breadth of general reading is connected with his superiority to our collegiate classicists in the classics, and its causes. We irritably ask ourselves how it is that these Oxonians can allude with such exasperating frequency to books and authors of whom we have hitherto remained in blissful ignorance. Part of the answer is found when an American refers to a chemical formula, physical law, or mathematical principle. The same dull stare of abysmal ignorance,rarely the same attempt to veil that ignorance in a knowing smile,-that we had worn when the books and authors were under discussion instantly clothes the Englishmen's countenances. From their early days at Harrow, Eton, and Rugby till now, those Englishmen have been expected by their tutors to join their almost exclusive reading of classical literature in school with its natural complement, modern literature, out of school. From our early days in the public or private schools at home, we have been "taught" nearly everything under the face of the sun, from "Ring around a rosie" to botany. A smattering of nearly every form of knowledge has been thumped into us, and, like most smatterings, has oozed out through our cranial pores or such exits as my own smattering of psychology does not allow me technically to name.

Swamped by a great number of subjects, in his pre-collegiate days especially, such as a juvenile form of astronomy and geology, the American boy is apt to become temporarily interested in one and then another of these studies, and to devote his odd hours to out-of-school reading on his momentary hobby rather than to reading Scott, Dickens, or Thackeray. This is all very well if he has any decided taste for one or two of these subjects which may develop with advancing years. Such is often the case, to be sure, but far oftener he loses his puerile interest in successive ephemeral favorites; forgets all

but the last; and, finally, discovers his life-work without having the knowledge of literature that attends so naturally a more confined field of study in which the literature of the ancients is the most prominent feature. The difference between the English and American systems of, especially, preparatory education, then, seems to me a fairly reasonable third cause for our first deficiency.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S GROUNDING IN THE CLASSICS.

To come to our closely allied frailties in the classics. The classical scholars in America may be roughly divided into two species,-those who have studied their subject in the German manner and those who have studied more according to the English method. Both kinds are experiencing certain discomforting sensations at

The "smattering" education we have received in our home schools is their origin. We have not really begun our classical work soon enough to be on a par with the Oxonian. The Englishman does not get glimmerings of countless subjects throughout his pre-collegiate days or in college. What he gets first he keeps getting repeated doses of, and at the completion of his university course in Literae Humaniores he is saturated with literature, philosophy, history, and economics, ancient and modern. these bounds, -not such narrow bounds, after all,-he thoroughly dwarfs us "classical" Rho dians. Moreover, whether because we are an unrepresentative body of American collegians or because the human mind refuses to retain "smatterings," we are often led to doubt the scholastic value of our fleeting glimpses of vast subjects of which the Englishman never hears in school.

Of course, it is rather consoling, when overborne by references to Aristotle's theory of Peripeteiai. Sardou's latest play, Pindar's Fourth Pythian, or Shakespeare's Sixteenth Sonnet, to be able to ask the paralyzed Briton to pass the N°C" to work in an allusion to Boyle's law, or craftily to mystify him by a casual quotation of some formula in analytic geometry. The trouble is that we American "classicists," forced to get these inklings of many subjects which we never enjoyed and never mastered, but upon which we have spent an unconscionable amount of time, are haunted by the disturbing reflection that we've forgotten nearly every chemical formula save this one, reserved for state occasions, that we couldn't to save our lives clearly define Boyle's law, and that analytic geometry means nothing to us but a hazy array of once-memorized pages; while the Englishman, having passed untrammeled years in mastering just the subject that appeal especially to us, but which we have not had so much time to absorb, could probably discourse for hours on Peripeteiai, could company Sardou with Pinero and Sudermann in detail could quote much of the Pindaric ode in quation and point out its excellences and defects in comparison with odes of Milton, Gray, and Cov. ley, and could edify us with an extemporaneous harangue on the sonnet.

. Perhaps this statement of the case is a trile exaggerated. We don't tell the Oxonian that our knowledge of mathematics and the sciences is pitifully limited to such learned terms as these quoted, and it is just possible that there are still a few things which he does not know about the matters in which his profundity seems unfathomable. In general, however, this version is not the delusion of a despairing admirer; the Englishmen are far ahead of us "classicists" in our own particular field, owing to their long, consistent training in just this department, while our early study at home has been scattered over a wide range of subjects which, we must reluctantly admit, have made no lasting impression upon our minds.

This, I say, is the position of our classical students, as a whole, in relation to the Oxonia classicists. (I should have stated previously that my use of the term "Oxonians" in this discussion has been limited to the majority of Oxonians, who are reading for the classical "Schools," and does not include the company tively few scientific students.) The position of the small number of our classicists, trained during their senior year and during their graduate years in colleges at home according to the German method, has some additional features These men are handicapped even more than we English-method scholars, in their general classical knowledge, from having devoted much time to such detailed study, and here they have little opportunity to display their talent for this microscopic inquiry.

THE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT IN SCIENCE AND LAW.

The situation of the one or two scientists in our number, and of our prospective lawyers. 5 not so disheartening as that of our classical and literary students, yet even they are somewhat out of touch with the Oxonians by reason of their lack of the more thorough ancient and modern literary-historical-philosophical educa-tion of the Englishmen. The scientist is the better off of the two. He doesn't profess or need much knowledge of the classics; neither does the Oxonian scientist. But it must be remembered that a considerable study of classical

literature, philosophy, and history precedes and is necessary to even the scientists' admission to the university. Our American scientists, to be sure (those who are in Oxford), have done enough of classical work to enable them to pass the Oxford entrance examinations, but this amount is usually much less than that done by the Oxonian scientist. So, among his scientific Oxonian acquaintances he is apt to be a silent partner in conversation where classical knowledge is called into requisition. In his general reading, too, he is ordinarily behind the English scientist. But in his own field, science, he is likely to find that he really knows more,-not merely pretends to know more, as does the American classicist, with his forgotten "smattering" of science,-than his English co-workers, much of whose time has been spent in obtaining a rather limited knowledge, but yet more than a "smattering" of classics. The American, however, has to reconcile himself to the fact that there are relatively few Oxonian scientists to startle by his superiority, and that Oxford is distinctly inferior to the best American institutions in its scientific equipment. I should say, then, in brief, that our scientists are better informed than the English scientific students in their particular field, but have not quite the same breadth of scholastic attainments.

A large number of the Rhodians from the United States are studying law. The Oxford law school admits only men who have taken their degree in arts. This fact has afforded our incipient lawyers the same embarrassment that we classicists feel. The Oxonian law student is a man who has usually either read exclusively for the "School" of Litera Humaniores or for the "History School." The former is this combined study of ancient and modern history, economics, philosophy, and classical literature, which the additional reading of modern literature so readily follows. The latter, a constantly more popular "School," though still less distinctively Oxonian than the first, is, as the name signifies, historical,-political and economic. Our American law students have, as scholastic information to pit against this formidable equipment, their pre-collegiate and collegiate "smatterings," which are valuable to them in their profession if they remember them, -which is usually not the case, I fear. They also have such accumulations of facts as their ordinarily diversified courses in their home colleges have afforded. This is the extent of their scholastic preparation; and our relative scholastic status,-not the more comprehensive mental status, be it remembered,—is all I am discussing.

THE OXONIAN'S INTEREST IN POLITICS.

Although I have tried to confine myself as nearly as possible to the scholastic side of the Oxonian's mentality, I wish to touch upon another. In the "common rooms" of the different colleges, and at the Oxford Union, are all the leading English newspapers, and every day these, or personally bought papers, are carefully perused by seemingly all the undergraduates. The keenest sort of interest in British politics is manifested, and each succeeding phase is closely watched. Oxford, of course, has now, as it has had in time past, within its walls men who are to shape England's future; and these men, whether through birth or taste likely to enter public life, endeavor,-so far as reading goes,-to understand the internal condition of their country and its relations with other nations. (Such a class of collegians, already more or less definitely marked as the politicians of the next generation. exists here, a fact which seems odd to an American.) But the interest in state affairs does not stop with this body of men. A large number of students are fitting themselves for the civil-service examinations; and these men, too, narrowly observe the political, economic, and social situation of their country from day to day. Even here the careful reading of the papers does not end. The great mass of students who are reading for the classical "Schools" subjects which the American often derides seem to turn, quite as a matter of course, from Demosthenes to Chamberlain's latest speech,-or, rather, from the latter to Demosthenes,-for knowledge of current affairs is evidently considered to be of paramount importance. The history students, also, keep in touch with history in the making.

One cannot but compare this practice with that of the American undergraduates. At home, we have, of course, no such class of prospective politicians known during their college career, and by virtue of their college career, as almost certain to play a large part in ruling their country. With the evils of such a condition we also lose the benefit,-the having a number of intelligent, well-educated men who have been from youth afforded a special incentive to making themselves acquainted with their country's government, its internal and external relations, and its needs. The second class, also, of collegians particularly interested in current affairs we lack. My own experience leads me to believe that most of our students catch only a glimpse of the headlines of a daily paper, -- if that, with the exception of the sporting news, which collegians everywhere read avidiously,and have a correspondingly hazy notion of the significance of passing events.

THE CHURCH-UNION MOVEMENT IN CANADA

BY THE REV. J. P. GERRIE.

THE progress of church union in Canada is interesting and suggestive. Thirty years ago the different sections of the Presbyterian Church were united, and to-day nearly the whole of Presbyterianism is ranged under one banner. Eight years later the Methodist, the Methodist Episcopal, the Primitive Methodist, and the Bible Christian churches came together as the Methodist Church, which, with very few exceptions, embraces the entire Methodism of Canada. The Baptists are also one body, and have never been separated, as they are in the United States and other lands. The denominations are therefore practically one among themselves, and this augurs well for the wider union now considered by the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists.

This movement dates back many years in friendly good-will, fraternal exchanges, and resolutions and standing committees of annual gatherings, but it was not until the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Church in September, 1902, that anything practical was done. At that time a letter was addressed to the two other bodies, but for nearly eighteen months nothing more was done, when an informal conference was held in Toronto. It was then agreed to call meetings of the separate denominational committees, and subsequently a joint meeting of the committees. This joint meeting was held in the same city in April, 1904, and was an historic gathering. After an earnest and varied discussion, the meeting unanimously committed itself to union as both desirable and practicable, and referred the matter to the annual gatherings in June.

The Presbyterian Assembly meeting first took the matter into thorough and sympathetic consideration, and appointed a large committee to deal with the question. A week later, the Congregational Union did likewise, and were supported in their action by the Maritime churches in their gathering a few weeks afterward. The Methodists, inasmuch as their general gathering would not be held for two years more, had recourse to the constitutional power of the Conference, and named a committee corresponding with the committees of the other denominations.

The next stage in the movement was a three days' conference separately and jointly of these committees in Toronto in December last. That conference will long be memorable. The dis-

cussions were frank, cordial, and earnest, and a significant fact was the part taken in them by the older men, who might naturally be regarded as inseparably wedded to their own church life and thought. Among these, however, union found some of the most earnest and enthusiastic advocates, and in consequence there can be no misgivings about the reality of the movement. Five representative sub-committees were appointed to deal with questions of doctrine, polity, the ministry, administration, and law.

That these committees have great difficulties to meet must be admitted. It is one thing to talk about and resolve on union and quite another to make out a common acceptable basis. Much has been done, but the real problem is yet to be faced, though there are good reasons for believing it can be satisfactorily solved. For years the three denominations have been coming closer together, and the points of difference are often in theory rather than in practice. The Congregational churches have long been seeking closer cooperation through their district associations and other organizations. Standing committees are regularly appointed, through which help and counsel can be obtained as occasion may demand. Instances-apart from ordination to the ministry-are quite common where ministers and churches have refused to act in important matters without the counsel and sanction of the associations. On the other hand, both the Presbyterians and the Methodists show a marked approach toward Congregationalism in the self-management of their congregations, and in the advisory rather than in the authoritative in the deliverances from their church courts. This movement toward centralization on the one hand and the recognition of democracy on the other will greatly help in reaching a basis of union.

Nor should the question of creed present any insuperable barrier, as there is an unwritten one which in reality represents the theological position of the three denominations. By this is meant that the regularly accepted denominational standards do not control doctrinal conclusions, which are as varied in the churches possessing them as in those without them. In all three bodies are representatives of both the conservative and the radical schools, opponents and advocates of higher criticism, and men with diverging views on other great questions

e and theology. The unwritten creed e great essential facts of a common out leaves doctrines of baptism, inevolution, and other debated queshe individual mind and conscience. uld, therefore, be a readiness to put dards as authoritative which are inwith this liberty of thought and beess this be done there can be no general ent union, and in doing so recognition y be made of the doctrinal attitude of he three bodies as it is to-day. It easy then to formulate a statement he essential position of the churches, d which the fullest liberty of thought ence will be possible.

ifficulty seemingly far more serious in of some has arisen in connection with s Free-Church decision in Scotland. a minority of any one of the uniting ions hold back and subsequently claim ty of that denomination? This quesiked, and some hear an affirmative ich, for them, effectually bars church he cases, however, are not parallel. there is no Church and State connecthe old land. And more, there is a which shows the impossibility of such the Scottish one. After the Presbyon in 1875, seven ministers of the Old stayed out, claimed that the unionists lers, and that to themselves belonged property of the Old Kirk Synod. A e forthwith began, which resulted in de the provincial legislation secured for union. The united church then matter to the Dominion Parliament, ned legislation upholding the union. he same time provided for the indirests of the minority. Like legislabe obtained again if needed. At any sommittees on union are going forreseared that if there be any difficulty esily overcome.

the field and among the general folthe churches greater hindrances will

There is a conservatism which clings name, forms, and dogma. Prejudices a good people up and down the land, may be found harder to deal with rging views on polity and doctrine. The surmurs are heard that "we will have nion," but these so far are few in and not very formidable in tone. Time, is working great changes. Union rangements are becoming more combicil churches of the different denomination.

inations unite, one minister taking the first month and the other the second. The subject is favorably discussed from pulpit and platform as never before. The regular denominational papers are opening their columns to a free and frank consideration of the subject. The Westminster, a strong and influential undenominational magazine, is in the field, doing good service by occasional articles on union, and in the regular "Church Chronicle and Comment" department, in which the life and thought of the five principal denominations are dealt with in every issue. The leading daily papers, such as the Montreal Witness and the Toronto Globe and News, have given wide attention to the movement. Before all these influences and agencies the walls of prejudice and bigotry must come down and give place to a united church which will be a triumph for Christianity, not only in Canada, but in the world.

The benefits of union will be many and varied. In the denominational publications, some of which are good and others far from what is desired, there should come a wonderful improvement. A first-class paper, equal to the best in the world, could be easily obtained. To educational work there would come a great economy of men and means, as well as untold progress in efficiency and power. As an example, let one great college be substituted in Montreal for the three which now stand side by side, overlapping one another in the greatest part of their curricula, and it is easy to imagine the immense benefits which would come to ministerial education. The overlapping in the ministry everywhere apparent would become a thing of the past. It is no uncommon thing to find in villages of a few hundred inhabitants these three and other denominations where ministers have two or three more outside appointments, and in filling them are often obliged to travel much the same ground. One strong church where the three now stand, with a more capable and better maintained ministry, would add incalculably to the moral and spiritual well-being of the community, which the present divided and oftentimes inefficient forces are unable to do. A response could be made to the great and rapidly growing west, where the demand for men and money far exceeds the supply. Foreign missionary enterprises would receive an impetus not now accorded them, and enlargements made on every side. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that union in Canada would have its influ ence on denominations in other lands, and help in bringing about a corporate union for their common Christianity.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE CENTENARY OF SCHILLER'S DEATH.

SCHILLER died on May 9, 1805. One hundred veers later have dred years later, he is recognized as one of the few really great poets of the world. In the main, his message still rings true to our ears and to our hearts. The German magazines are full of Schiller articles, chiefly biographical, and the press of the rest of the world is also eloquent. In the North American Review, Dr. Wolf von Schierbrand has an interesting and sympathetic appreciation of Schiller, whom he regards as preëminently the national German poet, the favorite of German youth and German women. The popular notion that Goethe holds the first place among German poets is, he maintains, disproved by the fact that millions more of Schiller's works have been sold than of those of any other German writer. Schiller's dramas are always on the stage, and quotations from Schiller are found on every German tongue.

Goethe has never been "popular" in Germany, though a few of his works have been. He has always been, and he remains to-day, the poet of the select few; and not only Heine, but such second-rate stars as Uhland, Theodor Körner, Kleist, Hauff, have been, during nearly all this time, successfully vying with him for the prize of popularity. If ever a poet could be termed "national," in the broadest sense of that word, it is Schiller.

Schiller was the poet who, until the German Empire was unified, inspirited the whole of the German nation.

The Schiller conception of the world: his notion of country, home, and family, of love, honor, and duty; his belief in the brotherhood of man, the oneness of the universe, and the inherent goodness of the human heart; his idea of divine government,—these things, within a decade of the poet's death, became part and parcel of the German soul.

After the war, Schiller was dethroned, and nearly every young German deemed himself a Bismarck, a disciple of Nietzsche. During the last fifteen years, this false god has been dethroned. "Once more the German people, high and low, recognize in him the poet who most admirably expresses the German soul at its best, the national consciousness at its truest." It is somewhat sad to remember that although the German nation has almost deified Schiller since his death, he spent his life in extreme poverty

When the Körners offered him an asylum in Dresden for a time, in 1785, he was almost at starvation point; this was the time when he wrote his magnificent "Song



JOHANN FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH SCHILL

to Joy," as well as his "Don Carlos." Whe secured for him a professor's chair of histor, the salary was 200 thalers (about \$145) a year. days, and until his death, apples and strong of become his inexpensive passion. The apples h kept in a drawer of his writing-desk, and their claimed, furnished him inspiration. Whea! his last, and perhaps most finished, drams, Tell," a year before the end came, he was so ove and badly nourished that at night he kept him falling asleep at his work by munching ap steeping his bare feet in cold water. When his "Fiesco," while a fugitive at Mannheim joyously on a diet of potatoes-potatoes bakel fried; potatoes, of which he had bought a cartle a peasant, and which with their bulk took half the floor space in his garret. No wonder broke down! Even Chatterton affords no more spectacle. Abject penury was Schiller's portion:

Schiller's Modern Significance. "Schiller's Message to Modern Life" cussed by Prof. Kuno Francke in the Monthly (May). However widely opinion differ as to the greatness of Schiller the

ker, the historian, or even the poet, says or Francke, "there can be no difference on as to the greatness of Schiller the of the perfect life." The central idea of s literary activity, continues this writer, up with his conception of the beautiful.

was to him something vastly more signification the empirical conception of it as a quality deasurable emotions implies. It was to him assence, intimately allied, if not synonymous, lute goodness and absolute truth. It was to noiple of conduct, an ideal of action, the goal aspiration, the mark of noblest citizenship, nost remedy for the evils besetting an age med to him depraved and out of joint. Art m a great educational force, a power making ess, enlightenment, perfection; and the mise artist he saw in the uplifting of society, in yor to elevate public standards, in work for thening, deepening, and—if need be—remoduational character.

tunately, Schiller felt that his ideal could ned only in direct opposition to the the age. The eighteenth century was ow and shallow for the development of onious, well-rounded, inner life.

niller, life appeared as an unending opportunetrating into the essence of things, for finding lying back of the contrasts of the universe, and spirit, of instinct and reason, and for exhis unity in the language of art; striving for mony, for oneness with self and the world, in the supreme task of man.

er's conception of art, says Professor, further, if carried out, would revolutur conceptions of to day. How differasks, would the American stage be tote managers of all our theaters worked elevation of the public taste instead of them being driven by the desire for gain?

ifferent our literature would be if every writer it himself responsible to the public conscience, ors of all our newspapers and magazines conemselves public educators; how different our ellectual atmosphere would be if the public orn books, plays, pictures, or any works of aft, which did not make for the union of our and our sensuous strivings; if, in other words, ation of beauty had come to be acknowledged, r wanted it to be acknowledged, as a duty owe, not only to ourselves, but also to the ty and the country; if it had come to be a regree of our whole social life.

same number of the Atlantic, Mr. Wilscoe Thayer considers "Schiller's Ideal ty." This ideal love of liberty, he decounts for the vitality of Schiller's on, which is one of the noblest factors an literature.

Goethe overtops him in almost every field, and Heine surpasses him in lyric perfection, and yet it is Schiller, and neither Goethe nor Heine, whom the German people have taken into their hearts and foreigners have agreed to honor as the spokesman of many of the finest traits in the German nature.

Other American magazines contain Schiller articles, among the most notable being Dr. J. Perry Worden's paper on "The Personality of Schiller," in the Outlook. The significance of this German idealist-poet is set forth by the Outlook in this editorial paragraph:

The country of great thinkers and dreamers [Ger many] has become, like the rest of the modern world, a resounding workshop; its energies are dedicated chiefly to-day to dealing with the material needs of man. But though the times have changed and for the moment or for the century the emphasis of interest lies elsewhere, nevertheless Schiller, like all the other idealists, will have the final word to say. Society will not achieve the idealism of which he dreamed by the paths which he marked out. The course is to be more arduous than he foresaw; for society must achieve its ideal organization, not by escaping from the real, but by mastering it. The hope and inspiration of the idealist of to-day is his belief that in dealing on a great scale with material realities men are testing to the full the capacity of those realities to satisfy the human soul, and, having mastered them, will ultimately put them under foot and find, as Schiller found and taught, that the only real joy in life is the joy of the spirit.

Some interesting Schiller reminiscences appear in La Revue, contributed by C. A. S. de Gleichen, a descendant of the poet. Madame de Staël's judgment of Schiller, says this writer, has never been equaled or surpassed by any biographer of the poet. She wrote:

Schiller was a man of rare genius and perfect good faith. No career is more beautiful than the literary career when it is followed as Schiller followed it. He was admirable for his virtues as well as his talents. His conscience was his muse. His writings were himself; they expressed his soul, and he did not conceive it possible to change a single expression if the inner thought which inspired it had not changed. He lived, he spoke, he acted, as if the wicked did not exist, and when he depicted them in his works it was with more exaggeration than if he had really known them.

The writer recalls the interesting mark of sympathy accorded to Schiller by the revolutionary government at Paris in nominating him a French citizen. The document was wrongly addressed, and did not reach the author of "The Robbers" till October, 1793! He acknowledged it as a document from the dead, for Danton and Clavière signed it, a letter accompanying it bore the signature of Roland, and Custine had charge of it during his first German campaign; and all were dead before the document reached its destination,

THE CENTENARY OF JOSEPH MAZZINI.

JOSEPH MAZZINI, the Italian patriot, was born in Genoa, June 22, 1805. It is proposed to celebrate his centenary by public festivals and national demonstrations in many European cities. A brief sketch of Mazzini is contributed to the London Review of Reviews by Mr. D. T. Davies, and from this sketch we glean the following facts:

Mazzini ranks with Garibaldi and Cavour in the great trio of Italian liberators. Mazzini and Garibaldi, unlike Cavour, were both exiled from their native country,—the one compulsorily, the other voluntarily,—to escape the consequences of their liberal views. Mazzini was of middleclass parentage, Garibaldi was a son of the people, and Cavour's lineage was noble. Mazzini's



JOSEPH MAZZINI.

father was a distinguished professor of anatomy in the University of Genoa, and his mother was known for beauty of both person and character. Delicate health interrupted Mazzini's earlier studies. He deserted the study of anatomy for literature. However, he took his degree at the University of Genoa, and practised as an advocate gratuitously for the poor. Because he was a member of the Carbonari, the largest secret society of Europe, the government banished him from the larger towns of Italy. As police supervision in the smaller towns, at that time, was intolerable, Mazzini went to Marseilles, where he

wrote the series of pamphlets which were a smuggled into Italy, where to be found Mazzini pamphlet meant imprisonment for banishment, or being shot in the battraitor. Compelled to leave France, he live time in Switzerland, and later in London he experienced the bitterest pangs of portions.

In 1848, Garibaldi accepted Mazzini's tion to return to fight for Italy. The fo year saw the short life of the Roman rewith Mazzini as chief triumvir and Gari's second leader of the forces. The French to capture the Imperial City, but without An armistice was agreed upon, but the treacherously broke it, and, after surpristroops of the republic, occupied the city. I after a twenty years' fight, in which played a deep diplomatic game alternate Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Louis Napoleon, t 1870 saw Italy free at last and Victor Emking of the united country.

But the man who had been chief in complishment, who had spread broadcas writings which electrified the youth o who had sown the seed of which Gr reaped the harvest, only to be gathered Cavour-Mazzini-remained an exile fr country he had created. Estranged from from parents, from friends-even from baldi-he occasionally visited the scen loved, but only in disguise. At one t traveled as an old woman; another t might be seen dressed as a Capuchin fri again, when a ship was overhauled, none searchers suspected that the man they was washing crockery in the cook's galle one occasion, disguised as a footman, he the door of a house to the police who c arrest him. Sometimes he traveled as a lish gentleman, but his favorite disguise dress of a dean of the English Church, v shovel hat and gaiters.

Mazzini at heart was a republican, and not felt that he could take a vow of alls to a king, although he had been elected Italian Parliament. His main contents for Italian unity, after which the people select their own form of constitution. If at Pisa, on March 10, 1872, and eighty the people followed his remains to the grave was buried in the Campo Santo, Genoa, we statue was recently erected to his memory where also a Mazzini Museum is to be for

In spite of his refugee existence, he yet time to give the world those admirable w which have charmed all who read them. were the essays which came from his pen, ng with art, music, Victor Hugo, Lamennais, n, Goethe, Carlyle, Renan, and Dante. In he exhibited a philosophic and deeply thtul tone, with phrases finely turned. Posing a taste for setting his moral truths in ammatic form, his message is attractive, he never hurls at us those vague and nebusentences which are the delight of so many sophers. Had he never been inspired with ream of nationality, his genius as a literary would alone have won him world-wide nition.

. Davies embodies in a paragraph some of omments on Mazzini that have been made ninent writers:

s a fine tribute to his character that one class him as preëminently a religious teacher; that

another regards him as supreme in the world of literature; that a third claims him as the modern genius of political philosophy; while a fourth ignorantly and vulgarly writes him down as a conspirator and an associate of assassins. To Carlyle he was "a man of genius and virtue, a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind." To Jowett he had "a genius beyond that of most ordinary statesmen," and he prophesied that Mazzini's fame would increase when that of contemporary statesmen had passed away. Swinburne sang him into undying fame in his "Song of Italy." Mr. George Meredith clothed him with eternal glory in his fine novel "Vittoria," and so competent a judge as Mr. John Morley has pronounced him as probably the highest moral genius of the century." Italy intends to recognize her indebtedness to him by the issue of a national edition of his writings, and a royal commission appointed for the purpose has recently issued a circular asking for letters to be forwarded to the secretary, Signor Mario Menghini, at the Bibliotica Vittorio Emmanuele, Rome,

WILL THE RUSSIAN CHURCH BE FREED FROM THE BUREAUCRACY?

REMARKABLE historic document of capital religious importance to the Russian e appears in the Contemporary Review for It is nothing less than a translation of reamble of a memorial address to the Czar r. Witte, president of the Council of Minin favor of the liberation of the Greek dox Church from the despotic control of ate, and of restoration of spiritual and ecstical freedom to the Russian Church. No document of more transcendent imporhas been published for many a long year. is probably the real deadly malady of Rus-One condition of a religious revival is free--freedom not only for the nonconforming but especially freedom for the Greek Orx Church itself.

. Witte traces the history of the Orthodox ch since the days of Peter the Great.

cer two centuries of a policy of religious represtussia is now entering upon a path of broad toler-The impulse to this step has been given, not only feeling that religious oppression is inconsistent the spirit of the Orthodox Church, but also by roof of its futility as a long experience has affordiot only official reports, but also, and more parrly, the private communications of persons closely cted with missionary work, make it certain that soin contributes to the growth of dissent and by ans to its enfeeblement. It is evident that even conditions of entire external freedom, not to of state protection, the internal life of the Church wered by heavy chains which must also be removed,—their effects are distinctly observable in the religious life of our time.

THE PARALYSIS OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

The result of this reduction of the Church to be the mere serf of the state is paralysis. Mr. Witte continues:

Both the ecclesiastical and the secular press remark with equal emphasis upon the prevailing lukewarmness of the inner life of the Church,-upon the alienation of the flock, particularly of the educated classes of society, from its spiritual guides; the absence in sermons of a living word; the lack of pastoral activity on the part of the clergy, who in the majority of instances confine themselves to the conduct of divine service and the fulfillment of ritual observances; the entire collapse of the ecclesiastical parish community, with its educational and benevolent institutions; the red-tapism in the conduct of diocesan or consistorial business, and the narrowly bureaucratic character of the institutions grouped about the Synod. It was from Dostoyevski that we first heard that word of evil omen, "The Russian Church is suffering from paralysis."

How comes it that the Russian Church is practically dead? The reply is that Peter the Great killed it. He made it a department of the police. This "Transformer of Russia," as he calls him, meaning thereby the Revolutionist, destroyed the ancient canonical system of the Orthodox Church, in which the faithful elected their clergy and the Church was ruled by councils in which both laity and clergy were represented, and substituted in its stead the bur-

= REVIEWS.

THE CENTENARY

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the following facts:

Mazzini ranks with Garibaldi and the great trio of Italian liberators. Garibaldi, unlike Cavour, were book their native country,—the one other voluntarily,—to escape the of their liberal views. Mazzini class parentage, Garibaldi was ple, and Cavour's lineage

teenth century revealed itself presents clearness in the decline of the ary cell of ecclesiastical life. The noticeable as social existence with cold Russian parish was distinguished. The Russian parish formerly of and active unit. The community of and active unit. The community of the clear of the living and active units and the remains nothing but the name. In other clear of parish life, it is necessary to clear the deprived, of participating in the mane financial affairs of the Church, and the clear of t

SUMMON A NATIONAL CHURCH COUNCIL.

puts forward various minor suggestion as a reform of theological seminaries, and actually as follows:

For more than two hundred years we have not have woice of the Russian Church, -is it not time nor be seen to it? Is it not high time to discuss what a la as say in regard to the present structure of Church IN. sich has become established against her will and a sposition to the traditions bequeathed to her by cred antiquity? In a national council, where it was mecessary to arrange for the representation of bear the clergy and the laity, those changes in the structure of ecclesiastical life must be discussed which are no sary in order to place the Church on the level on who she ought to stand, and to secure for her all needs treedom of action. In view of the present unmistakable symptoms of internal vacillation both in society and in the masses of the people, it would be dangerous to mal any longer.

Will the Czar have the courage to say to this Lazarus of a Church, laid in swaddling-clothes for two centuries in the tomb of the state, "Loomher and let her go free!"

SHADOWS OF RUSSIAN LIFE.

and farther still the expanse of fields full of weeds where groans the exhausted earth, incapable of bearing,-a nurse deprived of all strength. Against this background one sees the heavily laden peasant. It is his lot to be oppressed. In order to breathe a little more freely, he at times oppresses others. Such is the Russian village. People move about in the huts, near the huts, and work in the fields. On their sodden, jellowish-dark faces there is the stamp of deep, dumb sorrow, and of resignation. No illuminating intelligence shines in their actions. The herd-like life lestroys in them everything living,-it destroys ability. and subjects the individual to the instincts of the blind masses. Accidents and habits hold sway, and blind instincts triumph; but there are no guiding principles to direct the work. There is no knowledge creative of enterprise. Such is peasant labor.

The wretched poverty of the peasantry, the



A.BUSSIAN SOLDIER-PEASANT'S LAST EVENING AT HOME WITH HIS FAMILY BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY.

goes on to say, is rendered more oppressive fearful sanitary, or, rather, unsanitary, ions which prevail in the villages. The pplies also to the towns, where the condifiactory labor is scarcely better than that peasants. We find sanitary defects in therland wherever we turn, says another in the same journal. The sanitary condimder which the factory employees live are ntly in an awful state, and their evils are lied by overcrowding.

to village life, it is like an awful nightmare, pulation is dying out in many places. Let us, ance, consider the question of drinking-water, tamination of which is widespread. The Volga tributaries are covered with naphtha to such an that in some places the water is totally unfit for lomplaints concerning the contamination of ig-water,—its bad taste, odor, etc.,—are heard ost of our large cities,—Kazan, Tomsk, Nizhniod, and others. Even the filter plants, where they requently fail to help matters. The population water unfit for consumption, and falls a prey us diseases.

But it is difficult to imagine,

pulations manage to exist ren cattle refuse to drink.

The factories and mills are largely responsible for thus poisoning the water-supplies of many villages. For example, in Ivanovo-Voznesensk, with a population of sixty thousand, there is no filter plant, and the river water is thoroughly contaminated. The fish, and even the frogs, have entirely disappeared, and one enterprising individual earns several hundred dollars a year by collecting the naphtha from the river. The grass refuses to grow on the meadows along the river, and the pastures have disappeared. The mortality is 37.3 per 1,000.

The disappearance of the fish and the deterioration of the pastures have deprived large numbers of peasants of their main source of income, and have at the same time added to the cost of food for factory labor. The unsanitary life of the latter, and the high mortality rate, as noted above, are due in part, also, to the miserable wages paid to the workmen. According to the report of Mikhailovski, the chief factory inspector of the St. Petersburg district, the annual earnings of the average factory employee in the government of St. Petersburg amount to 232 rubles (\$116); to about the same in the government of Moscow; to 255 rubles in the government of Kherson; and to 268 rubles in Baku. These aver-

ages include the comparatively high wages of the masters, and also of the much lower wages of the unskilled or common labor, whose annual earnings do not exceed 150 to 170 rubles. Not withstanding these low wages, the Russian workingmen are obliged to pay as much, or more, for their provisions as is paid by the workingmen in England or America. Thus, the factory employees in the Russian cities must pay three cents for a pound of flour, nine to ten cents for a pound of meat, and ten cents for a pound of sugar. Everything considered, therefore, the American workingman is paid five times as much for his labor, and the English workingman four times as much. The economic conditions, normally bad, have grown immeasurably worse on account of the general depression due to the war. In many of the agricultural districts there is no bread, and not even seed for the following season. Numerous families have lost their supporters, who were called to the front, and the resulting situation in not a few Russian villages is well illustrated by a letter to the Yuzhnoye Obozryeniye from Slavyanoserbsk. district of Tiraspol. "It is war, war,-war of the unarmed and helpless against a pitiless foe," writes the village Starosta, Boris Sychenko.

The name of this foe is hunger. There walk on our streets, not men, but the resemblance of men. And

who can describe their anguish? Help us! We received here only six thousand poods for thirteen hundred proons. People here can scarcely stand on their feet, and the children are dying like flies (fifteen in fifteen days. Hasten with your help. Make it possible for people we get something to eat. We have families here who live we know not how. There are some who obtained some Indian corn somewhere. They boil it in water and it without salt or bread. At the gatherings there is gloom, confusion, and resentment. In the homes—bell

In view of these facts, it is not surprising that the peasants are frequently goaded to despention Their wretched life, their ignorance and superstition, make them an easy prey to agita tors. Thus, the Russkiya- Vyedomosts reports that in the governments of Orel and Kursk the peat ants have been holding meetings. They agree upon a certain plan of action, and at night attack the estates of wealthy landlords or merchants The storehouses where the grain is kept are attacked and plundered, the buildings destroyed the forests cut down. Many estates have thus been pillaged. The Kievlyanin (Kiev) reports similar outrages in the governments of Orel and Chernigov. A number of large estates have been pillaged, important sugar refineries burned and thousands of pounds of sugar destroyed The losses are enormous, it being estimated that the Mikhailovsk refinery alone suffered to the extent of three million rubles. The peasant



RUSSIAN PRISON WOMEN IN SAGHALIEN BEING DRILLED FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

engaged in this work of destruction numd about three thousand. The Russkiya lomosti also reports that the peasants near lown of Dagda, government of Dvinsk, have made desperate by hunger. They have ged and destroyed several estates, carried everything that was portable, and destroyed rest. The cattle from some of the estates driven off; the surviving landlords have ped with some of their property, and have the protection with the soldiers who were from Dvinsk. The local police does nothing, inhabitants of the town do not sleep at t, fearing an attack by the peasants.

ne fermentation among the factory emees still continues. The Pravo reports that hundred striking artisans attacked the police Sukhum. A demonstration by the unemed occurred in Kiev. Similarly, the Syeveroidny Krai recounts the strike disorders in isk. The Vyestnik Yuga reports rumored et disorders in Yekaterinoslav. A far-reachstrike has paralyzed all industrial activity in ostok. "Factories, mills, printing houses, l industrial establishments, stores, street-car express carriers, etc., -everything is idle." licts between students or workingmen and police or military have occurred in Smolensk. ya, Oryekhov-Zuyev, Warsaw, and many r places: and attempts to assassinate police her officials have occurred in Minsk, Dvinsk, saw, Ochemchiry, Potti, Tiflis, St. Peters-, Kremenchug, etc. The reign of anarchy times hastened by the overzealous governt officials, who organize counter-demonstraand try to array class against class, or race

ne Kishinev and Baku massacres are but inent instances of such activities. Similar tents on a smaller scale have occurred elsere. Thus, on March 11 a drunken mob

armed with axes and clubs surrounded the schoolhouse in the village of Yelani, in the government of Saratov, with the avowed purpose of killing the schoolmaster. It appears that for several days previously a number of suspicious persons appeared among the peasants, telling them that the teacher was an anti-Christ; that he did not believe in God, since he claimed that the earth revolved and that there are spots on the The agitators implored the parents not to send their children to school, and thus save them from ruin. On March 4 there was a great gathering of peasants, at which whiskey to the amount of 600 rubles (\$300) was consumed. After this the mob marched to the school, drove off the children, and destroyed the school furniture. The schoolmaster escaped as if by a miracle.

It would seem that the agitators were carrying out instructions which they had received from others in pursuance of the general policy of suppressing enlightenment and independent judgment. This same policy is made manifest in a recent order of the governor of Vladimir, whereby the postmaster of the city of Vladimir was to report the names of all the residents of Vladimir who were subscribers to the papers Nasha Zhizn, Nashi Dni, and Syn Otechestva. One of the students of the local gymnasium found reading Nasha Zhizn was placed by the director in the detention cell for five hours. Such, in brief, are but a few of the innumerable facts, reported in censored Russian journals, which may serve to show to the outside world the burdens of the Russian men and women.

Ignorance and superstition among the peasants and workingmen, tacitly encouraged by the powers that be; official corruption and intolerance, disrespect for the law, disregard of human rights,—these and other ills make Russian life what it is, a great burden to the many, and a round of heedless pleasure to the few.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S IMPRESSION OF MAXIM GORKY.

HEN the famous Russian Liberal author,
Maxim Gorky, was released from the
ess prison in St. Petersburg he consented to
terviewed by an English writer. This writer
character sketch in the Fortnightly Review
ed "R. L.") describes the novelist as very
te the flighty, irresponsible figure that looms
rotesquely in the imagination of Europe.
avs:

orky's physical type is maligned by most of the ographs published. In these photographs he looks ous, anæmic, hunted, sentimental. The Maxim Gorky whom I left a week ago among the evergreen woods of Bilderlinghof, on the Baltic coast, is a tall, straight, deep-chested, large-boned man who towered like a giant over the squat Germans and stunted Lettish peasants who are now struggling for racial dominion on the Livonian coast. In features he is as far removed from the refined, weak-faced intelligents as from the submissive, apathetic muzhik. The forehead is broad, furrowed deeply when he talks, and surmounted by a mop of dark hair; the eyes gray, serene, slightly defiant; the nose big, not unlike Tolstoi's, but even more shapeless; the mouth big, somewhat grim; and the jaw, now fringed with a scanty red-brown beard grown in jail, square, massive, and resolute. You feel

at once that this is a self-possessed, masterful man,—a man in whom character is even more remarkable than intellect.

In his conversation he spoke cautiously, weighing every word, and revealing the real moderation and dignity of his character. He is a strong individualist, and is very far from being the champion of barbarism. He only made two observations that indicated a belief that anti-social or barbaric instincts were anything but unnatural and a peril to mankind.

The first of these remarks was that "the vagabond instinct is strong in all Russians;" the second, that "modern society is beginning to decay. It is tired, outworn, conscious of its insufficiency. Like the later Roman Empire, it needs new blood,—a barbarian irruption." Having affirmed these two propositions, each outside the domain of polemics, Gorky appeared a man of modern, progressive, cultivated sympathies, passionately devoted to advancement, and enthusiastic in eulogy of those nations which in civilization and citizenship have led the van. He has, indeed, hever been out of Russia, and speaks no foreign language. But his survey of the comparative cultural condition of Russia's numberless races showed how his sympathies lie.

His chief hostility to the existing system lies in his conviction that under the present system progress, culture, and national unity are impossible.

The government's worst offense was that it was an enemy of civilization, not that it was harsh and tyrannical. Indeed, Gorky seemed to have little hope for the

redemption of Russia by any mild and benevolent sptem of rule. "I have seen too much," he said, "and lived through too much, to think that love between men as brothers can be relied upon as a basis for reformed society. But each man must respect humaity." All, therefore, he demanded from the Russianor any other government was that it should respect huma personality, and that it should not shackle the progressive instincts natural in all men.

Although he could only read Russian, he has read in Russian translation as much English literature as nine out of ten educated Englishmen. When he was a cabin boy aged fifteen on a Volga steamer he read "The Tempest" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and was immensely impressed by them.

But, as he loved the literature of England as a whole for its sanity and joyousness, he rejected everything tinged with asceticism or Puritan restriction of human joy. Thus, he could not appreciate Dante, or even Milton, though his failure to understand the English post he attributed partly to the badness of the Russia translation. Admiring both, he compared Shelley to the varicolored, glittering Alps, and Byron to the meracing Caucasus. For Bret Harte, for Kipling and-among humorists—for Mark Twain he expressed ubounded love. But he could not understand the later Kipling, and denounced the excesses of imperialism whether British, American, or Russian, with vigorous contempt. "The national ideal," he said, "should be to be strong, not to be perpetually proving one's self strong. Strength is shown in restraint." For revealed religion, and in particular for the religion of states and established churches, he had no respect.

THE FUTURE OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY,—A BRITISH VIEW.

WRITING in the latter half of March, before the Russian Baltic fleet had entered Chinese waters, Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, an English naval expert, contributes to the United Service Magazine (London) a study of the problem before Russia in her task of building a great navy. The Muscovite Empire, Mr. Hurd believes, can never become a great naval power. Her people are a land people, and they have never acquired the "sea habit." Mere ships do not make a powerful navy. Russia, says this writer, never is, but always to be, blessed.

She is always big with schemes; her friends and sycophants are continually talking of her "might" and conjuring up phantom pictures of what she could do if she would. Just now little is heard of the millions of men under arms of whom it was the custom to boast a year or so ago, but the world is asked to marvel at what the navy of Russia will be when it has been built up once more. It is an idle task to anticipate the events of the inscrutable future, but this form of prophecy is one of Russia's most valuable national assets. She is, and always has been, feared, not for what she has

shown that she can do, but on account of what her apoogists claim she could do. She was thus exaggerated
into a great naval and military power at whose threats
chancelleries trembled. It remained for the smallest
poorest, and least "civilized" of the powers to prick the
bubble which Russian agents had industriously blown
with the result that Russia's military prestige for
months past has been sinking in the eyes of the world
and she has ceased, for the time, to be a naval power of
any consequence.

Russia, Mr. Hurd continues, has been forced to abdicate her naval position in the West in order to deal with the situation in the far East But she has never really been a maritime action. Since the time of Peter the Great, she had a navy, "an exotic and purely political instrument." She won her naval prestige wholly by her wars with Turkey and Sweden in the last century. It was a bad day for Russia, we are told, further, when mechanical propulsion for vessels was introduced. She has never had many born mechanics.

She had a fair supply of sailors of splendid courage

and magnificent hardihood, but she possessed no system of education and no trades to provide the seamen of the new type, instinct with mechanical aptitude. As the years passed and the domination of physical science on board men-of-war became more and more pronounced, the Russian deficiency became increasingly apparent. No nation without high technique can maintain a great fleet in efficiency in these days. Russia refused to face the situation. The admiralty at St. Petersburg still looked upon the mere ships as synonymous with sea power, and additions were made to the fleet with little or no regard to the most important factors,-properly educated and well-trained crews. As the demand for more seamen increased, men were called from the fields in districts far removed from the sea. They had no love of the life, the sea was to them a force which they did not understand and did not wish to understand, and at the same time they were lacking in intelligence and in all mechanical knowledge. They were agricultural laborers, that and nothing more. The greater the fleet became,the more rapidly ships were built in French, German, American, and Russian shipyards,-the more apparent became the difficulty to obtain crews, and year by year the quality of the personnel fell. It is not suggested that the Russian sailor has been or is devoid of courage. On the contrary, he has always been brave and daring, and in the present war he has shown his metal on many occasions. But the day has passed when brute courage unallied with an active, trained mind and mechanical skill, counted for much in naval warfare. While Russia should have been concentrating attention on the means of training men for her fleet, she was satisfied with building ships, or ordering them abroad,-ships, still more ships,-under the delusion that these vessels, however inadequately manned, meant power.

When we remember, also, Russia's geographical position, we can well understand her difficulties in creating a powerful navy.

She had to organize four navies,—one for the far East, one for the Caspian Sea, one for the Baltic, and another immured in the Black Sea by the treaty of Paris. She had to utilize the Baltic for the training of her main sea forces, and here each year the winter closed up the waters early and failed to release them until late in the spring. All the months which Great Britain and the United States employ in training were useless to the Russian admiralty.

The dispatch of these ships to the East, the United Service writer admits, was an unparalleled event. "It is the most imposing force which has ever passed in full fighting trim from West to East,—indeed, the biggest squadron of modern ships which has sailed any ocean on a warlike mission." Yet Russians will probably never make good sca fighters, in Mr. Hurd's opinion.

The men who are available for the Russian fleet have no technique, nor have they the mechanical aptitude, nor, again, love of the sea. They are dumb driven cattle, whose hearts are not in their work. Russia may go on building ships of war, but these vessels are not sea power. Sea power is a weapon far less easily obtained. Russia must go back over her whole administration and remodel it; she must recognize that mechanical skill is even more essential in the personnel than brute courage, and that before her ships can be rendered fit to meet an efficient and adequately trained fleet at sea the whole character of the personnel must be raised.

JAPAN'S TERMS OF PEACE AND HER NEGOTIATORS.

A GREAT many old scores will have to be settled by the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan if this peace is to be satisfactory and permanent. In a brief but vigorous paper in the North American Review (May), Mr. Adachi Kinnosuké recounts some of these old scores and outlines the probable terms of peace that Japan will exact. He begins by quoting Article II. of the Shimonoseki treaty, which closed the war of 1895 between China and Japan, thus bringing up the subject of the "friendly advice" given Japan by Russia, Germany, and France, in accordance with which Port Arthur and the Liao-Tung peninsula were retroceded to China-and, later on, handed over to Russia. The diplomatic relations between Nippon and Russia, says Mr. Adachi, are "worse than a woman with a past." He goes over the tortuous Muscovite diplomacy which secured the island of Saghalien, and asserts that the retrocession of this island, with its adjacent valuable fishing waters, to Japan will be a sine qua non of peace. On this point he says:

For many a year it has been no secret with us, the people of Nippon, that there is one wish somewhat dearer to the heart of his majesty the Emperor than others. On the day when he received the dais from his imperial father, the empire of Nippon contained the island of Saghalien; on the day when he will vacate the dais in favor of his heir, he would see on the map of Nippon at least every inch of the soil which had known the gracious rule of his august father. And, to-day, a wish of his majesty,—I do not care how slight or remote it be,—is nothing short of a passion with the people of Nippon.

As to the disposition of Manchuria, continues Mr. Adachi, "through the weary months that have fertilized its plains with her blood Nippon's wishes have never been altered."

She wishes Russia to evacuate Manchuria; she has not the slightest desire of remaining in it herself. In making a present of Manchuria to China, Nippon in all fairness might be permitted to ask China to furnish her a joint guarantee from three powers,—namely, America, Great Britain, and Nippon herself,—that the territory thus turned over to its rightful owner, China, shall not be leased or ceded to a foreign power; that is one requirement. And the other boon she would be likely



POSSIBLE JAPANESE PEACE NEGOTIATORS,

to ask is this: That, in consideration of the return of the province wherein is the imperial mausoleum of the reigning house of China the Chinese Empire would consent to open a number of her provinces, ports, and towns to the commerce of all the world. This, of course, is important, commercially, to the interest of Nippon. The chief end in view, however, is to waken our neighbor to her national consciousness.

As to the Chinese Eastern Railway (from Harbin to Port Arthur and Dalny), Nippon will demand that this be turned over to her. This writer believes that the Tokio government will demand the cession of Siberian territory east of the Amur River, the line of demarcation to be drawn from the mouth of the river to Nicholaievsk, and then to follow the course of the river to the Manchurian boundary. This, of course, would include Vladivostok. The possession of this stronghold and naval base, he be-

lieves, is absolutely essential to the permanent peace of the far East and the future security of the national existence of Nippon.

As to indemnity, says Mr. Adachi, in conclusion, it is perhaps too early to speak of that. The question of indemnity depends solely on the duration of the war.

Who Will Negotiate Peace?

It is now becoming recognized in Japan that while the armies of the Czar may not be able to withstand the Japanese force in the field, the diplomats of St. Petersburg are astute enough to give Japan a hard fight for the fruits of her victory after it is won. Much depends upon Japan's choice of peace negotiators. An intimate account of Japanese politics and of the real leaders of the nation, some of whom will treat with the diplomats of Russia, is given by Mr.



Kodama.

Ito (Admiral).

Nishi.

Katsura.

Yamagata.

POSSIBLE JAPANESE PEACE NEGOTIATORS

Jihei Hashiguchi in the World's Work. Mr. Hashiguchi admits that Russia's clever diplomacy in the past has many times been too much for Japanese statesmanship. He is not quite certain that Japanese statesmen have learned the lesson of ten years ago, or that they will be as successful as their admirals and generals have been. In considering the development of Japan's diplomacy he gives a rapid outline of the political parties in the Mikado's empire. To begin with, he points out that in Japanese politics the influence of men from four of the great feudal clans is paramount, since the members of these clans (Satsuma, Choshiu, Tosa, and Hizen) were the principal actors in the restoration of the Mikado to power in 1869. Characterizing these clans, he declares that the Choshiuan, "like the Athenian of old, is a man of cool head, eloquent, clever, fit to be a statesman; but his statesmanship lacks aggressiveness, and he is prone to compromise when a political dispute arises."

The representative Choshiuans are Marquis Ito. Viscount Katsura (prime minister), and Baron Kodama, chief of staff with Oyama. The Satsuma clan may be likened to Sparta. The Satsuman is warm-hearted, eloquent, and quick. He does not compromise, and is a born fighter. The great historic Satsuman is Saigo Takamori, leader of the great rebellion. Among the representative living Satsumans are Field Marshal Oyama, Admirals Togo, Ito, and Yamamoto, Generals Kuroki and Nodzu, and the statesmen Matsukata and Nishi. The men of the Tosa clan (the influence of which is second to that of the two others) are resourceful and tenacious of principles, but not so shrewd or aggressive as members of the other clans. Prominent Tosans of

to-day are Itagaki, organizer of the Liberal party, and Goto, many times member of the cabinet. The last of the four great clans is the Hizen, which is represented by Counts Okuma, Oki, and Yeto Shimpei. The clan's influence depends now almost entirely upon Count Okuma,

-a proud, shrewd, and patriotic man.

Characterizing the different individuals and their fitness to be peace negotiators, Mr. Hashiguchi declares that Itagaki has practically lost influence with his party, and that Count Okuma, although the foremost diplomat of modern Japan, is too proud and aggressive to be elastic when elasticity is required. Marquis Ito, who stands on a par with Count Okuma as one of the leading statesmen of modern Japan, has perhaps too great a fear of the power of the West, to which he has always been anxious to yield. Ito's three most prominent followers are: Baron Suyematsu, a diplomat, scholar, statesman, and author; Baron Kaneko, diplomat, minister, and economic writer, now in this country; and Baron Ito, at present a member of the privy council. The influence of the other field marshal, Marquis Yamagata, chief of the general staff, should not be forgotten. It was he who reorganized the Japanese army on the German system. His followers are Viscount Katsura, the present prime minister; Baron Kiyoura, minister of agriculture and commerce; and Baron Sone, minister of finance. Viscount Katsura is an all-round man, the author of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Another man of action and great influence in the present ministry is Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, who won his eminence by shrewdness after the war with China.

THE SUGGESTED RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

T appears that there has been some support in Japan to the suggestion, which was originally credited to the Emperor of Germany, that, after the war, a friendly understanding amounting to an alliance should be brought about between Russia and Japan. The Anglo-Japanese alliance has not, in the opinion of a number of prominent Japanese periodicals, come up to the expectation of the Mikado's government. Dissatisfaction with it has been concealed by the thin veneer of politeness which the Japanese express toward England so long as the alliance actually exists. Although the Japanese journals in general do not refer to this subject, many of the leading men are, it is claimed, looking forward to the time when the

island empire will readjust all her diplomatic relations.

The whole ground of these relations is covered in an article, entitled "The Conclusion of Peace Between Russia and Japan," which appears in the Taiyo (Tokio). The writer, Mr. T. Hayakawa, a member of the Japanese House of Representatives, begins by stating that Russia is not by any means so formidable a power as the world has heretofore believed. If you turn over the pages of the history of Russian expansion, he says, "you will at once perceive that the Muscovite has never played a fair game." Russian aggression, he goes on to say, has been directed, not against civilized nations with modern military equipment, but against backward races, such as those in Siberia, or against such miserably equipped nations as Turkey and other minor peoples in the Balkans. Russia's real strength had never been fully tested until it came into collision with that of Japan. The secret of Russian success, this writer believes, lies in the fact that she has heretofore wielded her weapons only against weaker enemies, as well as in the fact that she enjoys a most favorable geographic situation, which prevents successful invasion. Her geographical situation also has stimulated her desire for expansion. In order to develop her commerce and to advance her civilization, Russia found it absolutely necessary to establish outlets on southern waters.

Intoxicated by her successes, which had been easily achieved in dealing with her weaker antagonists, Russia underestimated Japan's power and resources. Always modest, and generally too meek, Japan had always acquiesced in Russia's propositions. Thus, the northern bear robbed the island empire of Saghalien, and, in conjunction with Germany and France, took from her the Liao. Tung Peninsula at the close of the Chino-Japanese War. The negotiations leading up to the present struggle further impressed Russia with the patience of the island nation. Russia's arrogant and challenging attitude was due really to complete ignorance of the resources of her little enemy.

18 A RUSSO JAPANESE ALLIANCE POSSIBLE?

A treaty of alliance between two nations on a close footing is impossible so long as one has no regard for the rights of the other. Up to the present moment, it has been utterly impossible for Russia and Japan to come to an understand-

ing of such a nature. But, now that the Mus covite government has become convinced of the prowess of the Japanese nation, it is quite possible that St. Petersburg would really desire to form an entente cordiale with the Tokio government. The gist of the proposition advanced by Mr. Hayakawa is found in his closing paragraph.

It is neither possible nor wise to entirely drive the Russians out of Manchuria. An attempt to expel them from northern China would mean the tremedously greater task of wiping them out entirely from Siberia, a task which no sane man would ever dream of accomplishing. So long as Russia holds Siberia it is but natural that she will attempt to force her way to the Eastern seas. The danger of the Russian at vance in the far East lies, not in the fact of theadvance, but in its military nature. If this advance should be of a peaceful nature, aimed at the promotion of her commercial interests, without jeopardizing the sovereignty of China and Korea, there is no reason why Japan should not respect Russian rights in Manchuria. The present war is waged because Japan was forced to deliver Manchuria and Korea from the oppression of Russia. When Japan's protectorate over Korea has been universally recognized, and when Manchuria has been returned to the Chinese Government. Japan's aims have been well-nigh accomplished. If she insists on curbing Russian influence entirely in the far East, time, we believe, will tell that Japan has blundered. But if, generously casting aside hostile feeling after the peace treaty, the now belligerent nations enter into an alliance, together they might prove the strongest force in preserving the peace of the far Ess. Russia is now fully aware that as an opponent Japan is very formidable, but as an ally she could be made a strong and reliable friend. If Russia will renounce her ambition for military aggrandizement, and will extend her hand in friendly relationship to Japan, with the view of promoting her own commercial interests in eastern Asia, we Japanese will gladly welcome her as our friend and ally.

GERMANY'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.

"HE recently negotiated renewals of Ger many's commercial treaties are made the occasion of a review of "A Century of German Commercial Policy" in the Berlin weekly Die Works. The present treaties are regarded as the culmination of decades of effort and strug gle to strengthen Germany's economic position. The ups and downs of these efforts, and espeeasily the various factors affecting the rise and fall of the famous Zellverein, are entered into with considerable minuteness. But the begin ming of a real success in the establishment of a central European economic domain, with Ger many as its leading factor, dates from the treathe negotiated by Caprivi in 1891. The follow ing survey is given of the significance of these and of subsequent developments

The treaties of 1891 have with justice been designated by Emperor William II. as a "saving act." problem of compelling Russia to break away from her medieval seclusive system was for the first time success fully solved, and the prospect opened of a union of the leading European states, at least in economic relations The treaties promised to be advantageous, not only in the economic domain, but also in the field of politics German industry and German commerce have, in fact according to the general estimation, been indebted for extraordinary advantages to the treaties of 1991-91 They met with vigorous opposition, on the other hand in the agricultural world, where the abrogation of the considerable increase of tariff rates upon food products introduced in the struggle against Austria and Russia was from the start, very grievously felt. In view of the significance of the agricultural contingents in the economic life of Germany and their great influence is parliamentary concerns as well as in official circles, the were naturally in a position to secure the greatest on

ration for their wishes. For years, therefore, owing peir agitation, efforts have been made in Germany cure, in the renewal of the commercial treaties, e satisfactory conditions for the needs of agriculties. The endeavor of the government has been died solely toward preventing the interests of indusand commerce from being thrust too far into the ground, to the detriment of the people. The aim, ever, of drawing the states of Continental Europe a closer economic union and enabling them to d up against America and Great Britain, in case of ssity, with greater strength was abandoned.

low, says the writer, the end aimed at for is has been attained. After severe conflicts in the German realm itself, as well as with a countries, the renewal of existing arrangents for twelve years with the hitherto treaty-tracting nations has been accomplished, and with a comprehensive regard for the inter-of agriculture.

The government entertains the conviction that this object has been attained without imperiling commerce or sacrificing German export industry. Whether this view is wholly sustained by the facts, it remains for the future to demonstrate. At all events, the treaties just concluded do not signify a new epoch in commercial policy. On the whole, they must be regarded only as a new edition of Caprivi's work, altered to conform to the wishes of the agricultural contingent. Whether, upon the basis of those treaties, it will be easier to incline the United States to readjust and develop its commercial policy in regard to the German Empire can, for the present, be as little determined as the question how the relations of the great English colonies which have not entered into treaty relations with Germany will be shaped, and whether there is a prospect that the still existing most-favored nation agreements will be replaced by tariff treaties. Under any circumstances, however, it is a matter for rejoicing that German agriculture is released from the condition of uncertainty under which it has sorely labored for many years and is now enabled to make arrangements for the immediate future.

DOES GERMANY REALLY AIM TO ABSORB HOLLAND?

HE idea that the annexation of Holland is one of the goals of German imperial policy long been entertained in England and elsere. A sharp expression of English suspicion his direction (in the Westminster Gazette) is le the occasion of an article in the Deutsche dschau. The writer, Lieutenant-General st, discusses the question whether the abction of Holland, or even an alliance with land, would be of military advantage to Gery. This question he answers with an emtic negative. He declares, further, that only litically naïve Germans," misled by super-I considerations, entertain any such notions. litically mature men," he says,-and these the men who will determine the course of its,-are thoroughly convinced both that the ntial requirements of a durable union are ing and that the union would, in any reaably near future, not be a source of increased ngth to Germany.

eneral Geest argues that in the first place union would be weak on the economic side. would accordingly not give that military ngth which comes from increased economic ngth. Holland is essentially a free-trade arry, Germany a protectionist country; and causes of this difference are irremovable, Holland being predominantly commercial, Germany lominantly agricultural and industrial. An resting possibility of the future is, howe, pointed out in this passage, which bears a Mr. Chamberlain's programme of imperial reation:

Now, it is, of course, conceivable that, in spite of the obstacles which exist at present, the European Continental countries might follow the English, in the tendencies now making headway among them, and form closed commercial areas with their colonies or other trans-oceanic countries which would unite with them; and that a time may then come when Holland, compelled to join a greater tariff unit, will turn to Germany, with which even now it maintains closer commercial intercourse than with any other country. But would it not then be the English themselves who will have caused the economic absorption of Holland by Germany?

Even if a tariff union between Germany and Holland were effected, says General Geest, this would not be an economic strengthening of Germany in time of war. As to such a union being a mere preliminary to a military or political union, the writer goes on to show in detail that a military connection with Holland would impose upon Germany burdens and responsibilities far outweighing any possible advantages. On the other hand, a neutral Holland is of the greatest possible advantage to Germany.

Not only should we [Germans] then have no concern about protecting her, but a serious danger, during a great war, to our own social life would become more remote. If intercourse through our ports should be stopped, our manufacturing interests, which maintain nearly half of the German nation, would be deprived of their regular supply of foodstuffs, and, above all, of raw materials, and would be hampered in the disposal of their products. If even at present many factories in the industrial sections of the country are obliged to close because they can no longer hold their own in the competitive race with foreign lands, the army of the un-

employed in the large cities might swell to such proportions that no way could be found to employ them profitably.

Nothing, he continues, could afford Germans greater help than a neutral Dutch maritime trade, which, by means of its water connections with Germany's industrial west, can take the place of the trade that goes through her North Sea ports, especially if suitable tariff advantages and customs reductions should be granted. Under a Dutch or some other neutral flag, the Rhine ocean vessels would cover the river as far as Cologne, and the Rotterdam lighters would have an enormous business to handle. Belgium, in this connection, is only a secondary consideration, because it has no waterway to Germany; Ostend is not very available, and Antwerp could be crippled by an enemy under all sorts of pretexts, since the Scheldt discharges its waters between Holland and Belgium and the rights of neutrals in a naval war are capable of the most varied interpretation. The article closes with what English readers may regard as a somewhat



HENRY, PRINCE REGENT OF HOLLAND.

too spirited assertion of Germany's readiness to fly to the aid of Holland if necessary, though this is accompanied by a restatement of the total lack of any desire for annexation.

Even if we have shown that in a military union be tween Germany and Holland there is a greater prospect of burdens and responsibilities for the German Empire than of profit,—if it is, indeed, the neutrality of Holiand which is the most desirable condition for us,—this does not, of course, imply that we would not, upon any so



QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

licitation from the Dutch, willingly stake our last ship our last man, to aid them in the defense of their home and their East Indian possessions. It might well to that after a long, arduous, common campaign the tried brotherhood would, by natural impulse, be riveted for all time. But it would, indeed, again be England's fault if she should suffer a threatening show of force on the part of the Dutch; for it is a necessary consequence of the overpowering naval dominion which England has maintained for a hundred years that no naval war is undertaken without her expressed or tacit consent, and this condition of things is not likely to be changed within a discernible time.

So long, then, as Holland is not attacked, concludes this writer, so long may the English drop their suspicions that the coast of Holland may be absorbed by Germany. The first lord of the English admiralty lately declared that the German marine was so greatly favored by circumstances that it could assemble almost its entire active forces in its home ports.

The Germans themselves have long been saying this and they will surely not voluntarily do anything to for feit this favorable state of things. The mere sembland of reënforcement through the addition of the power which a small contiguous country may develop will not entice them, closely akin though they feel to them through ties of blood.

GERMANY'S DESIGNS IN THE FAR EAST.

than once has it been openly stated French reviews that England is really e for the Russo-Japanese war. The litical writer, André Chéradame, in an the Correspondant, declares:

elieves, and believes rightly, that England erents of Lord Curzon have made it their bring about the Russo-Japanese war. At Ime, Russia quite overlooks the policy of which for the last twenty-five years has natically directed to the definite object of sia entangled in the affairs of the far East.

ne of Germany, played with so much liscretion, which M. Chéradame refers other than that inaugurated by Bisn many occasions the Iron Chancellor nave shown a passionate desire to oust mall participation in European affairs her the fullest liberty of action in his friends at St. Petersburg he is rehave said: "Russia has nothing to do Nest; her mission is in Asia, for there ents civilization."

, during the most acute period of the ns between Russia and China respectand the Ili territory, the action of an minister, von Brandt, the writer affords the most conclusive proof that me the chancellor of William I. was ing to entangle Russia in the far East. Frandt, who has taken so active a part airs of eastern Asia and has done so stroduce Germany into Chinese waters, iple and an admirer of Bismarck.

f of his assertions, M. Chéradame prouote from the political correspondence nister of one of the great Western Peking, then quite unknown to the When the Russo-Chinese conflict was ight, and war was threatening, the it, whose name is withheld, wrote in is government in the summer of 1880:

did Mr. von Brandt advise all the Christian gree simultaneously to crush China and each was most expedient, but he endeavored to rs to the worst by exalting the advantages tween Russia and China. My recent convith my colleague, Mr. von Brandt, confirm lea that encouragements to carry out such a ley must have been given by the cabinet of hat of St. Petersburg. As soon as the war proken out, Mr. von Brandt made no mysintention of his government to lay hands on osen position whence the navy of Germany ally second the operations of her commerce n of her diplomacy at Peking.

early in 1881, the Western diplomatist

pointed out that while Mr. von Brandt was driving Russia to war, Germany was supplying arms to the Celestial Empire. He wrote:

I learn that 100,000 Mauser rifles have been sold by German merchants, and that over 20,000 have already been delivered. It might be of use to send these particulars to St. Petersburg, if only to enlighten the government of the Czar as to the views which inspire German policy in the presence of the difficulties pending between Russia and China.

The next instance of German policy in China cited by M. Chéradame is the Kiao-Chau affair. Here he shows that in 1891 Germany was entertaining secret plans with regard to it.

Lastly, M. Chéradame deals with the Russo-Japanese war. He thinks that Germany desired war, but hopes that Russia will win, for a victorious Russia on the Pacific is expected to be



WHY THE GERMAN PRINCE DID NOT GO TO MANCHURIA.

THE HOST: "I regret exceedingly, your highness, but it is impossible for me to put you up. Everywhere is crowded." THE GUEST: "That settles it. Good-morning."

From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

as profitable to Germany as the power of the Czar in Europe is disadvantageous. On the other hand, if Russia does not get Korea, and if she must abandon southern Manchuria to the Mikado, Germany will become the first enemy of Japan. Russia, embroiled in the affairs of the far East, will leave the Balkan peninsula, Constantinople, and Turkey in Asia almost free to German influence. Even if Russia triumph, it is certain that for many years she cannot be an "offensive" military danger to Germany, and thus the military power of Germany in the old world will be almost doubled without a farthing's extra expense for armaments. Germany seems to know how to deceive Russia, and Rus sia, concludes M. Chéradame, has always de fended herself badly against her patient and tenacious German adversary.

HUNGARIAN STATESMEN AND THEIR PROBLEMS.

EN. STEPHEN TÜRR discusses, in the Deutsche Revue, the recent important elections in Hungary. The crucial point of the campaign was the Ausgleich (adjustment) with Austria. Tisza, its champion, was defeated; Kossuth, one of the chiefs of the opposition, came out triumphant, but his ally, Count Andrássy, is accounted an advocate of the Ausgleich, and that policy is likewise favored by a majority of the Diet. The two great parties are the Liberal party, under the leadership of Tisza, and the coalition party, followers of the ideas of 1848. Both of them equally lack coherence; their adherents are not sufficiently united by common principles and interests to insure their steering the ship of state aright. What the ruling party must do is to act according to existing circumstances, the exigencies of Hungary's condition, and expedience. General Türr himself advocates the Ausgleich, though he was, prior to 1867, a champion of the Kossuth policy of opposition to Austria. Since then, the nation has expressed itself in favor of the Ausgleich at every election. Kossuth, too, is receding from his extreme position. The latest political developments, however, indicate that the struggle will continue until Hungary wins her demands of to-day.

Finally, General Türr thinks that Hungary should not set an example of discord at a time when Europe is threatened with grave dangers, if the nations continue in their attitude of mutual jealousy. He quotes the saying of the Japanese statesman, Count Okuma: "The great powers of Europe are crumbling; we are the people of the future." "The American giant, too, is stretching itself," General Türr adds, and Europe should present a united front. The following are some of the more striking passages of the article:

In the momentous campaign which came to a close on the 26th of January the leaders were Count Julius Andrássy and Francis Kossuth on one side, and Count Stephen Tisza on the other. These are the sons of the three men who, somewhat differently grouped, confronted one another in 1867. . . The object of the struggle then was the Ausgleich of Deák, just as it is to-day. Count Stephen Tisza, the defender of the Ausgleich, has been defeated. But whether that means the defeat of the Ausgleich is still a question. . . . Before 1866, Louis Kossuth wrote to me:

For the Hungarian nation there are but two names which can serve as a rallying cry, which have a decided meaning and are understood by the whole people. One is that of Deák; the other, mine. Deák's name signifies a constitutional Hungary under the Hapsburg dynasty, therefore a reconciliation with Austria. My name, on the contrary, signifies the independence of Hungary without any qualification, therefore struggle and war with Austria.

That was clearly spoken. But the nation has spoken no less clearly in the succeeding elections. . . The Hungarian nation should, of course, go on developing but upon the present well-proved basis. To destroy is easy; to build up, difficult. . . The result of the four years' fight is a significant triumph for the name of Kossuth. The success is, however, not a complete one The Kossuth who is triumphant to-day does not announce "struggle and war against the Hapsburg dinasty." The opponent whom he has conquered is the son of that Tisza who in 1867 combated the Ausgleich the most violently, and eight years later became Deak's heir. That is an omen!

Francis Kossuth is very far, we are reminded from realizing the pure Kossuth programme. The end is so much more remote, "since he does



COUNT ANDRÁSSY, HUNGARIAN STATESMAN.

(The most prominent advocate of the Ausgleich with Austria.)

not steer directly toward it, evidently slackers his pace in his onward march, and even turns into by-paths which may lead him into quite another road. This is, naturally, no reproach. On the contrary, Francis Kossuth would do well to rest satisfied with the conquests which have been made."

AN ENGLISH PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL REFORM.

HE failure of the British Labor party in Parliament to advance the cause of social m is the burden of a great part of Sir John t's article an "Governments and Social Re-" in the Fortnightly Review for May. Sir Gorst is evidently in more sympathy with rish Nationalists than with any other party. have got a leader and a cause. When the tion of underfed school children came bethe House of Commons few of the Labor bers took the trouble to attend, and the dewas a fiasco. Immediately afterward, the tion came up of Irish fisheries, and instantly scene changed. The enthusiasm, the discithe leadership, of the Nationalists "prod upon the House of Commons the impresthat the whole Irish people took a much er interest in Irish fish than the mass of vorkers of the United Kingdom in the conn of their children."

for the regular parties, both sides readily the most extravagant promises, and neither makes any effort to perform them.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

e House is the House of the rich; they more about motor cars than about the ing poor.

t one thing is certain. The condition of the people e speedily and effectively improved by measures within the power of the people themselves, and the and Parliament which they create. Other nahave entered upon the path of progress, and are ly far in advance of us. It is high time for us to an example which we ought to have set, and do hing to remove the reproach of letting prevent-misery and injustice exist among a third of our

Sir John would have the Labor party go e Irish Nationalists to learn a much needed n, so he would have slow-witted John Bull the Germans. The first article in his prome would be to make public provision for ance against sickness, accident, and old age.

our country, the first is entirely voluntary; the ance societies are under no public control, nor ir solvency guaranteed. The prudent insure; the ifty do not, but rely on charity or the poor law. clearly to the interest of the state that the sick do cured as speedily and as efficiently as possible, en without putting any additional burden on the yer, a great deal could be done to remedy this which produces extravagance and inefficiency. pitals and workhouse infirmaries were coördinated thus placed on some logical basis of relationmore satisfactory results would be achieved. Acare partially provided against by the Employers' ity Act, of which the imperfection is admitted by

everybody, but for the amendment of which no parliamentary time can be spared. Old-age pensions are a monument of the pledges and broken promises of political parties.

THE FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Sir John Gorst would go to France and Belgium for suggestions as to feeding pupils in the schools.

In one most important section of the population, the children of the poor, governments could, with great ease, and at little cost, put an entire stop to destitution and suffering. The right to relief of a destitute starving child, forced by society to go to school and learn lessons, has never received proper attention. If a starving horse or ass were treated in the same way as hundreds of starving children are daily treated by public authority in our public elementary schools the offender would be taken up and punished by the criminal law.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

He would act upon the recommendation of the Berlin Conference, and legislate against allowing women to earn their living a month before and a considerable time after childbirth. He does not say, although he might have borrowed a hint from Denmark, how he would insure the mother against starvation during that period. He would facilitate the supply of milk, and train girls in the art and science of motherhood.

THE UNEMPLOYED .- LABOR COLONIES.

In dealing with the unemployed, he would again go to the foreigner for hints.

In Germany, there are colonies for the physically or mentally deficient and for the unemployed, besides experimental farms under the designation Heimatkolonisten, where unskilled laborers are taught agricultural work, fruit farming, building, and other useful occupations. They have not all of them proved an unqualified success, owing to the percentage of criminals and vagrants who find their way into these refuges. But perfection cannot be attained all at once, and when a better system of classification has been introduced it may be anticipated that a great advance will be made in Germany toward a solution of the unemployed difficulty. In France, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, there are many institutions of a similar character.

LABOR REGISTRIES.

He would add to his labor colony his labor registry.

Such registries secure that such labor as is being offered shall be made to go as far as possible, and they put an end to the anachronism of good workmen having to tramp in search of work in these days of telegraphs and telephones. In different parts of Germany there

are public labor bureaus managed jointly by employers and workmen, besides numerous relief stations and other institutions. These are in telephonic or telegraphic communication with one another, thus enabling a man in search of work to ascertain without delay the locality where there is a prospect of his finding it. Some labor registries have been instituted here by private effort, and latterly by municipal bodies. But the central government has established no clearing house to bring local effort into coördination.

A STUDY OF THE CHICAGO TEAMSTERS.

OUTSIDE of Chicago, little was known of the teamsters' union prior to the strike which began last month. It happened, however, that a well-known economist and expert, Prof. John R. Commons, had made a thorough study of the organization that had been effected by the Chicago teamsters, and the facts that he had elicited are set forth at length in the current number of the Quarterly Journal of Economics, of Harvard University.

It appears that the teamsters, who had always been classed as unskilled labor, have discovered their power only within the past three years. At first, the old-line trade-unionists were inclined to ridicule and discourage those who attempted to organize a union among them. An International Team Drivers' Union was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in 1899; this organization admitted to membership a teamowner if he operated not more than five teams. In 1902, the Chicago teamsters seconded from the national organization and formed a new union. including only teamsters and helpers. A driver who owned the team he drove was admitted, but if he owned a team driven by some one else he was excluded. Then followed the organization of the drivers by crafts, which is thus explained by Professor Commons:

Teamsters are employed in every industry. No craft is so necessary and universal. But teaming in one industry is distinct from teaming in another. The laundry driver has little in common with the coal teamster except horses and streets. His problems of unionism. such as methods of payment, hours, and discipline, are different. In 1844, coal teamsters, truck-drivers, and others were in a general union, just as they are to-day in smaller towns. But that union quickly disappeared. in 1886, something similar had occurred under the Knights of Labor. But in 1902 each industry was organized separately in its own "local." Though each is called a local union, it is more than local in the geographical sense. Each local is a distinct craft, with jurisdiction over the entire city for all workmen of its craft, and the principle recognized for all is the same as that explicitly stated by the Ice Wagon Drivers: "Our local union has the powers of self-government. known as local autonomy, and, if deemed advisable, to make such by laws that will be beneficent to the local organization, such as admitting persons who own and operate one team, regulating initiation fees or dues. prorable withdrawal cards trials these suspensions. and expulsions in conformity with the general laws."

There are, of course, many cases where locals overlap; and, in order to avoid conflict of jurisdiction, each stable is assigned to the local to which 51 per cent. or more of its work belongs.

Thus, the teamsters of Chicago were the first to establish two principles new to the occupation,—craft autonomy and wage unionism. Starting with thee principles, within two years there were organized 6 locals, from the Truck Drivers with over 5,000 members to the Dye House Drivers with 46. Afterward, this differentiation was found too fine, and some of the smaller locals were merged into others. Nearly all were organized during the first year. They created a joint executive counsel of seven delegates from each local with power over strikes; and in 1903 they amalgamated with the International Team Drivers, which meanwhile had changed its constitution to exclude employers. The organization now is known as the International Brother hood of Teamsters, with \$21 locals in some 300 cities.

INTEREST OF TEAM-OWNERS.

In order to understand the strategic position of the teamsters' union, it is necessary to consider the peculiar nature of the business. At important element of the rapid growth in recognition of the organization was the peculiar in terest taken in it by some of the team-owners. whom Professor Commons classifies in two groups,-those who follow teaming for a living and those whose teaming is an adjunct to first general business. The latter group includes the proprietors of department stores, the meat matkets, grocers and butchers, brewers, the largest manufacturers, the milk dealers, lumber dealers, railway express companies, ice companies, and some of the wholesale merchants. The format group includes truck-owners, expressmen, van owners, liverymen, commission team-owners, and to a lesser degree, coal team-owners, ice-wag : owners, and smaller teaming contractors. Many of the manufacturers, and most of the wholesamerchants and commission houses, do their tear ing through contractors. In the case of the manufacturers and wholesale merchants the teamsters wages form but a small part of the total expenses. With the retail merchants, the proportion is larger, but with the contractiff team-owners the wages of teamsters and helpen are from 50 to 75 per cent of their total of penses. Competition among these contractors? chiefly a question of the wages and hours of the

competing firms. Thus, as Professor Commons points out, the manufacturer and wholesale merchant are interested in keeping wages low; the team-owner in keeping them equal.

The team-owner has, therefore, welcomed and encouraged the organization of the teamsters, notwithstanding an extraordinary increase in the rates of wages, because the union equalized competition. In taking this attitude, his position has not been the same as that of the merchant or manufacturer, whose cost of trucking was increased, whether done directly or by contract. One consequence is that the team-owners,by which will be meant those with whom teaming is their business and not an adjunct,-have organized associations, not only as employers to negotiate with the unions, but also as contractors to regulate rates of cartage and livery. The principal associations of this kind are the Chicago Team Owners, dealing with the truckdrivers; the Furniture Movers and Expressmen's Association, dealing with the Van Teamsters and Helpers and the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers and Helpers; the Commission Team Owners, dealing with the Commission Drivers; and four liverymen's associations, dealing with the Hack, Coupé, and Livery Drivers. These associations, by joint agreements, determine the rates of wages and the hours and conditions of labor; and the scales thus determined are the union

scales paid also by merchants and manufacturers not members of the association to their teamsters employed directly. Many of the other teamsters' unions have joint agreements with employers' associations; but such associations, being composed of merchants or manufacturers, are loose and informal, while the associations just mentioned are compact and permanent, some of them with bonds and forfeits, binding them, not only to the scale of wages, but also to the scale of prices.

It appears that the one-team owner who drives his wagon is a kind of connecting link between the ancient guild and modern organization of employers and workmen on class lines. He is eligible either to the teamsters' union or to the team-owners' association. As a member of the owners' association, he is expected to observe the scale of cartage; and as a member of the union, the owners ask that he be made to observe that scale. If this owner is an ice-wagon driver, he requires a helper, and so is not eligible to the union; but he is given a card certifying that he employs a union helper and "is entitled to all the courtesy and respect of members of the I. B. of T."

THE SANITARY IMPORTANCE OF THE MILK-SUPPLY.

N exhaustive discussion of the importance A of a pure milk-supply is contributed to the illustrated review Kringsjaa, of Christiania, by Dr. Olav Johan Olsen. The milk-supply of a modern city, this writer insists, is almost, if not quite, as important a factor as the water-supply. In the course of his long study of the subject, Dr. Olsen emphasizes particularly the absolute necessity of a pure milk-supply for children. It may be positively asserted, he declares, that the ratio of death among infants in cities has been in direct proportion to the ease or difficulty with which a supply of fresh milk is obtainable, and the price of the same. Dr. Olsen considers in detail the various methods of adulterating milk. The most common method, he reminds us, is that of adding water, or, as it is commonly referred to, "baptizing the milk." This, however, can easily be detected. Then the milk is skimmed, and all the cream removed. This adulteration can readily be shown by chemical analysis. Another kind of adulteration, much more difficult to discover, however, is that of feeding the cow before milking with salt and preparations to produce much (but thin) milk. Cream is particularly exposed to adulteration; starch is frequently added to it, and even more injurious substances.

In most civilized countries there are severe

penalties for the adulteration of mil.k There has not, however, been sufficient legislation on this subject, Dr. Olsen believes. He is particularly severe on certain methods of milk-preservation. Such substances as borax, formaline, and salicylic acid are almost always injurious, except in the minutest quantities. There are cases on record of poisoning through borax in milk. Milk is frequently a means of carrying contagious diseases, particularly since the supply for the large cities has to be transported such great distances. This business grows so much that there is great difficulty in controlling and supervising it. Inflammations of many kinds are caused by impure milk, and, above all, tuberculosis is brought to children in this way. Some physicians deny this, but those who believe in it are increasing in number. The fact that certain contagious diseases are mainly spread by milk is proved by the presence of these diseases among the upper classes, which drink a great deal of milk, and by the fact that when there is a milk epidemic these classes are always first stricken. Dr. Olsen believes that scarlet fever is very often spread by impurities in milk. Indeed, he asserts it can be proved by statistics that in the larger cities of the world abstainers from alcohol who drink milk are more exposed to contagion than those who drink beer at their meals.

Milk used by city consumers generally passes through three hands before it reaches its destination. This increases price and chance for adulteration. In some of the large European cities, ideal establishments for the distribution of milk exist. That of Dr. Bolle, in Berlin, is mentioned. Dr. Bolle superintends the distribution of the milk-supply himself. He receives hundreds of thousands of quarts daily, and gathers it into his own storehouses, where it is pasteurized. That which is not delivered within a certain time is used in the dairies, and the whole

establishment is supervised by first-class physicians and chemists. Paris and Copenhagen have similar institutions. Consumers who get their milk from modern, controlled dairies, which never sell their product when it is older than twenty-four to thirty hours after milking, are practically proof against contagion. Consumers, however, Dr. Olsen advises, should not keep milk in an ice-box, but in an airy and cool room, corered with clean paper. Germs and dust are thus kept away. The milk is also thus guarded from flies, which are the real carriers of contagion.

THE LIÈGE EXHIBITION.

THE exhibition at Liège will coincide, says a writer in the Nouvelle Revue of April 1, with the celebration of a national festival dear to all Belgians, for it is just seventy-five years since the independence of Belgium was proclaimed, and the Belgians have certainly not forgotten that their emancipation was provoked by the French July Revolution, and that, so far from being content with proclaiming with enthusiasm the principle of nationalities, France came to their aid and ran the serious risk of offending the powers of the Holy Alliance. Never during the last three-quarters of a century have the relations between France and Belgium been other than most cordial.

Liège is a powerful and magnificent industrial city, with a population of one hundred and eighty thousand. Nowhere is it possible for the observer to discern so easily as at Liège how great has been the struggle between the feudal

ages and the modern spirit.

The exhibition covers an enormous area on

the banks of the Meuse and the Ourthe. It is surrounded by green park. Old Liège will co cupy the spot between the Ourthe and the Meuse, and will form a citadel, giving access to the industrial section. The fine arts exhibits are in the Jardin d'Acclimatation, and adjoin the pavilions of the French colonies. The French section occupies as much space as all the other foreign sections together.

Since the first international exhibition, at the London Crystal Palace, in 1851, railways and the telegraph have transformed the world, and have overcome the obstacles of distance. Electricity has followed, and has revolutionized in dustry. Lastly, there has been a moral transformation in international relations, and the nitions are gradually learning the wisdom of the principle of arbitration. But as war begins to cease the industrial struggle becomes more and more keen. Thus, foreign exhibitions are to the industries of France as so many battlefields where victories must be won.



THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS AT LIÈGE.

THE MUNICIPALIZATION OF BAKERIES IN ITALY.

NE of the reforms most urged by Italian Socialists is the municipalization of breadcing, and several communes have tried the eriment. The commune of Catania began venture in October, 1902, and a report of the ilts up to last July has just been published. tonio Ciaccheri analyzes the report in the segna Nazionale (Florence), and comments n it. The commune found ready a fine new ery that furnished the plant without the exse necessary at Palermo, where \$70,000 was into ovens and model mills. The deficit at ania, for the whole period of twenty months, ounts to 112,000 lire, or \$22,000, a large protion of which is the 660 lire a day indemnity he former bakers, who are now given the nopoly of sale at a fixed profit. Only a few aths ago, however, these bakers became dissfied, and, reenforced by other citizens of like d, created a number of street disturbances. other disadvantage of the plan is the superndance of labor, which the municipality is ctically forced to provide for by shortening rs or employing more bakers than are absoly necessary. In fact, these benefits to the oring class, as well as increase of wages, are mised in advance in the Socialist campaigns. municipalization has not altered the price he best bread, although the second and third des have been sold about half a cent a pound aper than elsewhere. The quality, however, ead of improving, has been often worse. Durthe last month of the investigation, eight out hirteen tests and two out of ten others showed iled bread. The only good result the writer

finds is that the operations are removed from dark, damp, dirty quarters to more hygienic places, a result which might have been brought about by other means. Signor Ciaccheri makes the following comments on municipalization in general:

Certainly, the municipalization of public services merits study and warm approval, but only where the function of the franchise-holder proves a duplication and a useless and damaging form of parasitism; where industry does not exist, or has an utterly simple form; where control, instead of being in a numerous body of functionaries, is in bookkeepers, in machines, in constant or semi-constant statistics of production and consumption. But where hazard and the technique of a complicated and varied manufacture enter in, where the purchase of raw materials is in itself a source of speculation and the goods and the products need constant and shrewd surveillance, the work of an impersonal manufacturer, such as a commune, cannot succeed well. Only open competition, the law of supply and demand, the free and conscientious forces of producers and workmen associated in the same work of attaining the greatest ends with the least means, can give the right equilibrium by which industry lives, thrives, and perfects itself. Make the commune the grand monopolist of bread, of flour, of pastry, of meat, of all necessary food products, and you will have, as an economic law, first stagnation and then retrogression. The only class to benefit, perhaps, and that only temporarily and at the expense of the others, would be the laborers, who, made strong in their privileged condition, would impose an increase of wages to which the commune would have to submit, with the result of seeing public wealth absorbed by almost imperceptible but inevitable processes to an artificial collectivism with all the defects of collectivism but without the only quality that would render it less odious,-that of being true, universal collectivism, and not one created for the benefit of a single class.

AN ITALIAN ESTIMATE OF MARK TWAIN.

IVIA PRUNI gives, in the Nuova Antologia (Rome), an appreciative sketch of Mark ain, showing a wide knowledge of him and his works, only one of which, "The Prince the Pauper," has been translated into Italian. attempt is made in this article to render sevshort stories into Italian, after the acknowlment that the humor is almost untranslate. In fact, the article begins by noting that language but English has a word for "humon," which is found only in English, American, a few German writers. The writer contests:

fumor has not the brilliant vivacity of French wit, sting from malicious phrases like a laugh from the of a pretty girl; it is not the expression of a frank

and careless gayety that overflows in certain tales of Boccaccio, in certain chapters of Berni, in so many pages of the inexhaustible Rabelais. Humor is finer, more philosophical, above all more suggestive, always slightly sarcastic, and touched at times with an involuntary, quiet sentiment of sadness. The humorist knows how to catch the comic and ridiculous side of a weakness, an idiosyncrasy, or any moral abnormality, and quietly ridicules it, keeping up an imperturbable seriousness that gives great effect to the joke. There is no treatise on literature defining this kind of wit, and in fact such a definition would be extremely difficult. How can one analyze the subtle magic that wrests a smile from you when reading certain scenes of Shakespeare, certain pages of Cervantes, or of our Manzoni? However, definitions abound for that which the French call esprit and the English wit. According to Samuel Johnson, wit is a faculty of the mind that unexpectedly combines dissimilar ideas, and Peruzzi, speaking of

Berni, observes that the principal characteristic of his writings is the genius with which the author finds resemblances between things entirely different, and the opportune use of strange metaphors and comparisons, sometimes sublime, and perhaps all the droller when considered in connection with the subject they illustrate. But the humorist, while using such artifices, does not content himself with them. He does not aim to take you by assault with unexpected couplings of labored brilliancy, but conquers you gradually, and knows how to give to his phrase an apparently serious tone that wins the reader at first sight, and at last draws from him a laugh without his really knowing how the trick was done. In this the Americans are first, and they show in it an imagination full at the same time of energy and of ingenuity, a childish gayety united with a quizzical good humor that delights in exaggeration, in impossibilities, in endless oddities, an infinite art of not expressing the thought all at once, but of veiling it subtly, a continual intention of involving in a single joke both the object of the discourse and the reader himself.

As an example, the writer quotes Mark Twain's description of the people of Civita Vecchia, who were not rendered proud by the possession of other insects than the flies they spent their leisure in catching. Continuing, the writer says:

One characteristic of Anglo-Saxon humor should be specially held in mind,—it is always wholesome and clean. In Italy and France, wit too often is based on obscenity. The true humorist has no need of this string to his lyre, and flees from décolleté phrases as being too easy effects.

Further on, in the course of the sketch of Mr. Clemens' life, this characteristic is noted in him: "Needless to say that Mark Twain's jokes are never licentious. His wit never shines at the

expense of modesty, nor offends any belief,—mosmall merit in our days." After noting his later tendency to wish to be taken seriously, and his spiritualistic and "fad" proclivities, the writer says:

By frequent travel, by contact with all that the European world has of most intellectual, his culture begun rather late, has been marvelously extended; and his mind, ever democratic, is now more liberal toward all that is not of North America. Indeed, many America. can prejudices provoke some of his most happily sarcastic phrases. He is, perhaps, no longer so convincel and haughty in his disdain for the present European world, that in truth has many sins, but which has for advantage over America that it has fashioned a life certainly less lucrative, but also less agitated and less deprived of satisfaction for the intellect and sentiment Europe has at present a lively fascination for the old humorist, and, in Europe, France and Italy please him most. Did he not maltreat us Italians enough in his first travel books ! Neither was he all wrong, given our miserable political state. But now he has made amenda and the young, rising nation has all his sympathy. We shall see soon, since he is never idle, if some of the pages that he will write in the green tranquillity of the Florentine villa where he is spending these months will be inspired by the beautiful and merry Florence, and we prophesy that the inspiration will be like that of former times,-bold and blithe, without too many social and scientific themes. We are happy to conclude the lines by saying that he has the honor of having kept himself ever an enthusiast for liberty, for truth, for justice, a bitter enemy of every kind of oppression, and that such sentiments have inspired him to write hur dreds of generous pages, and justly procured him the sympathy of persons of every country, of every faith, of every party,-the greatest eulogy and the highest prise of an honest conscience and an indomitable activity such as his.

HENRY H. ROGERS—MONOPOLIST.

AN intimate study of the vice-president and acting executive of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Henry H. Rogers, appears in the World's Work from the pen of John S. Gregory. Mr. Rogers is an avowed monopolist, says Mr. Gregory. When a boy, Mr. Rogers believed in the concentration of power. He organized his schoolmates for offensive and defensive purposes. One of the games was playing war. When he left school he became a clerk in the Union Grocery Store. It was one of a chain of stores throughout the State that, by means of combination, was able to buy goods lower than individual competitors and thereby undersell them.

This idea made a profound impression on him as he weighed sugar and counted eggs. It has been a cardinal business principle with him ever since. He has waged relentless business conflict and always marshaled his forces so that competition has been made impossible.

Business with him is war. He is to-day the active head of the Standard Oil Company, around whose far flung battle line a great industrial combat is being fought.

Mr. Rogers, however, has other interests besides making money for himself. He has found time to render a distinct service to American literature, and his friendship with Mark Twain reveals a phase of his character that is little known. It began long before he knew Mr. Clemens. Once, years ago, Mr. Rogers read "Roughing It." He liked it so much that be read it again. Then he read it to his wife and to his children. He said, "If I ever have the chance to help the man who wrote it, I will." And the chance came.

When Webster & Company (of which Mark Twais was a member) failed, every asset of the famous humer ist, including the copyrights of his books, went down! vhat is called "a bad failure." Mr. leverything. Not long afterward, Murray Hill Hotel one night with wn New York specialist. A man he was seated on a divan.

on ought to know," said Dr. Rice, ow you. That's Henry H. Rogers." d Mr. Clemens. Mr. Rogers knew re. He asked permission to be of ght hours he was managing the affairs. He gave his time, worth a day, to recoup the fortunes of a l. Into it he put all his business

He found that Webster & Commens personally \$65,000 cash lent by upon the firm's notes. He made itor, and to secure the claim gave the husband's books. In this way 'ed for Mr. Clemens. They have

been his principal assets. They were worth more to him then than the gift of half a million dollars in cash.

Mr. Rogers saw Mr. Clemens safely through these trying business troubles. But he did not stop there. Ever since, he has, with a few others, constituted himself a guardian of Mr. Clemens' business affairs.

Last year he aided in consummating the deal for the publication of Mark Twain's complete works, which placed the author beyond financial care for the rest of his days. Out of that service has grown an affectionate friendship between the men, remarkable for its contrast,—on the one hand the astute, vigilant man, with his finger always on the business pulse, and on the other, the lovable, dreamy humorist. They meet often, play euchre, and go on yachting trips.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

ted-of playwright in England it time seems to be George Beriw weeks since, Sloane Square, st blocked with carriages when used to go to see "John Bull's d now we have both the great streating Mr. Shaw quite seatist of genius and a serious

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MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

is, more real than reality. His te themselves.

res to make even his most serious aughter, but the humor is evolved, s are not stuck on the outside of the monds, and even his wit suffers, as in removed from the setting.

difficulty of seeing Mr. Shaw's one must be grateful to his inhem acceptable in the study.

REFORMER.

ce "as the great heresy to be swept —as the food of modern pessimism

and the bane of modern self-respect," and declares that "idealism, which is only a flattering name for romance in politics and morals," is as obnoxious to him as romance in ethics or religion.

Now, perverse as such views may seem to those who never have taken the road beside a reformer, they will be recognized as inevitable by those who have.

PROBLEM POSER.

Problem has ever been at the root of his work. No drama without conflict; no conflict without something to decide. All life worthy the name is a problem; and every play that would reproduce life must be either a problem or a platitude. A people that is unconscious of having problems to solve, that has outlived its interest in the interpretation of life, is beginning to be at the end of its intellectual resources. Senile decay is as surely indicated in a nation as in a man by a dull acquiescence in the immutability of things; and the literature of a waning race is almost always diverted from the great questions of conduct before it expires in æsthetic trivialities. Hence, Mr. Shaw's determination "to accept problem as the normal material of the drama," and his understanding of drama as "the presentation in parable of the conflict between man's will and his environment," are a pledge at least of vitality in his ideas, and vitality working itself out as creative philosophy is the supreme necessity to the art of the stage.

PHILOSOPHER.

Of Mr. Shaw's philosophy a good deal has been said. It is, indeed, a little too novel for the creation of popular drama. But years have already modified its novelty to himself, and as he shortens sail the years will bring the van of the public within more certain hail of him. The defiant assertiveness of the earlier plays has given place to tolerance.

Greater work than he has done he may yet do; but it must be conceived by a less contentious spirit and wrought in a serener air. He has done for us a deal of much-needed preaching; but while it needs but the understanding of what men should not be to equip the Preacher, to the Pardoner must be discovered the deeper mystery of what they are.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WELSH BIBLE.

THE world-wide attention which is now directed to the Welsh revival, and consequently to Welsh religion in general, invests with special interest an article in the Church Quarterly on the translators of the Welsh Bible. The "three illustrious scholars and patriots" whose combined labors gave the Welsh their Bible were Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David's; William Salesbury, the scholar-squire of Llanrwst, and William Morgan, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Davies was born in 1501, the son of the rector of Gyffin, who, though a Catholic priest, was married; studied at Oxford; married in 1550. and settled down as parish priest at Burnham; fled to Geneva when Mary came to the throne; returned on Elizabeth's accession, and was by her made Bishop, in 1560, of St. Asaph's, and next year of St. David's. In 1563 an act was passed commanding the five Welsh bishops to arrange for the translation into Welsh of the Scriptures and Liturgy in four years. Bishop Davies undertook the task, and called to his aid Salesbury, an Oxford friend, who had formed the idea of reviving the Welsh language, had published "the first book ever issued in the vernacular," a work entitled "The Welshman's Common Sense," and had also published "Llitha Ban," a book which comprised translations of the Epistles and Gospel. This last was "the first recorded appearance in print of any considerable portion of the Holy Scriptures in the Welsh tongue." Salesbury took in hand the version of the New Testament, Davies of the Prayer I Before the close of 1567, both these tasks complete and were given to the world.

This achievement saved the Welsh lang from sinking into disuse, and established future generations the highest standard of language. Services in Welsh were introding all the parishes. Salesbury's work has charged by some critics with being ped rugged, and surfeited with English word expressions. But it is remarkable for the woof its vocabulary, and the translator had to coin for himself his theological terms.

The two scholars were proceeding with translation of the Old Testament when they reled hopelessly over the etymology of one (the word is not recorded) and parted com Much progress had, however, been made the manuscripts were, the reviewer thinks. to the use of Morgan, who, in 1588, seven after Davies' death, published a complet revised translation of the whole Bible and rypha. "The final version of 1620" wa work of Bishop Richard Parry and his bro in-law, Dr. John Davies, of Mallwyd. T viewer awards the chief glory of the wo Bishop Davies and Salesbury, and by implie to Salesbury, who, sole and unaided, perfo the decisive and difficult task of the first tra tion. It is interesting that the family w this first translator sprang was " made in many," deducing name and origin from Salz

PLANT GALLS.

THE habit that some insects have of depositing their eggs in the stems or the leaves of plants, where the wormlike larvæ hatch and live until they are ready to metamorphose into the winged form of adult life, reacts on the plant to produce the peculiar deformations of structure called galls, that are of so much interest, both from the standpoint of factors influencing the mode of growth of a plant and from the remarkable nature of the galls themselves, one kind of gall, growing on the oak, having come into especial prominence on account of its use in the manufacture of invisible ink, while the same gall, mixed with certain chemicals, makes a very permanent kind of ink which in some States is required by law for certain records.

The subject is discussed by Dr. M. C. Howard in the last number of *Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (Paris). Some galls, as he shows, are pro-

duced by internal, others by external, parasthey may appear at the end of the stem, of ther back, between the nodes of the stem in some instances they are found even or roots of the plant. The same kind of is always produces the same form of gall or same kind of plant. One insect attack petiole of the poplar leaf and produces a hospherical gall about half an inch in diameter vided with a narrow slit on one side through which the insects may come and go, and a iad of them use this as a winter residence.

Another gall, on Bermuda grass, resembling braid of hair. The parasite in this takes up its abode in the axis of the stal grass, and by its presence interferes with growth of the shoot, so that the spaces bet leaves are much shortened and the leaves to selves cannot attain full development, become

more like scales. These stunted leaves, folded around the stem, give the characteristic braided

appearance.

In May, the larva of a certain fly hatches out in the stem of thyme, near the tip of the leafstalk, with the result that the stem never lengthens to any extent, the leaves grow very little and lose their color, and the general appearance becomes that of a small cone.

Another kind of fly spends its larval life in the tip of the ground hemlock stem, affecting its growth in such a way that a loose cone is formed of the half-grown, curved leaves.

Another gall-fly pierces the stem of young growing wheat to deposit its eggs, and when the larvæ hatch a small gall is formed that stunts the growth of the wheat and causes great

loss to the wheat-growers.

All life is mysterious. What the formative, controlling principles of the simplest organism are, nobody knows. Whether the dynamics of life depend upon something related to chemical affinity, or to molecular arrangement, or to some entirely different condition, cannot be answered. Each individual begins life as a minute, proto-

morphic mass of living matter which in some way synthetizes non-living material into substance like itself, and throughout existence compels it to take a certain form that is constant, in the main, for a given species, although subject to some slight variations, perhaps, as the result of living under more or less favorable conditions.

But in the case of the formation of a gall, an external influence comes in with the egg and larva of the insect, and so affects the vital processes that the plant grows in a way entirely foreign to itself,-a hollow sphere grows where a smooth stem should be, or a knotted woody structure with no resemblance whatever to the leaf that should have developed, normally. What is the nature of the new principle that produces such an effect? The controlling principle already in force becomes so modified under the action of the new principle that something entirely different results, capable of molding a new type of structure, but as to the real nature of this, very little can be said. Whatever it is, it affects the growth of the tissues in every particular, changing the form of the constituent cells, and the nature of their secretions.

LATE ESTIMATES OF THE YUKON'S WEALTH.

OLD-MINING in the Klondike region at-G tracts comparatively little attention at the present time, and little would be known of the prospects of that country but for an occasional magazine article like that contributed by Mr. C. M. Woodworth to the Canadian Magazine for February. Mr. Woodworth has made a careful tabulation of the entire production of Yukon gold from the time of its discovery to the close of 1904, and he disregards the figures shown in the Canadian government reports as too small, since the royalty tax, while it existed, was a constant incentive for the concealment of the true figures. Every fair test, he thinks, fixes the total at about, or in excess of, one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. This is nearly twice the amount of the entire placer output of British Columbia from 1858 to 1903, inclusive.

As to the question, "Is the Klondike nearly worked out?" two answers may be given: "If the conditions and methods of mining which prevailed in 1898 were still in vogue, the answer would be in the affirmative. At that time, drifts paying less than \$8 to the cubic yard, or five cents to the pan of gravel, were abandoned; wages were \$15 a day, and no machinery was used. Present conditions, however, are altogether different; ground yielding two cents per

pan, or \$3.25 to the cubic yard, is now considered as good pay, while a drift bearing half that pay would not be abandoned if the pay-streak were continuous and not too thin. Steam shovels and hydraulic works are coming into use. By methods now in common use, gravels yielding from \$2 per ton upward are commonly worked, but with the steam shovels and hydraulic workings already installed, ground yielding fifty cents to the cubic yard on the average has already been worked at a profit. In California and other countries, where hydraulic mining is in vogue, gravels yielding less than ten cents to the cubic yard have been worked at a profit. In the Yukon, however, the fact that much of the gravel is frozen, together with the remoteness of the territory, will prevent such cheap workings. It is estimated, however, by this writer, that twenty-five cents to the cubic yard should pay handsomely. In the region lying within one hundred miles east of Dawson, it is believed that there are more than fifty square miles of hills, carrying a depth of from 25 to 125 feet of pay gravel which will yield an average of more than twenty-five cents to the cubic yard. At least twenty square miles of hills in the Klondike basin are much richer. One square mile of Paradise Hill, on Hunker Creek, will produce fifty millions of dollars, of which one-half will be profit. The hills of the Klondike basin will produce, it is believed, more than eight hundred millions of dollars, while those in the Indian and Stewart river districts will produce at least half as much. These will be worked by hydraulic systems. As for the

creeks, many of these have already been over by wasteful methods, while others h yet been prospected. These old claims future be worked over by steam shovels hydraulic elevators, and it is estimated th will produce one-half as much more as the already produced.

THE POLES AND THE LANGUAGE QUESTION IN RUSSI.

HAT the bloody outbreaks in Russian Poland, which have been so prominent a feature of the events of the past few months, are something more than a passing phenomenon, and that the question of a rehabilitated Polish nation is one of the pressing issues of the future, both for Russia and for Germany, is the emphatic opinion of a careful writer in the Deutsche Monatsschrift. He reviews concisely, but with considerable minuteness of detail, the economic situation of the Poles, not only in Russian Poland proper, but in the largely Polish provinces of Lithuania and Little Russia. In the lastnamed province, the Poles are making comparatively little progress economically; but both in Lithuania and in Poland proper, they are gaining more and more the upper hand, by virtue of superior ability and culture. In Lithuania, this is manifested chiefly in the domain of agriculture; in Poland proper, it is shown in the rapid industrial and commercial development of recent years. In this connection it is pointed out that the Jews in Poland, and especially the educated Jews, are thoroughly identified with the Polish spirit, and "omit no opportunity to give evidence of this feeling." Coming to the question of politics and parties, the writer points out that there are two classes of parties, the social and the political, and it is the social parties that he regards as of the greater importance.

The party of greatest importance, this writer continues, is that of the "Ugodowce." It constitutes the National-Polish section of the Democratic Jewish-Slavonic party. Its plans can be understood only in the light of the Panslavist ideas.

It holds out an attainable end, not a Utopia, like the object of the Pan-Poles,—a "fatherland from sea to sea." The Ugodowe have thus formulated their political aspirations: Russian Poland, along with Galicia, is to be a member of a great Slavic confederacy of states, in which Russia (Muscovy) is to assume the hegemony. Within the limits of this confederacy, the Polish tongue is to be the language of the country, and Russia is to have no right to interfere in any of the inner concerns of the state. Customs duties between the individual states are, of course, inadmissible. And here the modern, commercial Pole comes to the fore. It is no longer

possible for Russian Poland, with its highly de industries, to exist to-day without Russia as an unless, indeed, it were to have its own export whence it could send out its productions into t kets of the world. The reacquisition of Posen spoken of as merely a question of time; this i peacefully achieved by the proletarians, whose are needed in German industry.

The Poles, and with them all non-Ru regard the Muscovite as incapable of exerthe hegemony in a Slav state, because proper, as compared with the regions bor upon it, is at least two centuries behind development of its civilization.

But for another Slavic group, outside of the to assume the leadership would be out of the quarter The only point for the Poles, meanwhile, is to Poles and to enlist the sympathies of the Russic cated classes, and these classes are to-day advidecidedly in the direction desired by the Poles.

The Poles' Fight for Their Language

The struggle for rights in Russian Pola day may be of two kinds, observes the Zgoda (Concord), of Chicago,—the strugg a right which is, and the struggle for a which is not.

In the first case, the nation should resist all de of the local authorities that are in excess of the e Russian law. In the second case, the nation claim the just and due rights taken away from some former time by the formal decree of the st authority of the state. The best instance of the kind of struggle is the resolution adopted by a r of communes in the kingdom of Poland* dem that the minutes of the communal assemblies, the correspondence of the commune, be condu the Polish language. There is no formal law ret from communal business the vernacular langu favor of the Russian language. The gradual c ing of the Polish language from the commune work of the local Russian officials, who availed selves of the ignorance of the peasants and it on them a foreign language where the law : the Poles to use their own language. The ret the Polish language in the communes is, then

That part of Russian Poland which was formed Congress of Vienna, in 1815, into a "kingdom" us Russia merely by the bond of a personal union, the I Emperor being King of Poland. In the eyes of the Rithe "kingdom of Poland" alone constitutes Russian!

i right which is, against a wrong which, aw, ought not to be. In such a struggle, ian Government cannot employ coercion, will abide unitedly by their rights. The course, molest the leaders and advisers. st and oppress them, but the public in ot suffer as much as it would in the case evolution, while the sacrifice of individghly beneficial and instructive. Another l be the banishment from the common Russian language as the language of inere is a law in the Russian Empire that uage is to be the language of instruction ind secondary schools. For the common rer, the Russian code has kept the native he local population. It is just on this Jews teach their children in the Hebrew anguages in their schools, the Tatars n the Tatar and Arabic languages; the the Armenian language; and the Ger erman language. On the Poles, however. ational authorities imposed the Russian e town schools, and the peasants did not ; in their simplicity, that there is such a it must, therefore, be so.

rillages the peasants have already e regulation of their schools on the existing law. That work, says the l be a truly national, patriotic, and rk."

forty years the government has violated, cardinal principle of pedagogics,-throwand learned professors of Polish nationg the schools of its Polish provinces with camuffins whom the Muscovites themwant in their own schools, -but the Polish sent their children to these schools, so as em the school diploma, without which it p one's self in life. . . . And now, after s of this torture, the Polish nation has ias instituted a school strike. The govt is true closed the schools but it cannot sed forever, for that would be an interial, and to such things the Russian Govlways been very sensitive. If, therefore, evere in their opposition; if the parents aunted by the loss to their children of a the school, the government will have to e negotiations with the community, and acessions.

in the dispatches of March 20 that kiewicz has raised his voice on this n an article which has attracted the the whole world, the great writer he entire abnormity of the school Poland. The world, which had not ad what had been written of this indreds of Polish journalists during the has now perused this voice of writer whom it knows and whom

If the Polish community, therefore, were of this movement. The

community should not submit to the government; the government will have to yield to the nation. This will be a struggle for rights in the full sense of that expression. It will be possible to raise and wage many other struggles of this kind, without plunging the whole land in a bath of blood and fire. In those struggles there will be a sufficient number of dramatic episodes, opportunities enough for the manifestation of heroism, victims and sufferings enough; but there will be neither a universal calamity nor a universal havoc.

With the object, then, of turning Russia's plight to the advantage of the Polish nation, the Polish National Democratic party, or, as it is popularly called, the Pan-Polish party, undertook, as the first step of a broad political action. the struggle for the Polish language in the commune. The political programme of which this struggle is the first step aims at the broad autonomy of the kingdom of Poland,—that is, complete separateness of the political constitution, of legislation, of the system of administration, of the judiciary, of public education and finances, -based on its recognition as a country absolutely Polish. The action inaugurated by the National Democrats harmonized in such a measure with the healthy instincts of the Polish community that even those patriotic elements which stand most removed from the National Democratic party appreciated its importance and took part in it. In November, the National Democratic party issued, in the Cracow Polak (the Pole,—its monthly organ for the peasants), an address calling upon all the communes in the kingdom of Poland to remove the Russian language from communal administration by means of formal resolutions at their quarterly assemblies. The authorities used all endeavors to prevent such action being taken by the communal assemblies; but the peasants eagerly and earnestly heeded the signal of the National Democratic party, and, according to the latest reports, resolutions demanding administration in the Polish language have been adopted by over three hundred communes, which represents a population of almost two millions. Greater attention is given by the government to the movement among the peasants demanding the Polish language in communal administration than to the labor riots, or even to the school strike, in Poland.

For this movement confirms the fact, long known, that the government's denationalizing policy with respect to the Polish peasant has failed; and this failure is perceived with irritation by the bureaucratic spheres. Years ago, after the crushing of the Polish revolution, in 1864, Milutin and his comrades in the ministry were uncertain as to the side on which the Polish peasant would stand; to-day, the government sees clearly that the Polish peasant stands in a body of seven million for Polonism. This is probably the protoundest revolution in the history of Poland.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

The Methods of the Trusts.-Expositions of the trust iniquities and the secrets of corporate profits are still favorite topics in the popular magazines. In Everybody's for June, in addition to what the editor describes as the pivotal installment of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance," Mr. Charles E. Russell analyzes the Garfield report on the beef industry with a view to showing that since the report deals with only one phase of the trust organizations and a small part of the trust operations, most of its conclusions are valueless.-Mr. John R. Dunlap sets forth quite briefly, in Success, the transportation secrets of the Standard Oil Company, which at the present time are all related to a development of the great system of pipe lines, forty thousand miles in length, by which the Standard has secured supremacy and is able to dictate terms to producers all over the country.-In the World's Work, Mr. Sereno S. Pratt suggests certain needed reforms in the management of our American insurance companies. He shows that a greater proportion of the income of foreign insurance companies is returned to policy-holders than of American companies. The first step in reform that he advocates is mutualization. It is urged, further, that the directors should be men actively interested in insurance, and not selected merely for advertising purposes; that there should be an end to the scramble for new business, and a limitation in size; and that there should be a reduction in commissions and other expensive methods of exploitation.

American History.-Prof. George P. Fisher's account of "A Visit to Washington on the Eve of the Civil War," which appears in the June Scribner's, is full of allusions to men and measures now half forgotten on account of the rush of events that followed immediately upon the firing on Fort Sumter. One of Professor Fisher's acquaintances at that time was the well-known Samuel Sullivan Cox, better known in later times as "Sunset Cox," who was then a Representative from Ohio, but for some years before his death a Representative from New York City. Cox rehearsed with Professor Fisher a speech that he had composed to be delivered in the House, and when his auditor frankly confessed his impression that each of the rival parties would consider the speech as being on its side, Cox remarked that that was just what he wanted. Professor Fisher met President Buchanan, General Cass, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, Senator Sumner, Senator Seward, and other leading personalities of the day.-The Century for June prints some recollections of Gen. Jubal Early, the Confederate commander, written by one of his followers. It was Early who in the summer of 1864 "marched his ragged regiments within sight of the White House and camped all night within cannon-shot of the city of Washington." In those days Early gave the Federal generals in and about Washington many a bad quarter of an hour; but, as this writer concludes, "he was not a Jackson ora Lee, nor was he, in my judgment, the equal of John B. Gordon, who succeeded him. To his followers, he will always be 'Old Jube.'"-This number of the Century seems to have been put together with conscious reference to the associations clustering about Memorial Day, for there are articles on "Boys in the Union Army," by George L. Kilmer; "What a Boy Saw of the Civil War," by Leighton Parks; and "A Pupil's Recollections of Stonewall Jackson," by Thomas M. Semmes.-A pleasing chapter in President Roosevelt's career here tofore but sparingly treated by his biographers is contained in an article contributed by S. Addison Wolf to the June number of Pearson's. The article is entitled "Roosevelt's First Lesson in Statecraft," and gives an account of the young ranchman's experiences in organizing government on the frontier in the early eighties The county of Billings was brought into existence in 1885 chiefly through the efforts of young Roosevelt, who was the leader in all attempts to establish law and order in that frontier community .- " Some old Scouts and Their Deeds" is the title of a contribution to the June Outing, by David Lansing. This article is illustrated by rare old photographs of such wellknown frontier characters as "Ned Buntline," Buffalo Bill," "Texas Jack," Seth Kinman, Cap-Jack Hayes, Kit Carson, Sam Houston, and a num ber of Indian chiefs and scouts.-In Munsey's May azine the story of the oldest ship in the United States navy is related by George R. Miller. This, contrary to the prevalent belief, is not the Constitution, but her sister ship, the Constellation, which was launched just forty-four days before the Constitution. Date ing from 1797, both ships now outrank in age almost every other naval vessel now affoat under any flag, the most conspicuous exception being the Vic tory, which was Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar con hundred years ago. The Constellation is still in service as a receiving ship at Newport. She fought in our or two famous sea-fights under Commodore Truxim more than a hundred years ago.

College Athletics.—The influence of commercialism in college sports is discussed in McClure's for Jumby Henry Beach Needham. The practice of subsidiring college athletes, which is known to prevail in some of the larger Eastern institutions, is described in detail names and other identifying facts being stated in several instances.—Ralph D. Paine, writing in the Jum Outing, also condemns those college athletes "who make a business of sport and chase the dollar with a much ardor as the pigskin," but he contends that the is another side to the case. The practice of teaching physical culture as a livelihood, or combining the dute of school or college instructor with those of directing gymnasium and field work, is entirely commentable in itself, but the man who does this successfully, as y

points out, is "in a different class from the gradho makes a profession of coaching football teams nonths in the year and who makes a failure of ning else he undertakes during the other nine s."

yphoid a Necessary Evil?—Many facts are aled by Samuel Hopkins Adams in the June re's to show that certain American cities which ad their epidemics of typhoid fever in recent night have been saved such costly experiences if ry sanitary precautions had been taken. Some e cities have repented and taken tardy steps to be stable after the horse has escaped, but the side of the picture reveals other cities still reveltiers ins against sanitation and threatened with ions as severe as any that history records.—The modern medicine to abolish all infectious dissipations of the picture forth in an article contributed to some for June by Dr. A. C. Seely.

es of Travel.-Apropos of the approaching comof the steel railroad bridge across the gorge bectoria Falls, a brief description of the cataract is outed to the June Century by Mr. Theodore F. agenen. This writer protests that there is no lity of comparison between Victoria Falls and Niagara he characterizes as a perfect picture vely natural framework, while Victoria is "simhenomenon, a terrific gash in the floor of an aply unending plain, which as one gazes simply ws a river in a manner that produces almost a of horror." It is likely that the Victoria Falls carefully studied by the geological section of the Association for the Advancement of Science, will hold its meeting next year in South Africa. or of the new bridge will be more than four huneet above the water of the Zambesi River .s the Highlands of the World" is the title given Charles Johnson Post's graphic account of his journey through the interior of South America a Paz, over the Andes and across the continent. o the Atlantic by way of the Amazon, which apn the June number of Harper's. Comparatively little has been written of these South American tablelands, and, hard as it may appear, it is probably true that readers in the United States are more familiar with the Himalayas than with the Andes, so far as knowledge may be gained through literary channels. Most of the country described by Mr. Post is a veritable desert.-In the Metropolitan Magazine, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has been for twenty-eight years the United States agent for education in Alaska, and who always writes authoritatively on Alaskan topics, contributes a well-written account of "Our Barbarous Eskimos in Northern Alaska." Dr. Jackson declares that the Eskimos of Alaska are a much finer race physically than their kindred of Greenland and Labrador. They are not all of low stature, as is commonly believed. Dr. Jackson says that from Cape Prince of Wales to Icy Cape, along the Arctic coast and on the great inland rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean, many of the Eskimos are six feet and over in height. They are lighter in color and fairer than the North American Indian, have black and brown eyes, black hair (some with a tinge of brown), high cheek-bones, fleshy faces, small hands and feet, and good teeth.-The island of Crete, which is just now very much in the public eve because of the movement for annexation to Greece, is the subject of an entertaining article in Scribner's for June by Blanche Emily Wheeler. For many years the island was almost an unknown land to travelers, but since 1897, when autonomy was granted to the people of Crete under the suzerainty of the Porte and Prince George of Greece was appointed high commissioner, foreigners have been invited to visit the island, and have done so with perfect safety. Archæologists were the first strangers to take advantage of the open door, and the explorations conducted by Italian, English, French, and American excavators have already yielded valuable returns.-In the same magazine, Dr. Henry van Dyke offers suggestions of what may be found by the traveler among the Quantock Hills, and recalls some of the literary associations of the region.-In the June number of Outing, Mr. Clifton Johnson contributes a description of the headwaters of the Mississippi River, illustrated by his own photographs.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

International Chamber of Agriculture .ternational Congress of Agriculture, meeting in as this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS is to discuss the formation of an International per of Agriculture, has aroused much more inn Italy than in this country. Since the articles ntioned in the May number, several others have ed in Italian reviews. In the Giornale degli Econ-Prof. Maffeo Pantaleoni, one of the warmest ters of the idea, defended the project against vattacks. Signor Antonio Agresti, whom we quoted onth, issued a small book, with a preface by Mr. Lubin, the originator, entitled "The Green Inonal; or, The International Institute of Agriculgiving a conversation on an Atlantic liner, with erican, an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, iard, and an Italian as speakers, and discussing, d con, the whole project. Signor Antonio Monom whose opposing article we quoted last month,

takes this book and the above-mentioned article as text for a twenty-page attack on the scheme in the Italia Moderna. He regards international measures as entirely useless for Italian needs, and inferentially for those of other countries. Credit is already world-wide, capital flowing where it is needed, and an international organization would meet the same obstacles that the many local agrarian credit associations do,-that is, length of loan terms, insufficient security, and the low rate of interest possible. As to information of prices and markets, he considers present machinery efficient and sufficient. Museums and exhibits are in abundance rather than deficiency, and makers of improved machinery have their own methods for stimulating its introduction. In the fight against plant and animal diseases, there is lack of community of interest, and countries of diverse interest would be slow to accept uniform laws, or to assume financial burdens resulting from destruction of crops or animals of another country for the common good. The writer doubts if parliaments would receive with submission the suggestions of the two houses of the chamber, and thinks it would be vexatious to have agents of the chamber executing regulations in the various countries in opposition to or competition with governmental agents. International agrarian insurance he thinks as Utopian as the other propositions. He prophesies that the congress, in the main sensible, will simply establish the bureau for information and statistics, possibly also for investigations; that this bureau will issue a few reports, to be leafed over by half-a-dozen experts in each country, and that then the chamber will vegetate to the profit only of the holders of the sinecure positions created by it.

The Significance of the Kaiser's Visit to Morocco.-The Kaiser's visit in Morocco is editorially commented upon by the weekly Die Hilfe (Berlin), a widely circulated periodical with strong liberal tendencies. "When William II., in 1898, held his solemn entrance in Damascus, he said that 'the German Emperor was the friend of all Mohammedans,' and in the eyes of the faithful he is really the 'friend of the Khalifa! Even when the Arabs are under French ascendency, as in Tunis and Algiers, they honor the German Kaiser as a secret ally. When the Mussulman uses the words 'our Khalifa,' he always means the head at Constantinople. The 'Sick Man' is still a moral power from Oran to Bagdad. And the brother of the 'Sick Man,' the 'Prussian Sultan,' has now been honored by the ruler of Morocco. The idea of the Mohammedan world concerning an alliance between the Germans and the followers of the Prophet has been strengthened. The question is now whether Germany can help the Sultan of Morocco or whether the imperial visit to Tangier will range alongside of the telegram to President Krüger. Both proceedings possess real resemblance. In both cases, independence of Euroropean power is the question, an independence favored by Germany without being able to guarantee any help to the 'friend' in case of actual danger. Nevertheless, if Germany cannot extend a full guarantee to succor the Moroccans against France, it is probable that the development of the present Asiatic crisis sooner or later will necessitate a union of the Mohammedans. The struggle about Arabia is evidently approaching in the same measure as England obtains the ascendency in Tibet, Afghanistan, Persia, and Egypt. The historical point of the resurrection of the whole Mohammedan body is approaching, and the Emperor has counted upon this emergency for many years. Therefore, Germany could not support Armenia because she has become the partisan of the Turk, painful as it may be. It may be even so in Morocco. The Sultan is strengthened in his adversity against the French, and at the same time in his adversity against reform. Reform in this sense is passing from Mohammedanish to capitalism, from the state of the Middle Age to civilization. Germany desires reform as a commercial people, but as a political power it must strengthen the Sultan. She confesses solemnly and frankly that she will not rule the Sultan,-that is to say, she will not capitalistically civilize him; she will only keep him free. Under such circumstances, it is comprehensible when it is reported that the Sultan, when notified about the visit of the Kaiser, demonstrated barbaric joy. No wonder, then, that everybody in Morocco, from the highest official to the highway

robbers of the stamp of Raissuli, appeared to salute in German Emperor. He embodies for them, indeed, to remaining in the old state of affairs, the keeping of catoms, religion, and old culture. We say this not in order to write against the Emperor's visit, but in order to fully demonstrate its consequences."

Reminiscences of Jules Verne. - An appreciating character sketch of the late Jules Verne is contributed to the Annales (Paris) by Adolph Brisson. To the French statesman Verne often said : "You need be praise me. My work is the source of my only happ ness. When I finish one of my books I am ill at me and not happy again until I have broken ground is another. For me to be idle is to suffer." very regular in his habits of work. He arose early, and very soon began his work. In reading the newspaper and reviews, he followed an order to which he always strictly adhered. He began with the Temps always, then he took up the Figaro, and then the Gaulois. Always in this order. On the days when the municipal council of Amiens assembled he was deprived of his reading, for he always fulfilled his duties as city father with admirable conscientiousness. M. Brisson tells about one special visit to Amiens. 'He was surprised he says, to find that Verne had traveled but little, and that his information about places and peoples was mainly gathered from books. He confessed to me, says M. Brisson, "that he had a small yacht, and that he had sailed in it a little in the English Channel and on the Mediterranean." "And have you never been any farther than that?" "Never," he said. "Have you never seen any cannibals?" "Never." "Nor any Mosgolians?" "Never." "You have not even made a tout of the world in eighty days?" "I have never even made a tour of the world." The author had nothing but a planisphere hung in his study, and this he had covered with confused marks, "just to amuse myself by tracing the roads followed by my heroes." Ranged on the shelves of his library, M. Brisson tells us, were translations of all his works, and all languages were represented there. There was "The Mysterious Island" in Japanese, and "The Voyage to the Moon" in Arabic. Verne started out with the intention of becoming a sort of Balzac of the drama. He meant to shake modern society to its foundations by the audacity and cruel truth of his descriptions. His publisher, M. Hetsel Sr., however, hearing of this ambition, read the vonnt author a lecture. "My child, stop to believe what I tell you. I know what I say by experience. Do not squander your strength. You are founding,-or, at least, if not founding, renewing,-a style of literature which has hitherto appeared exhausted. Work this thoroughly. You will draw from it a golden harvest as well as a harvest of glory. This is what you must do,-from this day onward you must give me two remances per year. We will sign the contract to-morrow." Jules Verne signed the contract, and he did not fail to perform what he had agreed to. His production was as regular as that of the apple trees of his native land, but it was more abundant, and it furnished two harvests a year,-one in spring and one in autumn; and moreover, no accident ever suspended the regularity of its advent. For forty years Jules Verne was known an indulgent and amiable savant, who made a pastime of scientific fancy and taught children to think by telling them stories. But he was something more and better,-he was a great romance-writing idealist.

Spain's National Defense Programme.-In España Moderna (Madrid) there is an article on "The Political Bases of National Defense in Spain," the author of which says: "In order to progress,-to live, in fact,-a nation must necessarily have ideals; but why should these ideals be confined to external affairs, to foreign expansion? Are not the ideals of improvement at home sufficiently great and noble? Should not a Spaniard be satisfied with ideals the realization of which would rouse us from our present lethargy and fit us, at a future time, for the quest of ideals which are now dreams and illusions? Is it not suicidal to aspire to other things before assuring our existence as a nation? Let us bring home to the national conscience the fact that the present state of things does not guarantee the political independence of Spain, nor its economic independence, nor its very existence, in fact. When this lesson has been taken to heart,-when we have become strong at home.-then we may cherish broader ideals which are to-day fallacious and dangerous. Before deciding on the best means of national defense, one point must be decided,-shall we strengthen our army or our navy? I advise the former course. As every Spaniard knows, to reorganize our army on an efficient basis would be to create it anew; if this be true of the army, it is doubly so of the navy. We are poor. If we applied our limited resources to the improvement of the navy, we should not only be unable to bring the latter to a state of efficiency, but should be leaving our army just as it is to-day. In this manner, we should have a navy and an army equally inefficient. On the other hand, although the creation of an army is a laborious task, a period of ten or twelve years might suffice to materially improve our military arm."

Questions for the Next Hague Conference.-In a paper read by Prof. T. E. Holland before the British Academy on neutral duties in a maritime war (and published in the Fortnightly Review) we are reminded of one of the wishes recorded in the last hours of the Hague Peace Conference. "The conference desires that the question of the rights and the duties of neutrals may be entered on the programme of a conference to be called at an early date." On the programme of that conference Professor Holland would inscribe the following questions: 1. Are subsidized liners within the prohibition of the sale to a belligerent by a neutral government of ships of war? 2. Is a neutral government bound to interfere with the use of its territory for the maintenance of belligerent communications by wireless telegraphy? 3. To prevent the exit of even partially equipped warships? 4. To prevent, with more care than has hitherto been customary, the exportation of supplies, especially of coal, to belligerent fleets at sea? 5. By what specific precautions must a neutral prevent abuse of the "asylum" afforded by its ports to belligerent ships of war?-with especial reference to the bringing in of prizes, duration of stay, consequences of over-prolonged stay, the simultaneous presence of vessels of mutually hostile nationalities, repairs and approvisionment during stay, and, in particular, renewal of stocks of coal. How is this duty to be construed with reference to: 6. Interruption of safe navigation over territorial waters and the high seas, respectively? 7. The distance from the scene of operations at which the right of visit may be properly exercised? 8. The protection from the exercise of this right afforded by the presence of neutral convoy? 9. The time and place

at which so-called "volunteer" fleets and subsidized liners may exchange the mercantile for a naval character? 10. Immunity for mail ships, or their mail bags? 11. The requirement of actual warning to blockaderunners, and the application to blockade of the doctrine of "continuous voyages?" 12. The distinction between "absolute" and "conditional" contraband, with especial reference to food and coal? 13. The doctrine of "continuous voyages" with reference to contraband? 14. The cases, if any, in which a neutral prize may lawfully be sunk at sea, instead of being brought in for adjudication? 15. The due constitution of prize courts? 16. The legitimacy of a rule condemning the ship herself when more than a certain proportion of her cargo is of a contraband character?

Drunkenness and Alcoholism.—In a scientific study (in the Economic Review, of London), Dr. W. C. Sullivan calls attention to the fact that excessive drunkenness is comparatively innocent compared with alcoholism. Convivial drunkenness prevails most among miners, who are comparatively free from alcoholism, and alcohol engenders diseases. It is the constant habit of nip, nip, nipping that poisons the drinker. Heavy drinking after work is done, however regrettable as a proof of a low standard of manners, is not of very great account in the causation of the worst evils of intemperance.

A German Tribute to American Literature .-An article by Ludwig Salomon in a recent issue of the Illustrirte Zeitung (Leipsic) contains a graceful and pleasing tribute to American literature in general, and to one eminent writer, the late Lew Wallace, in particular. It begins: "One of our well-known writers has said: 'Nowadays a good English book is, in the majority of cases, an American book,' and in truth the productions sent over to us from America are far superior to the many superficial and carelessly written books which England is turning out. The better class of American books are carefully thought out, the English is absolutely correct, there is an earnest effort throughout to produce the most perfect result possible, and, above all, each work bears the mark of a certain fundamental ideality. Every American author worthy of the name evidently feels it his duty to point out life's higher significance to his countrymen, who are working so feverishly to secure the good things of life, and to offer noble spiritual enjoyment for their leisure hours. Bryant and Longfellow were animated by this passion, and the whole striving of the late Lew Wallace was for this worthy end,-a novelist whose masterpiece, 'Ben Hur,' was for many years the most popular book in America, and the translation of which has had a remarkable vogue in Germany.'

German Attitude Toward Trusts.—A short editorial in the Deutsche Rundschau (Berlin) speaks as follows on the subject of trusts and on President Roosevelt's attitude toward them: "President Roosevelt has delivered a speech directed against the trusts, even against the powerful railroad system. To be sure, the celebrated interstate commerce bill,—famous for having accomplished so little,—was aimed at the encroachments of the great railroad men; but in the final decision of all such cases in that country the offenders against the law deemed worthy of punishment have not been the rich and powerful framers of the laws. At

any rate, it is a significant fact that Mr. Roosevelt feels himself competent to deal with the millionaires and multimillionaires who for so long a time have understood how to represent their interests as those of the industry and trade of the middle classes. Well-managed syndicates play into the hands of the great trusts as a matter of course, but in the trusts all industrial and commercial independence is absorbed, and we who have already heard of the American trust system as something particularly commendable have double cause to observe and profit by these developments in America."

With the Russian Troops En Route to Manchuria. - A writer in the Revue Bleue, who discusses the military activity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. describes the provisioning and equipment of the troops dispatched to the far East as, in general, quite adequate. As to the general appearance of the troops whom he saw on several occasions, he declares that what impressed the observer was their calm tranquillity. They are phlegmatic, care-free, and resigned. Even the married men, he says, show no signs of care or worriment. When a train makes a stop they group themselves about the ends of the cars and sing popular songs, some of them dancing for the entertainment of the others. They talk continually about the war, but their conversation is generally a wish that the Japanese had not begun the war, or at least that they had waited until Port Arthur might have been made absolutely impregnable. The Russians, says this writer, in conclusion, have proven that they know how to build a transcontinental railroad and to transport and maintain thousands of troops thousands of miles from home. but they have also shown that they positively do not know how to get ready in time for the emergency.

To Lessen the Publication of Criminal News.—In the Russegna Nazionale (Florence), F. Romorino calls attention to a movement inaugurated by Professor Cian, of Pisa, in the Giornale d'Italia, against what in America is called "yellow journalism."—that is, the printing of details of crimes and writing about criminals in such a way as to create sympathy or admiration for them rather than condemnation, and to suggest, if not the repetition of such crimes, at least a tolerance that defeats justice and injures moral standards. Petitions headed with a declaration that the signers wish some check put upon the chronicling of crime are sent out in Italian magazines and circulated in other ways.

The Growth of International Arbitration.—Sir John Macdonell, writing, in the Noveteveth Contury for April, on the international arbitrations of the century, says of Locking back on the arbitrations of last century, they are seen not to be detached incidents in its history. We witness the formation of a new institution, a new organ for harmonious relations between states with functions of its ewil, an evolution not unlike that which created ages ago in most cointries triburals for the softened of dimestic hispates. The systematical sevent entires give the world permanent cultures permate to means of confincting intercourse leaveen as these The eighteenth contury at its close gave the rule means of a rational law of

neutrality. The nineteenth gave international arbitrations, which, in the words of William Penn, tend not a little 'to the rooting up of wars and planting peacein a deep and fruitful soil.'"

The Pan-Celtic Movement.—Considerable impetus has been given during recent years to the pan-Celtic movement. In Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and Brittany, the racial consciousness has manifested itself with increasing force. A French writer, J. G. Prudhomme, writing in the Revue Bleue, declares that to day pan-Celtism represents a population of 3,600,000 Of these, 2,200,000 are in Great Britain, and 1,400,000 in Brittany. M. Prud'homme sees in the Welsh eisteddfod or national gatherings for musical and oratorical contests, the most rational and desirable manifestation of this pan-Celtic movement. Neither France nor Great Britain, he declares, can find fault with such evidence of racial pride and desire for the cultivation of venerable artistic tongues.

Alcohol and Hypnotism.-The editor of La Revuc's scientific section, Dr. L. Caze, has a paragraph of "Alcoholism and Hypnotism." The disease of drunkenness, he declares, is now being treated by hypnotism in Russia. The well-known French doctor, Legrain has made this practice the subject of an interesting communication to the French Society of Hypnology and Psychology. The Russian Government, he declars has established dispensaries in a number of the cities among them St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Saratol. and Astrakhan, in which so-called incurable drunkards by the hundred are treated by this hypnotic method Liquor is kept from them during the cure, and the are informed that they do not want to drink any more They are followed for some time by the care of the doctors, and the treatment is said to have already had very happy results.

The Real Founders of the British Navy.—A writer on "The Tudors and the Navy" (in the Quarter's Review brings to light the startling fact that the English navy owes more to Henry VII, and Henry VIII than to Elizabeth. Henry VIII dared to be insular, and in renouncing the traditional claim on French territor committed the country to a maritime career and gave a naval bias to our history. The navy board was established in 1546. Henry VIII, fashioned the navy will which Elizabeth fought Spain, and opened a newer in naval to the Systemian his ships with heavy gats. The warship tristead of a platform for land buttle fought at sea became which is suncarriage.

The Early Life of the Present Pope.—Intelatest installment of the life of Pope Prus X which show appearing in the Rom. In Patha we are informathat the Pointiff searly life seems to have been altogated full of hardsoips, which have left an impression on the features and lies to de-of-life, and he has had the zoo taste to preserve the simplicity of his youth amid altopoint full lies to make the removal which his present position of the mot best are to be exacting toward others in the serve of the Chirch. To the south permit resistance or temporating.

TABLE FICTION OF SPRING AND SUMMER.

ficult, if not impossible, to discern with any tess of outline the dominant movements—if a there be—in contemporary fiction. Yet the storian of the future will necessarily, in self-, forced to classify in some way the enormous

oks which at a glance e heterogeneous. We however, let the difthat hypothetical genpress us. The Elizanew nothing of the of Blood," or of the c Comedy;" we know the "American Prob-"The Stevensonian the "Novel of the at least, we are only nscious of such classips. The literary histhe twenty-first censee these movements rly, as well as others ot even suggest them-. The satiric imagina ed, may even delight the vision of future ste students writing lissertations on "Amvels of the Anthonye from 1890-1910," or, supersubtle specializaich the academic mind "Kiplingesque Short Natives of Indiana in Quarter of the Twentiry."

ve could view the ficrown time objectively we could assume tohe juster and sterner of future critics, how re fruitful and how painful a task would sm of books become. t we pick up a volume 3, one there—and pro-desired quantity of 1 literature alone could rveless method of protolerated. But supeviewer said to himself: nere a novel belonging nerican problem-novel iety, 'Negro-Problem.' ie main theme of the secific, temporary, geoal. Does it contain f the eternal, of vital, hings, their tears or

to outweigh its more immediate and merely 1 appeal? No; then it need not be noticed." am! Review one book in a hundred? And ut please, is the reviewer to live, and shall the

seventh-rate novelist be forsaken and his children beg bread? No doubt. Let us encourage the production of fiction as heretofore. Let it increase in more than geometrical ratio, as it has done within the last halfcentury. Let us read and review until our mental fiber



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

(Mrs. Ward's latest novel, "The Marriage of William Ashe," is noticed on the following page.)

is completely relaxed and our very power of critical rectitude is lost. Then shall we read and review without twinges of conscience and be contented in secula secularum!

THLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



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is eves, its savor upon his tongue. In the deliberce low of his golden sentences, he tells us not only of law. an sunset, spring or summer, but of jewels and gorgeos nument, and of all the pageantry of forgotten rests is do this he chooses the Middle Ages as his province. be encoses them, too, because he can find there the play sheer passion,-of hunger, hate, and love. Low's le purien of Mr. Hewlett's stories, -not love as depicted are modern lady novelist, but the great primare -- re that clutches a man's throat and races is the errent of his blood; sensual, if you will, but tragreed and transformed through the power of bear) ar 'Fond Adventures" are related in Mr. Hewlets ew volume (Harpers), -one of old Provence, one of the az eroury Pilgrims, and two of Italy "before the las Saute and his friend Giotto." The first and it. of sentures are the more remarkable. In the first we we how the proud Provençal, Lady Saill, was by let va rueity and the fortune of war, brought low, list " " 'e teet bled in the snow; she knew cold and hunger, earned, incidentally, that the poor minstrelland er retter than the great lords who sang so marvel or . their love. And thus to Guillem was given the war's sey." More pitiful for its sad ending is "Burdenmente's Saga," for Buondelmonte and Piccaris, - spot.ess burned toward each other instinctively



DES PHILPOTTS.

doi: the lover was swiftly slain in the sections. But it really matters little to the lite leviett chooses. His style, his vision was treatly always there.

to should not care, perhaps, to linger to be a control of leated passions and brilliant pageants of the leaver's world, but turns gladly to The Secret

Woman" (Macmillan), the latest, and assuredly the best, novel of Mr. Eden Philpotts. Here we are far from any ardors of the South. A stern sky bends over the Devon country, the swift winds blow over the solemn hills, and Nature has lent something of her own austerity to the soul of man. This is no home of facile sinning. Righteousness and repentance, strength and self-control, are native here. The sin of Anthony Redvers was



THE BARONESS VON HUTTEN.

merely one of sense. For to him that silent woman who was his wife was, for all her coldness, before and above all other women. But Ann, though she faltered a moment, could not at last forgive. Yet she did not mean to slay her husband. From that event on, however, the tragedy moves on unbrokenly and impressively. Ann Redvers and Salome Westaway, with whom Anthony had sinned, and Ann's sons,—all are in the grip of fate. It is a Greek tragedy upon the Devon hills, beautiful and austere. One reconciling touch comes at the end. For the silent woman has glimpses of a mercy that is beyond justice, and forgives, even as she would be forgiven. "The Silent Woman" is not unfittingly inscribed to Mr. Swinburne.

These three books,—the most noteworthy of the season's output of British fiction,—belong distinctly to the realm of literature proper rather than to that of journalistic story-telling. In regard to the majority of books, such an assertion would be hazardous, though one should like to make it of "Pam," by the Baroness Bettina von Hutten (Dodd, Mead). The trouble with Pam is that, with all her bewildering charm, both as child and as woman, one cannot avoid suspecting her of being a brilliant impossibility. Doubtless she had a right to be strange, seeing that her parents were not married and were yet brave and strong enough to be absurdly happy together, and thus added another demoraliz-

ing example to the flourishing of the wicked. The illegality of her parents' relations to each other was never concealed from Pam. Thus, her remarkable character and intellect gained something strange, exotic, exquisite. And yet, though Pauline Yeoland and Guy Sacheverell were truly happy, though Pam,-fruit of that irregular union,—grew up, for all her petu-lance, to be strong and wise and good, though the Baroness von Hutten disclaims all moralizing aims, there is but one conclusion to be drawn from this story. Marriage may be an evil necessity, but a necessity it is. Ravaglia, the Italian actress,-whose tragic, gracious figure is drawn in some of the best pages of the book,felt this. Even Pam came to feel it at last. It is vain to battle against the accumulated instinct of innumerable generations, and when even the man whom she loved insulted her, Pam said: "I know that people must marry, so that their daughters can bear their fathers' name, and not be hurt like this." One hopes that somehow, somewhere, Pam found the happiness she deserved.

With "Lady Penelope," by Morley Roberts (L. C. Page), witty and ingenious as the book is, we descend to the plane of the more or less frankly ephemeral. Lady Penelope, afflicted with great wealth, a plentiful



(Frontispiece reduced.)

lack of humor, and Earnestness (with a capital E), sets out upon new paths to matrimony. Her plan is, first, to reform and chasten "the horde" of her suitors, and then to marry one of its members secretly. It is all very amusing. The characters of the gentlemen in Penelope's train are vividly outlined and differentiated. The boy, Bob, is capital fun, and so is the duchess But only the verbal wit has delicacy; the rest is caricature. Rufus Q. Plant, for

example, comes perilously near the obvious comic-paper American. But "Lady Penelope" will fill the proverbial idle hour with very genuine amusement.

Mr. E. Philips Oppenheim is not content to do things by halves. The ramifications of his mystery are staggering. "The Mysterious Mr. Sabin" (Little, Brown) appears upon the stage with a limp, a white Henri Quatre, an air of ruthlessness and cold cruelty. One suspects a twentieth-century Mephistopheles. But Mr. Sabin turns out to be only a fanatical adherent of the House of Bourbon who by a mad and impossible series of international complications would force Germany to invade France and restore the dynasty of her ancient kings. It is all glaringly impossible, yet not without power or real fascination. Mr. Oppenheim has no difficulty in holding or convincing his reader,—if only for an hour.

"An Act in a Backwater," by E. F. Benson (Appletons. is a novel which starts out admirably and ends in sheer vacuity. A keen, satiric vision went to the crea

tion of that swaggering liar, Colonel Raymond, his weary wife, and equally weary children. The logical outcome of Raymond's career should have been a grim exposure at the hands of his "noble relatives." Instead, Mr. Benson drops the thread of his powerful narrative satire and gives us a love-story like a hundred others,—old village maidens and pathetic death. But Colonel Raymond deserves to be remembered.

It would be difficult to find a volume more refreshing than "Mr. Pennycock's Boy," by J. J. Bell (Harpers). Here are neither impossible romance nor pseudo-subtlety, but simple happenings in very simple lives, related with such humor, such charm, such human kindliness, as to rank Mr. Bell with the other living masters of Scotch fiction,—with Barrie and Crockett. The stories in "Mr. Pennycock's Boy" are all quite brief. Many of them deal with the children of the Glasgow streets; in all of them, children occur. Mr. Bell, like Stevenson, has remembered his own childhood. He still feels the poignancy of its small griefs, the keenness of its joys, and the children whom he creates through memory and imagination will recall to every reader his own childhood.

The heroine of "The Vicissitudes of Evangeline," by Mrs. Elinor Glyn (Harpers), has red hair, green eyes, black lashes, and closes her career as that of an "Adventuress." She ends up by making a more or less conventional marriage. Evangeline almost deserved a better fate, at least, as a heroine in fiction. The story is witty, fluent, and amusing.

BRITISH HUMOR.

Whether Mr. Zangwill is a great humorist remains to be seen. But he assuredly possesses one of the great humorist's qualifications,—inexhaustible fertility. There are not many books in any language that for sheer richness of humorous invention surpass "The Celibates' Club" (Macmillan). Of course, the bachelors

in the bachelors' club, and the old maids in "The Old Maids' Club," are all, at last, crushed under the pitiless heel of matrimony. In thirty-two stories, Mr. Zangwill tells us how they succumbed, and though the stories vary in interest, the reader will probably not care to miss a single one. As in the work of all humorists who really count, there is here profound seriousness beneath much that seems lightest fooling. There is a tragedy, in fact, in "The Fall of Israfel." For Israfel Mondego had a genius for sing-

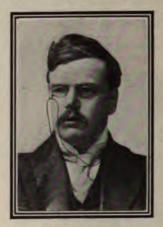


Coyyright, 1905, by J. E. Purdy, Boston. ISRAEL ZANGWILL,

ing comic songs, and by life's irony was forced to ladle out sentimentality, which his soul abhorred, to widows and spinsters, who adored his songs, his eyes, and his mustache. Equally serious at bottom is "The Logic of Love," the story of a divine dream nursed shyly for years in the heart of a colorless man of science, and realized at last. It is needless to add that all the stories

abound in wit and humor in detail, and that some of the verses are brilliant.

Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, the really brilliant English critic, comes for the second time to pay homage to the Golden Calf, a process which in the case of the modern



GILBERT K. CHESTERTON.

author means, obviously, that he has brought out his second volume of fiction. The humor of his first book "The Napoleon of Nottingham Hill," was like the peace of God, —past all understanding. "The Club of Queer Trades" (Harpers), utter and unredeemed extravaganza as it is, is more enjoyable. To give away Mr. Chesterton's contral idea would be to give away all. The reader, if he is not too fastidious, can, however, be promised asries of pleasant shocks

But the author of "Varied Types" writing "The Club of Queer Trades" is a singularly unedifying spectacle.

AMERICAN SOCIETY AND POLITICS.

All critical epithets have been so sorely overworked that at last one hesitates to use them. Yet there is no word but charm with which to describe the quality of "Tommy Carteret," by Justus Miles Forman (Doubleday, Page). The infinite charity that is the best fruit of deep experience breathes from these pages-the charity that forgives everything because it understands everything. Thus, Mr. Forman has no bitter word for that hopeless superannuated philanderer, "old Tommy Carteret," whose burden of guilt "young Tommy" sumes, because "Carteret never failed Carteret." as young Tommy says to himself repeatedly, "A man is no stronger than he's made." Hartwell, the outraged husband, believing in young Tommy's guilt, decress that he shall go into the wilderness. Thus, Tommy buys silence for his father's sake and Sybil's, -the dear est girl in the world,-and is suddenly driven from the open gates of his paradise into a hell for soul and boil. The descriptions of Tommy's life in the wilderness of how he conquered despair again and again, of his meeting with Mariana, a hill girl, and of her tragic lowthese are the best things that Mr. Forman has yet door in fiction, and they are thoroughly good. One falls to see quite why, when Hartwell's death has set Tommy free, he should be followed by Mariana's ghost, why this supernatural phenomenon should prolong the story which ended logically with the fact that Hartwell's heart was by no means well. But one is disinclined to quarrel with a book that unites so much power and charm, so much insight and kindliness and truth.

There is a certain hardness of outline, a certain collegitter, about "The Orchid" (Scribners), Judge Robert Grant's latest study of American society. Lydia Arnold, the orchid, sells her little girl to her husband for two millions and a half, in order that she may live in comfort with the man whom she believes to love. Why Lydia Arnold should be the subject of a story is not

clear. She is only a rather shallow, rather unscrupulous woman, no better and no worse, and hardly more interesting, than a thousand others. The glamour of millions cannot veil her essential insignificance. Judge Grant's sure touch and craftsmanship are here, but "The Orchid" is hardly a worthy successor to "The Undercurrent."

"The Fire of Spring," by Margaret Potter (Appletons), is a notable study of that vital subject, woman's pre-marital ignorance of her future functions and duties. To be very severe on Mrs. Merril because she gives her innocent little daughter in marriage to Van Studdiford would be more or less absurd. Genteel poverty is a very harrowing affliction, and it is silly to expect many individuals to rise above the current ethics of their social environment. It is to Mrs. Merril's credit that she felt any pangs. Though Charles van Studdiford turns out finally to be a thorough gentleman, the more immediate consequences of the marriage are tragic enough. Virginia,-glittering little butterfly,-is suddenly in the hard grip of woman's physical travail. Under that strain, her husband rasps on her, and she irritates him so intolerably that he strikes her. After that there is danger of the story becoming a new version of Paola and Francesca, but the tragedy is checked. "The Fire of Spring" belongs to the very best in the season's American fiction.

That Wall Street has its possibilities of romance, no intelligent observer can doubt. To exploit these possibilities with originality and verve has been the task of Mr. Edwin Lefèvre, author of "The Golden Flood" (McClure, Phillips). The basis of Mr. Lefèvre's romance is sound enough. The suspicion—apparently inevitable—that here was a man in the world who could produce unlimited quantities of gold and thus depreciate



EDWIN LEFÈVRE.

its value indefinitely,—this suspicion would in reality produce just such startling and dramatic effects as it does in Mr. Lefèvre's story. That story, however, has more than its element of uniqueness to recommend it. The studies in the characters of great financiers, Gentile and Jew, are of unusual vividness and verisimilitude.

"The Walking Delegate," by Leroy Scott (Doubleday, Page), is, as its title shows, a study of the labor union as it exists to-day in this country. Mr. Scott joined a



LEROY SCOTT.

union himself and studied his men at close range, all of which would not have helped him had he not been possessed of true creative power. Buck Foley, walking delegate and most infamous of conceivable blackguards, is one of the most powerful, vivid, and almost tangible characters in the fiction of recent years. He is superbly vigorous and alive. Hardly, if at all, less convincing are the other

chief, and even minor, characters, above all Tom Keating, bitter enemy of graft and tyranny, who fights the good fight against Foley. Both as a human document and as a work of art, "The Walking Delegate" is a book of extraordinary worth.

"The Digressions of Polly," by Helen Rowland (Baker & Taylor), would be thoroughly delightful did Polly not remind us so irresistibly of a certain Dolly who digressed years ago in the pages of Mr. Anthony Hope. By looking more closely, it will be discovered that Polly has a character of her own, perhaps a little deeper and more real than Dolly's was. She is certainly entertaining, though, perhaps for too many pages.

A feeling, quiet and unobtrusive enough for the pathos of human things, lends dignity and interest to an otherwise not remarkable collection of stories, "The Courtship of a Careful Man," by E. S. Martin (Harpers). The stories deal with familiar aspects of New York life, and hence have, to the "dwellers in Babylon," a slightly extrinsic interest.

"The Purple Parasol," by George Barr McCutcheon (Dodd, Mead), is the story of a young lawyer who is directed to follow and observe, for purposes of criminal investigation, a lady having a purple parasol and various other marks. He does. But the woman followed turns out, in spite of the purple parasol, as not the woman he should have followed. The ending is obvious. Mr. McCutcheon is happier when in "Graustark," but he can hardly stay there always.

Miss Frances Aymar Matthews is nothing if not prolific. She has two new books this season. "Billy Duane" (Dodd, Mead) is a novel of city politics, love, and various other necessary and constant ingredients of the American novel of the day. It lacks neither rapid movement nor an interesting central theme, but is written in an irritating staccato style (sentences of a few words set off in separate paragraphs), which makes it hard to read.

A really delightful story by the same author is "The Marquise's Millions" (Funk & Wagnalls). The old French ladies, with their dream of the coming of the "eighteenth Louis," are exceedingly well drawn, and the intrigue of the American heiress, whose lover impersonates the "king," is clever and well carried off. Equally well suggested is the atmosphere of blind loyalty and ancient memories in which the ladies live.

Mr. Joseph A. Altsheler is, perhaps, the most admirable writer of political fiction in this country. He really possesses the art of making the reader feel that the great game is worth while,—that it is not ignoble or utterly void of romance. In "Guthrie, of the Times," which was noticed in these pages, Mr. Altsheler treated the politics of the State; in "The Candidate" (Harpers), he turns his attention to national issues. The book is nothing more than the story of the

Presidential campaign made by Grayson, who was ultimately elected. And that story is told with an almost prodigal display of intelligence and of power. That last night, when Grayson, his family, and his friends are all awaiting the election returns, and the tension of atmosphere and mood is almost unbearable.—that night and its scenes are genuinely memorable, as truth and as fiction. When our politics are treated in fiction with such largeness of view and



JOSEPH A. ALTSHELER.

such grasp of their romantic possibilities, a real addition to the better class of American literature is necessarily made.

NOVELS OF THE SOUTH.

In "Constance Trescott" (Century Company), Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has painted, with immense care and elaboration, the full-length portrait of a woman. Constance is extraordinary neither for beauty nor for intellect. Her character is interesting merely through the abnormal intensity in it of primitive instincts,—the instinct for possession and the instinct for revenge. But a few years after the close of the Civil War, Constance and her young husband,-ex-officer in the Federal army, -take up their abode in a small Southern city. Here, at the end of a fierce legal conflict, George Trescott is shot and instantly killed by Greyhurst, opposing counsel and hot-blooded Creole. Greyhurst puts up the conventional plea of self-defense,-which was utterly absurd here,-and is acquitted. It is at this point that all the hidden power and passion of Constance's soul awake. Society will not avenge her wrong; hence she must herself avenge it. A silent, tragic figure, upheld only by her indomitable will, she moves, ruthless to any opposition, toward her end.—the ruin of Greyhurst, body and soul. That end accomplished, she becomes a somewhat peevish, somewhat selfish, woman. Impressive as the book is, one wonders inevitably whether Constance was, after all, worth this expenditure of literary power on the part of Dr. Mitchell.

"The Master Word," by L. H. Hammond (Macmillan), is a study of certain Southern conditions, almost terrible in its austerity. No objection can be made to Mr. Hammond's judgment. But if such ethical severity were to be applied to all men and their sins life could not continue. In such a world as this, our nature being thus and not otherwise, we should rather be glad, with Stevenson, if in the end we have saved some rars and tatters of manliness and honor, and can point to some victories amid many defeats. Philip Lawton became the father of a mulatto child,—a thoroughly bad business, doubtless,-but in his case a mere momentary six of sense. This very fact should have made Margaret his wife, forgive him, but it is just this that renderher pitiless. Philip dies, and Margaret sets about rpairing irreparable wrong. Her husband has given life to a being who is an outcast from the race to which she belongs by nine-tenths of blood and all of instinct. and who recoils with horror from the negroes with whom she is classed. The conflict between Virey, the half-breed girl, and Margaret, who has no answer to that terrible indictment of a life having been given for which the world has no place,—this conflict Mr. Hammond has described with almost painful intensity and passion. "The Master Word" is a book that stands far above the average of contemporary fiction.

A somewhat more conventional novel of Southern life is "The Ravenels," by Harris Dickson (Lippincott), but the book contains one of the best trial scene in recent fiction. It may be remarked, passim, that no literary genre, since the Elizabethan drama contains so many trial scenes as the modern American novel,-a fact of some significance and one worth studying. "The Second Wooing of Salina Sue," by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart (Harpers), is another volume of those sketches of negro character which Mrs. Stuart writes so sympathetically and well, even though one at times suspects her of attributing feelings to her black folks of which the latter are quite innocent. The somewhat overworked mill problem of the South furnishes the subject of "Amanda of the Mill" (Dodd. Mead), an interesting but rather improbable story by Mrs. Marie Van Vorst.

THE LIFE LITERARY.

It is quite possible that "The Letters of Theodoraby Adelaide L. Rouse (Macmillan), may not appeal to a very large public. The public to which it does appeal



ADELAIDE L. ROUSE.

will be select and worth having. Theodora is "a sentimental Tommy in petticoata' She is more to us for she is a thoroughly admirable study of the literary temperament as it exists in America to-day. So true to the facts of life, for that small class of men and women who earn their bread by the sweat of their fountain pens, is Theodora

ands and her fortunes, that to these men and the book will have an exquisite intimacy of apleast through memory. But the book is more tale of dear familiar things to a few. Not many in contemporary fiction surpass in literary value enth letter, in which Theodora tells of a visit to I home, or the scene in which the uncouth Conan to whom she has mistakenly become afflanced a the bitter blow of losing her with so much genand strength. If "The Letters of Theodora" is, ems to be, almost Miss Rouse's first book, work ry high order may be expected of her.

'ALES OF STRANGE LANDS AND SEAS.

e days of Baranof and Russian possession, Alaswore an aspect different from its present one. in those days that Fedor Kirilovitch Delarof over the seas with Anna Gregorovna, learned trow that she was betrothed to another, and yet,

rable fashon her for If at last. letails realnot matter uch, seeing "The Way North," by n Cheney bleday, we come at an Amerik that can yed for its alone. A ritic might t Mr. Ches read his on very That does er the fact e sharp, . clean-cut ices move rounded



WARREN CHENEY.

that is a perpetual delight to the inner ear. Vay of the North" is, beyond doubt, the best-American book of the season.

s o' Men," by G. B. Lancaster (Doubleday, Page), tme of very surprising stories. Mr. Lancaster is sw Kipling, for in that case he would have to be it; but of all who have copied that master's manhas certainly succeeded best. Kipling's sublime zeness, his equally sublime assumption that he bed the human heart, the splendid insolence of his -all these are here in a measure, and the highest nent that one can pay Mr. Lancaster is to say that, he is not absurd. The stories deal with the men rd and shear the sheep in South New Zealand e them from storm and snow at the cost of hardarce endurable. At times, too, the native plays as in the striking "Story of Wi," who discovered orn the hollowness of the white man's profesnd went back to his own folk. It is to be hoped r. Lancaster will find a manner of his own in to tell his stories in future, which is saying a al, even though it is on the side of style, rich or l or subtle, that our literature seems weakest. ;h such books hope grows less forlorn.



ERNEST WILLIAM HORNUNG.

Another volume of Australian stories is "Stinga-ree," by E.W. Hornung (Scribners). It is not by any means as fresh or as striking as "Sons o' Men." The criminal who is something of a gentleman is not at all new to fiction, and it does not greatly matter whether he carry on his graceful operations in London or in Melbourne. Still, "Stingaree" is undoubtedly a very engaging scamp, who robs with zest and puts an artis-

tic finish to hold-ups. But his exploits hold little that is memorable.

"Pardners," by Rex E. Beach (McClure, Phillips), and "The Probationer," by Herman Whitaker (Harpers), are two volumes of short stories dealing with the life of the "frozen North" of British Columbia and Alaska. The stories in both volumes are excellent, but singularly lacking in literary individuality. It would be quite possible to shuffle them at will without causing the most careful reader even a slight shock. Especially thoughtful and well wrought are "The Test" in "Pardners" and the title-story of "The Probationers." But the more one reads books such a these,—books that deal with life primitive and elemental,—the more one comes to see how Stevenson and Kipling have, apparently, and for a long time to come, set not only the note of style for such work, but also its intellectual attitude.

A volume of thoroughly good and amusing stories of many seas is "Down to the Sea," by Morgan Robertson (Harpers). Mr. Robertson's rarest gift is undoubtedly his humor, which is especially visible in "Old Man Finnegan,"—a real creation, not to be ranked, as some have foolishly asserted, with such indubitable immortals as Mulvaney, but very real, very human, and capital fun.

HISTORY AND ROMANCE.

To create the atmosphere of a past age without any of the trappings of the historical novel, without war or rumors of war, kings, courts, or captains; to tell of past life upon a storm-swept country-side of marsh and island, and yet to convince the reader inevitably that these things happened in the seventeenth century,this is assuredly no small achievement in literary art. Miss Una L. Silberrad is to be congratulated upon her volume of stories, "The Wedding of the Lady of Lovell" (Doubleday, Page). Something of the dream-spirit of Norse saga and folklore dwells in the stories, so full are they of atmosphere, of poetry, of true romance. Full of genuine humanity, too, in the sturdy figure of Tobiah, the Dissenter: in the figure of Priscilla, who stole from her stern guardian's house on a May morning and found love; of Mr. Smallpage's John, the bookseller's apprentice, dreaming of a star-like lady

who was not for him; of the beast-like, superstitious men of the marshes who, in the time of the great sickness, swore that the Lady Placida was Chuma, the Spirit of the Plague. If Mr. Maurice Hewlett cared

less for color and passion, more for the subtler poetry of mournful Northern landscapes, he might well have written "The Wedding of the Lady of Lovell."

The time has probably come when it is no longer necessary to notice in detail the more or less conventional historical novel, even when it is as competent and as highly recommended as the late George Gisning's "Veranilda" (E.P. Dutton). Love and intrigue and



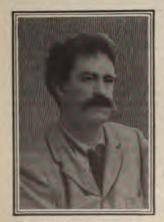
UNA SILBERRAD.

clash of armor still entertain a numerous public. One need not recommend these elements; to deprecate them is hardly worth while. "The Golden Hope," by R. H. Fuller (Macmillan), is a romance of the time of Alexander the Great, not without signs of ability and interest. "Psyche," by Walter S. Cramp (Little, Brown), is a romance of the reign of Tiberius. It recalls "Quo Vadis," and turns pale in comparison. Judith and Holofernes form the subject of "Judith Triumphant," by Thompson Buchanan (Harpers). "In the Name of Liberty," by Owen Johnson (Century), is a thousandand-first "Story of the Terror," well and swiftly told, and probably of breathless interest to the unsophisticated mind. "A Prince of Lovers," by Sir William Magnay (Little, Brown), is a Zenda story put back a hundred years. Undiscovered German principalities are said to bring very high prices now,-there are so few left.

Among books of pure romance, the season's best are, probably, "The Dryad," by Justin Huntly McCarthy (Harpers). In a forest near the medieval duchy of Athens, a Dryad meets and loves a charming French

prince, soldier, and lover of spring and poetry. Thus, a faint shimmer from the poetry of antique Greece blends with the glitter and romance of chivalry. The story is told with Mr. McCarthy's usual verve and lightness.

"Hurricane Island"
(Doubleday, Page) has
been truly said to combine elements belonging to "The Prisoner of
Zenda" and to "Treasure Island." The result
is a capital romance of
love and piracy and
hairbreadth escapes
very convincingly and



H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON.

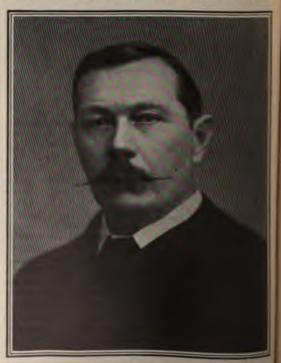
delightfully related. Mr. Marriott-Watson's pirates are singularly good, although Holgate, admirable villain that he is, would have vanished into thin air at one glance of Long John Silver's eyes.

"The Monk's Treasure," by George Horton (Bobbs-Merrill), is a good story of a young American who finds on an island of the "shining Cyclades,"—where he has gone for crude cream of tartar for his uncle's baking powder factory,—an exquisite Greek servant girl, who turns out to be a duchess, who turns out to be the owner of the monk's treasure. Duchess, treasure, and young American become united and live happily ever after.

TERROR AND MYSTERY.

With the stories contained in "The Return of Sherlock Holmes" (Scribners), Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has probably closed forever the chronicles of his illustrious (or is it notorious?) detective. The new stories are not so fresh as the old, not so ingenious, nor do they offer that full measure of breathless suspense without which the fiction of crime is only weariness and vexation. Given the now stereotyped method of Holmes, it hardly needed him in person to solve the mystery of the "Three Students," or of the "Priory School," or even of the "Golden Pince-nez," and the helpless dullness of that open-mouthed man of straw, Dr. Watson, becomes more inexcusable and absurd than ever. For all that, we ought to be thankful enough for these latest stories, occasioned by the return of Holmes, and, retrospectively, for the whole series of adventures in which he figures. These form a series of detective stories preëminent is that somewhat shady kind for intelligence, freedom from vulgarity, and an atmosphere of genuine myster and terror.

To compare Sherlock Holmes to the hero of "The



CONAN DOYLE.

Millionaire Baby," by Anna Katharine Green (Bobbs-Merrill), is to realize how great a man he really was. Not that "The Millionaire Baby" is without merit. The mystery is complex and original, but the detective

who unravels it is such an ass that it is hardly possible to believe in his success.

A very much more notable book is "Art Thou the Man?" by Guy Berton (Bobbs-Merrill). It is the story of a brilliant young lawyer who combines with an intensely intellectual temperament certain fearful pathological desires which lead him to commit nameless crimes. He knowshimself, as a human intelligence, to be



MRS. ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

innocent. The desires are not his to control; they did not come at his bidding: and yet he knows that sooner or later his fate must overtake him. Given an acquaintance with Krafft-Ebing and similar works, the problem was not hard to find. But its working out amid the wild, swift life of Denver lacks neither freshness nor power.

When Mr. H. G. Wells is frankly and simply a teller of tales he is entirely delightful. In his latest volume of stories he has but rarely any prophetic or scientific axe to grind. His stories deal with the marvelous under many aspects, but always in the light of his half-joyous, half-whimsical humor. "Twelve Stories and a Dream" (Scribners) will not lower Mr. Wells' reputation as an imaginative writer, which his previous volume probably did.

"A Mortgage on the Brain," by Vincent Harper (Doubleday, Page), is a singularly interesting study of the problem of dual personality. With obvious seriousness, Mr. Harper holds that the "Ego," as conceived by philosophy, is a fiction; that human personality is a much more fluid and unstable thing than it is usually thought to be. Around this thesis Mr. Harper weaves a strange and fascinating web of incidents, somewhat bewildering in its shifting, glimmering improbability, but none the less suggestive and taking.

In "The Tyranny of the Dark" (Harpers), Mr. Hamlin Garland has succumbed to the lure of the mystical and esoteric. No one seems able to escape it. Indeed, we are told that the events narrated in "The Tyranny of the Dark" are drawn from facts within Mr. Garland's personal experience and observation. That the story of Viola Lambert—medium against her will—lacks genuine literary attractiveness or convincingness on its supernatural side, it would be absurd to deny. Nevertheless, it is a pity that Mr. Garland should have lent the authority of his style and name to things that at best are unproved and hence negligible, and at worst the humbug of swindlers or the raving of people whose only

place is that of clinical material to a specialist in diseased psychology.

IN DARKEST RUSSIA.

"The White Terror and the Red," by Abraham Cahan (A. S. Barnes), is a book that impresses one with its power, competence, and fairness. Mr. Cahan has undertaken to give an account of a certain most interesting phase of the revolutionary movement in Russia,—the spread of the "underground" propaganda during the seventies,—the red terror of revolution and the



ABRAHAM CAHAN.

white terror of the ruthless government. As a novel, the story of Prince Boulatoff does not rank as highly. It is as a profoundly interesting sociological document that the public may thank Mr. Cahan.

Mr. Ezra S. Brudno, on the other hand, writes with more intensity, a more poignant pity, and a less cool head. Consequently, "The Little Conscript" (Doubleday, Page) is a much more appealing piece of literature than "The White Terror and the Red," but not, we suspect, so trustworthy an account of actual conditions. There is enough of pity and terror, surely, in "The Little Conscript." Mr. Brudno has something of the pitiless power of the great Russian novelists. This appears far more in the character of the peasant, Alyosha, than in the hero, Pavel. Pavel merits all sympathy, but he is just a shade too perfect. But Mr. Brudno's work deserves generous recognition. It is to be remembered that both he and Mr. Cahan had first to acquire as a foreign tongue the language in which they now write.

DUTCH PICTURES.

Mr. Maarten Maartens has painted a series of realistic genre pictures in "My Poor Relations" (Appletons). He has very little mercy on his Dutch peasants. Their life,



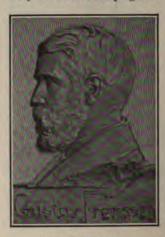
MAARTEN MAARTENS.

as he represents it, is without any glimpses of things fair and of good report. Greed and envy and lust are its dominant factors. Nor does Mr. Maartens care for half-lights, shadings, or suppression. The outlines in his pictures are hard, the colors definite and sharp. But it is this very quality, this stern truthfulness, that, combined with a no less stern suppression of self, gives the stories their high and peculiar quality. One may go so far as to compare them to De Maupassant's, though hardly to that master's best.

A STRONG NOVEL OF MODERN GERMANY.

A German novel the sale of which reaches 200,000 copies is something unheard of. But the unheard of has happened, and the novel is "Jörn Uhl," by Gustav Frenssen, Lutheran pastor in a Holstein village. (The very competent English translation is by F. S. Delmer. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. Archibald Constable, London.) It is very interesting to note that this novel, which has appealed so profoundly and immediately to the German people, is powerful rather than original, deliberately thoughtful and carefully wrought rather than striking; that, finally, it is the culmination, not the creation, of a genre. Up to a certain point, not even the central theme of the book is new. Was not

the fate of Paul in Sudermann's "Frau Sorge" very much the same as Jörn's,—a delicate soul born out of place amid this hard and brawling peasant folk? But Jörn, unlike Paul, works out for himself, through peace and war, sorrow and travail, a triumphant suvation. The strength of the book lies in its style(necessarily lost through translation), severely simple, ye every word and form pregnant with associations of the



GUSTAV FRENSSEN. (Frontispiece reduced.)

Germanic past; in its rich humanity; in its liberal yet by no means revolutionary point of view. Strangest of strang things! Upon the surface, this modern Germany seems give en entirely to the worship of new gods whose prophets Nietzsche. Andtha comes a simple La theran parson, write in simple German words, - free of all modern tricks and turns,-the story of a "deep and strong man, who at the sad of years of wearing and bitter hardship says: "To have fall

is everything,"—faith, that is, in ultimate gool and righteousness and mercy,—and our parson takes the land by storm, is ranked with Goethe, and the "Medernen" at Berlin shake their heads! In this fact lied the significance of "Jörn Uhl," for to call the book great, from a purely literary point of view, would be an obvious exaggeration.

A MODERN UTOPIA.

Very far removed from such fooling as "The Fool of the Gods" is Mr. H. G. Wells' latest and, as he tells as last adventure in prophecy-"A Modern Utopia" (Scrib ners). The book is an essay rather than a romance = as the author would have it, a cross between the two Whatever it may be, it is an admirable piece of liter ture and a book of unlimited suggestiveness. It is all the foreshadowing, in part, of an immeasurably far ideal This Mr. Wells confesses. Yet, to every serious thinks certain of Mr. Wells' reforms and restrictive measure will seem inevitable-sooner or later. There can be little doubt that the overproduction of inferior hums: material must, at some not very distant day, received violent check. In past ages, war destroyed the unit. pestilence, or hunger; in the future, the unfit must ad be born. Society must insist on limiting parenthood the healthy and intelligent. Mr. Wells' exquisitely tractive dream of the "Samurai" who shall be the real rulers of the world is not really new,-many have dreamed of a rule by the truly excellent alone,-but for the first time, seems to bring that dream nearer is borders of reality. As literature and as philosophy, "3 Modern Utopia" is Mr. Wells' masterpiece.

OTHER NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

OR EDWARD CHANNING, of Harvard sity, is the author of a new "History of tates" (Macmillan), from the discovery of the close of the nineteenth century. The which has just appeared, covers the period

EDWARD CHANNING.

ending in the year 1660. In his treatment of our colonial history, Professor Channing considers the colonies as parts of the English Empire, and as having simply pursued a course of institutional evolution unlike that of the branch of the English race which remained behind in the old home land across the Atlantic. Believing that the most important single fact in our development has been the victory

of union over those of particularism, Proing traces the evolution of the nation as
living forces" always struggling onward
ward that which is better and higher in
ption. Professor Channing's treatment of
and their social institutions is interesting
but is especially strong in those chapters

1 with "Short renice " tten by Roscoe nillan), y years special talian and to tory of Repubally apobjectvernict that tate of d thouitants tablish pire relr than



WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

the British Empire, and that it carried on a commerce relatively more extensive than the British commerce has ever been, suggests to Mr. Thayer other parallels between Venice and England which add not a little to the interest and effectiveness of his treatment.

"The Aftermath of Slavery" (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.) is a study of the condition and environment of the American negro, by Dr. William A. Sinclair, himself a member of the negro race who was born in slavery. This book gives the educated negro's own view regarding the fitness of his race for full citizenship. It contains a complete record of the civil history of the American negro, showing what the race has done for the country in peace and in war, and what the negro has accomplished for his own uplifting. An introduction is contributed by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.



GOLDWIN SMITH.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's "Memories of Gladstone," originally published by Unwin of London, has been imported by the A. Wessels Company. In the opinion of the venerable Canadian writer, Gladstone was "a wonderful being, physically and mentally,—the mental part being well sustained by the physical." Gladstone was in the best sense a man of the people, and "as an embodiment of some great qualities, especially of loyalty to righteousness, he has left no equal behind him.

The ancestors of William H. Prescott had lived for one hundred and fifty years on American soil before the historian was born. They had fought, moreover, to free the colonies from the British voke. Yet the author of "The Conquest of Mexico," almost half a century after his death, is classed among "English Men of Letters." There is nothing in Prof. Harry Thurston Peck's biographical sketch of Prescott (Macmillan) to confirm this classification; for it appears from this sketch that Prescott was a very good American indeed. By common consent he stands in the first rank of American historians, and the fact that he achieved this eminence in spite of a great physical affliction has caused his name to be doubly honored by two generations of Americans. There are few pages in American biography more inspiring than the record of the blind historian's painfully laborious composition of history, with the assistance of the "noctograph."

The latest issue of the "Literary Lives" which Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll is editing for the Scribners is the volume on Ernest Renan, by Dr. William Barry, who, it will be remembered, also prepared the volume on Cardinal Newman. The career of the famous French scholar, author, and philosopher is considered under these heads: The Breton Peasant, The Eclipse of Faith, The Scholar in Paris, Galilee and Afterward, In St. Paul's Footsteps, Paris and Jerusalem, Ecclesiastes or the Preacher, and Last Days, Death and Epitaph. While admitting the massive intellect of Renan and his astonishing vitality, Dr. Barry declares that it was a mind which, "looking out into the universe, saw nothing to worship but its own powers, and which ended in

absolute negation."
Sir Archibald Geikie, the geologist, has not commonly

Sir Archibald Geikie, the geologist, has not commonly been classified among the story-tellers, but his volume of "Scottish

Reminiscences" (Macmillan) shows us that even the scientist whose business is chiefly with the rocks and their stratification may still have a human side. There is abundance of information in these recollections,-information about live people and their interests. Whatever may be our doubts as to the existence of that



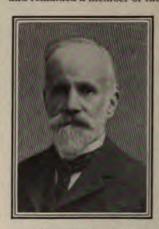
SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE.

evasive entity that we call English humor, the reader of this book will soon be convinced that the quality of the Scottish article is quite beyond question.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A. (retired), has written a timely volume entitled "Problems of the Panama Canal" (Macmilian). In 1894, General Abbot was appointed a member of the Comité Technique, which was charged with collecting the data upon which to begin the official study of the canal, with the view to induce

capitalists to undertake the completion of the project. Four years later, General Abbot visited Panama and made a personal study of the canal and the Isthmus, and remained a member of the Comité Technique until



GEN. HENRY L. ABBOT.

the new Panama Canal Company sold its property to the United States, in 1902. In preparing the present work, General Abbot has endeavored to cover every essential element bearing upon the construction of the best possible canal. Having devoted so many years to a technical study of the problem, with unusual facilities for obtaining information, General Abbot is in a posttion to write an exceptionally helpful trestise on this subject The four problems

with which he deals in this book are the climate, the Chagres River and the control of its floods, the disposal of the rainfall, and the question of the level of the canal. The general believes that if proper sanitary precautions were taken the yellow fever may be minimized and the Isthmus greatly improved as a place of residence. His solution of the problem of the control of the Chagres River is the creation of two lakes, -one at Alhajuela and another at Bohio, -to hold back, between them, about two hundred and fifty thousand culic meters of flood-water. The rainfall will be cared for by these artificial lakes, and by others. It is General Abbot's opinion that a canal wholly without locks is impracticable, since the tidal oscillation on the Pacife (about twenty feet) can only be controlled by a lake near Miraflores.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

Two little volumes on subjects of great social importance come to us from McClure, Phillips. These are Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson's "Religion: A Criticism and Forecast," and Prof. Felix Adler's "Marriage and Divorce." Mr. Dickinson's little work was originally a series of articles in the Independent Review, of Lot don. These articles were frank and definite discussion of the relation of religion to knowledge. Mr. Dickinson has a clear and suggestive style, and his general pol tion may be indicated by a sentence in his introduction Assuming a lack of absolute knowledge, and asking whether there is a legitimate attitude toward religion other than that of agnosticism, Mr. Dickinson says "I have wished to indicate an attitude of what I may call active expectancy,-the attitude of a man wha while candidly recognizing that he does not know and faithfully pursuing or awaiting knowledge and realy to accept it when it comes, yet centers, meantime, his emotional, and, therefore, his practical, life about a possibility which he selects because of its value, its de sirability." Professor Adler delivered two lectare before the Society for Ethical Culture of New York and it is these two lectures which form this little book Professor Adler does not approve of divorce for any

never; he believes separation should be

reatment of an important subject is Prof. Davenport's study of "Primitive Traits Revivals" (Macmillan). This is a purely nterpretation of revivals, having no evanor motive. In his development of this ithor has introduced accounts of various ils country and Great Britain, such as the revival in Kentucky, in 1800, the Scotchin Ulster, in 1859, and the New England iginating with Jonathan Edwards. There dchapter on what the author terms the riod in the United States, - Nettleton, Moody. So far from accepting the view ious instinct has declined in this country, venport maintains that it is only within ter of a century that it has come to its srican colleges

l be more timely, in view of the discussion d so much newspaper and magazine space onths past, than a treatise on the modern insurance? Mr. William Alexander has cook on "The Life Insurance Company" the needs of the average business or pro, who has heretofore had to rely chiefly on on dealt out to him by the rival agents, who y interested in securing business for their ganizations. It is a simple, straightforion of the principles on which all sound onducted, including a fair and impartial those facts in the history and present of the great American companies which tive policy-holder should know.

of the New York Observer, Dr. John Banrecently made a tour of the Philippines to . His book, "An Observer in the Philipican Tract Society), summarizes what he

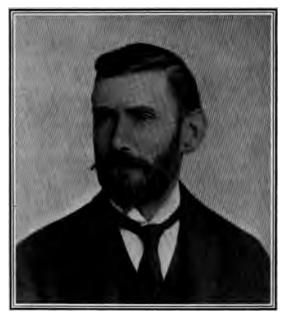
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DR. JOHN BANCROFT DEVINS.

not committing himself to an unreserved everything contained in the book, Secrees the work, as a whole, his cordial ap presses the hope that it may have a wide

low-priced edition of Sir Horace Plunious book, "Ireland in the New Century," d by John Murray (London) and imported



SIR HORACE PLUNKETT.

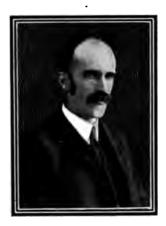
by the Duttons. Mr. Plunkett's aim in this volume has been "to bring into clearer light the essential unity of the various progressive movements in Ireland, and to do something toward promoting a greater definiteness of aim and method and a better understanding of each other's work among those who are in various ways striving for the upbuilding of a worthy national life in Ireland." The reasons for Ireland's failure to rise to her opportunities, and to give practical evidence of the intellectual qualities with which the race is admittedly gifted, are, Mr. Plunkett declares from a long study of Irish life, "due to certain defects of character—not ethically grave, but economically paralyzing." These defects are, he declares, a lack of moral courage, initiative, independence, and self-reliance. He believes that the new movements in Ireland, which have a common aim and should be coördinate, "exert a stimulating influence on Irish moral fiber." The original edition of this work excited a great deal of adverse comment.chiefly, Mr. Plunkett informs us in the new edition. from those who had not read it. In the new edition, he emphasizes again his central idea-"the application to Ireland of the principle that all true national progress must rest upon a moral foundation." The volume begins with a chapter on "The English Misunderstanding," and traces the whole question of politics, religion, economics, and education to the final chapter, which is on "Government with the Consent of the Governed."

Mr. A. C. Pigou, lecturer in economics at Cambridge University, England, has written a treatise entitled "Principles and Methods of Industrial Peace" (Macmillan). In this work the author considers the question of not what have arbitration and conciliation done, but rather what ought they to do, and how ought they to do it. Many references made by the writer show that he has familiarized himself with recent writings of the United States Industrial Commission.

A STUDY OF WILD BIRDS.

Those who read the article by Mr. Herbert K. Job in the April REVIEW of REVIEWS on "Bird-Hunting with the Camera" will be pleased to learn that a volume of Mr. Job's recent writings on this subject, illustrated from his own photographs, has been published

under the title of "Wild Wings" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). An introductory letter by President Roosevelt, which was published, by permission, in connection with the RE-VIEW OF REVIEWS article, speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Job's work, and commends the substitution of the camera for the gun. Such books as this are likely to do a great deal to promote an increased interest in this form of sport, to say nothing of the intrinsic value



HERBERT K. JOB.

of the pictures themselves and the accompanying text. Many of Mr. Job's photographs of wild birds are here reproduced for the first time. In some instances the birds are not known to have been photographed before in wild life. Mr. Job's adventures as a camera hunter, from the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Florida Keys and the Dry Tortugas, are quite as entertaining as most hunters' stories.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

A little collection of poems with much promise is the "Gedichte," by Georg Sylvester Viereck, a young Ger-

man-American boy who is now in a New York college, but who has done some real poetic work. There is an introduction, or, rather, an appreciation, to the collection by Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn. As Mr. Lewisohn points out, Viercek has originality, power, and imagination.

Two new issues of the "Musician's Library" (Ditson) are "Selections from the Musical Dramas of Richard Wagner" and "Twenty-four Negro Melodies." The



GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

selections from Wagner have been arranged by Otto Singer, and cover every opera from "Rienzi" to "Parsifal," making a total of twenty five numbers. There is an introduction by Richard Aldrich, and the frontispiace is a partrait of the composer reproduced from the "act photograph ever taken of him. The negro melodies

are transcribed for the piano by S. Coleridge-T There are twenty-four transcriptions of folk-mel both African and American, used as themes for positions in the style of fantasias. Mr. Coleridge-! has preserved the distinctive traits of these mel but has given them form and structure. There is biographical introduction by Booker T. Washing

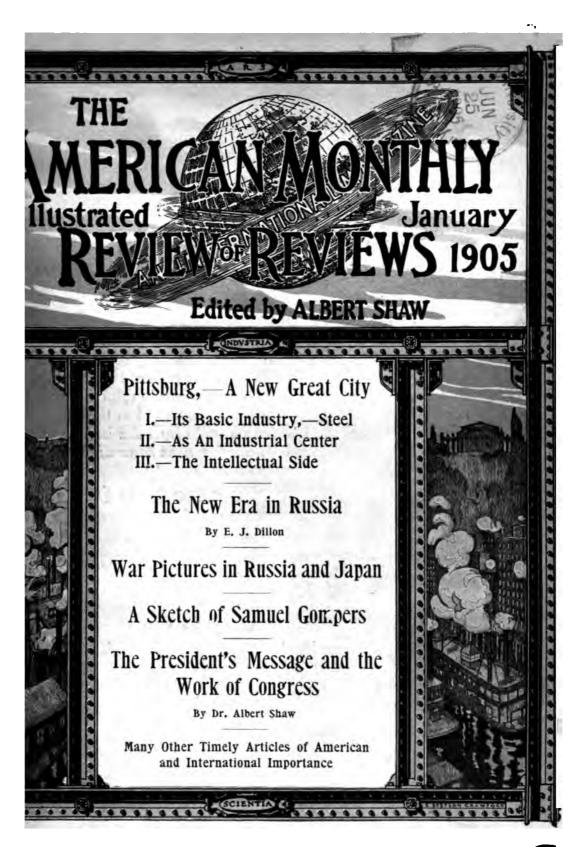
BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The current issue of that most useful volume. Statesman's Year-Book," is the forty-second publication (Macmillan). Dr. J. Scott Keltie, 1 tor, has improved this annual from year to yes the issue for 1905 is the best yet. Some of the im ments especially valuable are those in the way o division and detailed information. For example Commonwealth of Australia is now treated collect There is also a recasting and revision of Anglo-1 relations, with particular reference to the conv of 1904 as affecting the British colonies, Siam. I and Morocco. Increased attention is given to Gen especially with regard to education, and scope \$ is gained by cutting the space formerly given: small German states. The matter on China 1 thoroughly revised, and the dependencies of the pire (especially Tibet) are treated separately. has also been largely rewritten, and the islan mosa and the Philippines receive much fullet ment. The naval situation of the powers at w far East is thoroughly canvassed, and helpful st and tables are presented. There are maps and d showing British military and naval distribut posed railways in the near East, the new from South America, and the cotton, wheat, and I areas of the world. The whole work has been to thorough revision and correction.

A brief but comprehensive and useful "Pocket to Europe" has been edited by Edmund Clarent man and Thomas L. Stedman (William R. Julian It has been thoroughly revised and brought up to and contains an entirely new railroad map of It to fit the best features of it is that it is really of to fit the pocket.

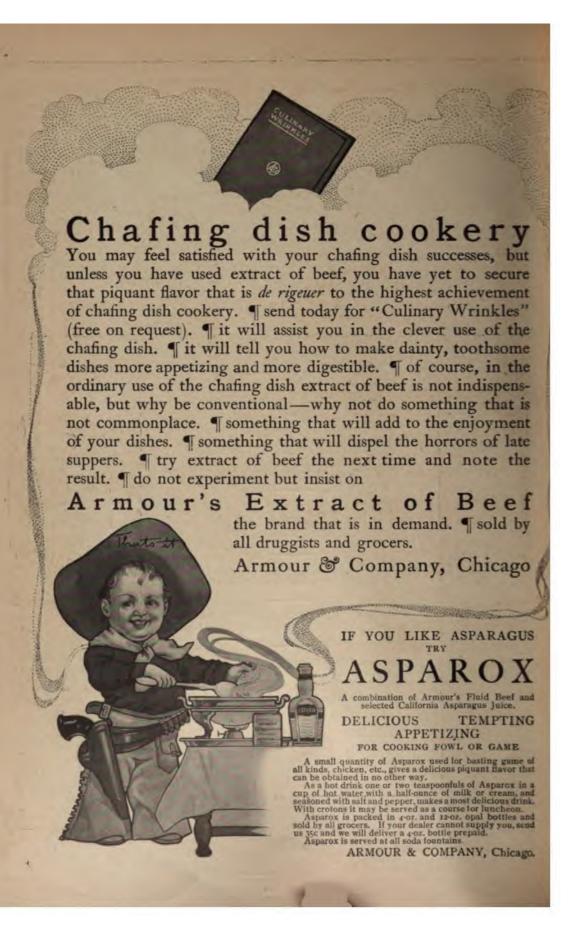
"Collier's Self-Indexing Annual" for 1905 (New P. F. Collier & Son) is an illustrated record of a porary history. Special departments of the weight political history; labor, industry, and composite and invention; the fine arts, drag music; sports and pastimes; and education, and sociology. Many brief biographical state included, and a special section is devoted to crology of the past year. There is a complete the Russo-Japanese war down to the beginning.

One of the most useful books of references come to us from the other side of the Atlantic & Municipal Year-Book" of the United Kingdom by Mr. Robert Donald (London: Edward Llays In addition to the chapters on London municipal government in England are municipal government in Scotland, and locally ment in Ireland, there are special sections of the devoted to water supply, gas-supply, tramway tricity-supply, housing of the working classes, wittelephones, baths and wash-houses, education, the cemeteries, sewage-disposal, local taxation returns municipal trading. Each of these sections contacted to the special interest and value to American deuts of municipal problems.



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versities of Europe and America. When The Outlook secured from The History Association the exclusive American rights of publication, it was well satisfied that this work, then existing only in its preliminary stage, was one of the highest scholarship and value, a work which had no counterpart, and of which the intelligent American public was in real need; for it was beyond question that there existed no adequate modern world-history, and that the task of reading the countless different histories of all countries was beyond the powers of any man, however much he might wish to master the most delightful and in-





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The mechanism of the great world-history

MANY hundreds of expert workers have been employed upon The Historians' History, including eminent archæologists, epigraphists, translators, specially trained proof-readers, and representatives of every department of historical research.

The machinery necessary to bring so great an enterprise to a successful conclusion was not only greater, but of an entirely different kind from any yet devised in literary work. The problem was to construct a history of the world which should be at once consecutive, complete, scholarly, authentic, picturesque, and interesting. For many reasons it had been decided that the text must consist in the main of the actual words of the historians of all times, combined into a continuous narrative, No model existed for such a work.



Prof. A. B. HART, Harvard

It was necessary to search through the historical records of the whole world-in books, documents, inscriptions, or whatever form they might be-and to catalogue them in such a way that the editor could lay his hand at any moment on the most valuable account of every important fact in the history, during the past 9,000 years, of every country that ever had a civilization, from ancient Babylonia to modern Japan.

The system was perfected, the catalogue created, and the raw material of The Historians' History collected.

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Prof. OMAN, Oxford

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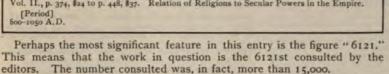
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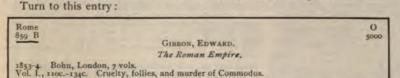
GIESELER, J. C. L. (Tr. by Davidson, S.)

Compendium of Ecclesiastical History.

1848, 5 vols. Clark, Edinburgh (office copy).

Vol. II., p. 374, \$24 to p. 448, \$37. Relation of Religions to Secular Powers in the Empire.





Gibbon always has the number "859," but the letter "B" above indicates that this is one of many extracts, and the number "5000" in the right-hand corner shows the length in words of this particular passage. There are over 100,000 words of Gibbon in the whole work.

With this system perfected, the editor could without difficulty have produced a world-history many times as long as the 25 volumes now published, but the question was to create, not an enormous work, but a compact and concise one, which a busy man could read with pleasure and yet gain an adequate, scholarly knowledge of world-history.

Sixty-five translators were employed, and originally they produced enough material-and of high value-to more than fill all the 25 volumes. This was trimmed and trimmed, until the work as it stands now consists of translated matter to the extent of about one-third, or 3,500,000 words.



Prof. Noldeke, Strasburg

Remarkable opportuneness of the work

THIS, the first great world-history ever published, is completed most opportunely at this critical moment, when the American nation, by the universal testimony of competent observers, is entering upon a new era of international responsibilities and power, "America stands at the threshold of a new era," the London Times has just said, and nobody gainsays the Thunderer. Forty years ago, that virile British statesman, Lord Palmerston, said that he would make the words "I am an Englishman" mean as much as "Civis Romanus sum," but the day is dawning when in the vastly enlarged sphere of world-politics "I am an American citizen" will have a far greater and deeper significance perhaps than either the Roman or the British motto. The great imperial republic, the sentinel at the gates of the world, unrivaled in its physical situation, its wealth, intelligence, and resources, may yet discover that it is destined to



Prof. MÖLLENDORFF, Berlin



Prof. DIELS, Berlin

guide the bickering nations into the paths of a new and better civilization, and the name of American will be hailed in Europe, Asia, and all the continents as that of the guarding and the guiding race.

This, too, is a time that tries men's souls. Are Americans yet entirely qualified, beyond the per-adventure of a doubt, to fulfill their splendid destiny? If they lack anything, it is surely a thorough knowledge of the other great civilizations, and it is exactly this lack which The Historians' History of the World, evolved from all the resources of cosmopolitan scholarship, is perfectly designed to fill.

The Editor-in-Chief

THE editor-in-chief is Henry Smith Williams, LL.D., who has made a reputation by those excellent works, The History of Science and The Story of Nineteenth Century Science, by his monumental History of the Art of Writing, and by many books and magazine articles on history, science, and civilization. It is well known that during all his working life, for more than twenty years, Dr. Williams has been gathering material for a history of civilization and culture. He has studied the civilization of every important European country at first hand.

Famous Contributors

IN addition to the regular permanent staff, thirty of the most eminent living historians of Europe and America were engaged to write essays on the principal periods of history, or to advise in the selection of material. There are no more distinguished authorities on history in their various fields than the Egyptologist, Dr. Adolf Erman; the Greek scholar, Dr. von Wilamowitz Möllendorff; the antiquarian, Dr. Eduard Meyer; the French historian, Alfred Rambaud; the foremost student of Arabian history, Dr. Theodor Nöldeke; the famous American scholars, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of the University of Michigan, and the authority on Japan, Capt. F. Brinkley, of Tokio. All of these scholars are special contributors to The Historians' History, and also Prof. Thomas Kelly Cheyne, of Oxford, who writes on Bible history; Prof. Adolf Harnack, Berlin, on the early Christian Church; Prof. C. W. C. Oman, Oxford, on nineteenth century English history; Dr. James Gairdner, C.B., London, on the Tudor period; Dr., Joseph Halèvy, of Paris, on Israelitic history; Dr. David H. Müller, of Vienna, on Semitic style; Dr. Hermann Diels, of Berlin, on early Greek history; Dr. Oxto Hirschield, of Berlin, on the early Roman Empire; Dr. Wilhelm Soltau, of Zabern, on Roman origins; Dr. Julius Wellhausen, of Göttingen, on Arabian history; Dr. I. Goldziher, of Vienna, on law in Islam; Dr. James

T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, on Mediæval history; Dr. Reinhold Koser, of Berlin, on the German Empire; Dr. Frank Krones, of Graz, on Austrian history; Dr. H. Marnali, of Botapest, on Hungarian history; Dr. A. S. Rappoport, of Paris, on Russian history; and Prof. F. Robertson Jones, of Bryn Mawr, on the Spanish-American War.

Opinions of Historians and Scholars

Professor W. M. SLOANE, of Columbia University, author of "Napoleon Bonaparte," etc., writes:

41 HAVE examined several volumes of your Minustana, Mintery Land of the World, and one of them, that on the Revolutionary Epoch in France, with some care. I find much to praise in the enterprise. The selections have been made with skill and conscientiousness, and the running comments are clear and just. 50 far apossible under the plan adopted there is a continuity of narrative and editorial attitude. It seems to me that the work is well adapted the use of intelligent men and women who want trustworthy historical knowledge with a minimum expenditure of time and energy."

From Dr. JOHN P. PETERS, the Explorer of Nippur:

From Dr. JOHN P. PETERS, the Explorer of Nippur:

44 I TOOK The Historians' History of the World to review it. It has proved so fascinating that, night after night, quite forget, and the purpose to turn its pages merely as a reviewer, to examine its style and its method, I have sat up until the wee small hours, ose night shivering bitterly with the cold, and yet unable to tear myself away from the fascinating pages, which exercised over me the same charm which has often made me, against my will, abandon my hown of sleep to the perusal of some work of fiction which I had commenced and could not lay down until I had finished it. And not only have I found the work so fascinating for myself; I have tested its effects on the younger members of my family and find them all reading it with as much zest and interest as they usually display in the reading of a romance."

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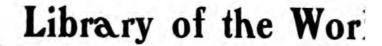
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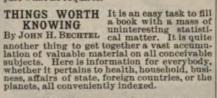
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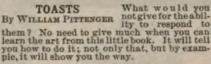
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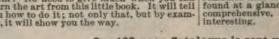
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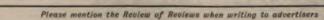
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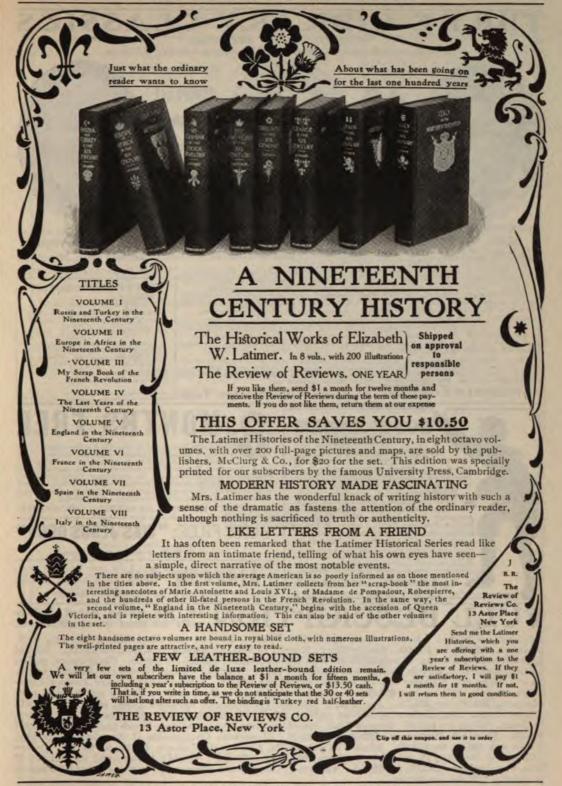
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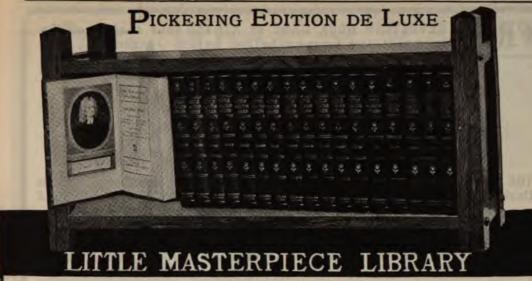
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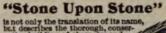
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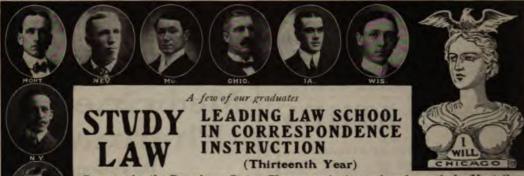
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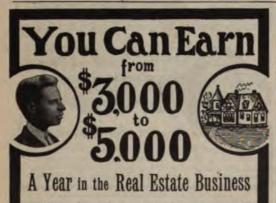
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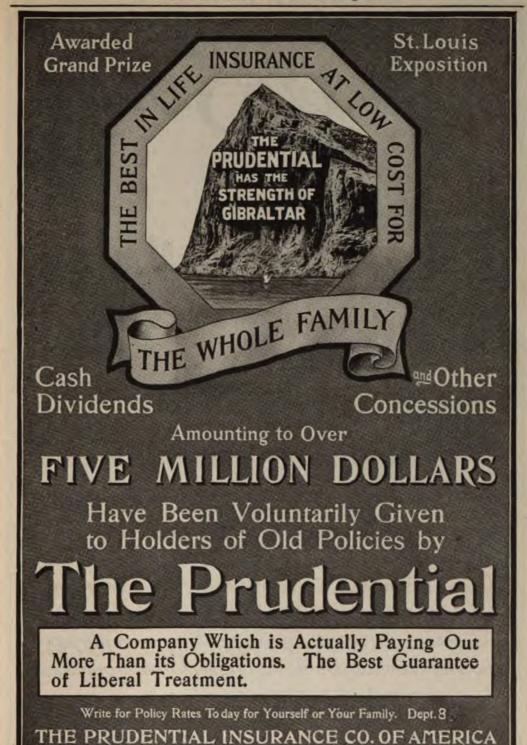
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"Pears' Otto of Rose Tablet is the perfection of Toilet Soap."

THE PRIDE OF THE CLEAN.

PITTSBURG'S GREATEST GIFT TO MODERN WELFARE.

BY FREDERICK L. COLLINS.

Note.-Every once in a while an excellent article is killed by a magazine editor because it seems to bear the earmarks of advertising. It is a good editorial policy or it would not be so general, -i.e., to exclude all articles which advocate the use of certain

At the same time, many a good story which would otherwise have become very popular has remained unprinted, marked "Unavailable." The author of this story became very much interested in the subject of bathing; and in his search to possess all of the nice sary data, found that the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, had done so much to bring about the widespread interest in modern bathing and sanitation that necessarily the name of the Company would have to appear. The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company is willing to state frankly that it is paying for it at regular advertising rates. This, however, does not spoil this highly interesting, well-written article, in which every lover of cleanliness will be interested.

I N some ways the man who takes a cold-water bath is a nuisance. He feels so good and so happy, and so satisfied with life and with himself, that he must tell you all about it. And yet, half of these fellows were raised with a

healthy horror of the weekly Tub

Night. What is this new sense that makes you gloat over your neighbor, if your blood is tingling from the cold plunge, and your eyes clear, and your cheeks are glowing, when his blood, poor man, and his eyes and his cheeks are branded with the stagnation of sleepdrugged nerves? 'Tis

the Pride of the Clean. Two hundred years ago, when Jonathan Swift wrote "The Tale of a Tub," the then Archbishop of Canterbury decreed that the author of such a work was "no proper person to hold a bishopric." But it should be said for the Archbishop that he had never been to Pittsburg. He had never laved his portly sides in the snowwhite luxury of a porcelain-enameled bath.

If the Archbishop had been to Pittsburg, and had known Pittsburg's greatest gift to modern civilization-the Standard Porcelain Enameled Baths and One-Piece Lavatories-he would have found in Brother Jonathan's commendable familiarity with the tub a sure recommendation for any honorable post. Not that bathing is a modern art-wise and great nations have invariably practiced it.

The Romans, of course, were the great bathing nation of antiquity. The spiendid baths, erected by the emperors,

served not only their primary purpose of helping the citizen to keep clean under his toga, but also provided gathering-places and gymnasiums for the whole popu-

lation. Everywhere that the Roman legions went, even to far-off Britain. the Roman bath followed.

It is eminently fitting, therefore, that an English - speaking nation should have developed and perfected the art and comfort of bathing. The noblest Roman of them all, wedded as he was to his bath, never knew the pride and satisfaction which is within the reach of any cultured American. In other words, what the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, may not have done for the

Romans, it certainly is doing for the health and self-respect of the wise men and women of modern times.

Pittsburg has few larger industries than the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company none so important in its influence on modern

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A BATHROOM WHOSE FIXTURES COST APPROXIMATELY \$485.00.

welfare. Time was, even in America, when bathing was far from luxury. In many quarters, Saturday night still brings faint memories of wooden tubs and hand fetched water, and later acquaintance with dingy, unsanitary baths and old-fashioned unsightly washstands. But people must bathe. They will bathe. You cannot help it a good-looking woman or a self-respecting man is bound to bathe. This necessity of cleanliness tolerated the imperfect makeshifts of the past. But the modern pride of comfort and luxury in all that has to do with physical cleanliness demands perfect equipment.

The modern housewife,—to her credit, be it said, wants her bathroom to be the cleanest place in her immaculate house. And as for the man of the house, he was once heard to say, we Next to a good wife, a good bath's the greatest joy of the home." Thus, the demand grew for modern bathrooms, right in beauty, right in healthfulness—and right in price.

For instance, your neighbor's new house, with its private bath for the family suite, its convenient toilets on every floor, its snow-white bathrooms and bedroom lavatories—for the modern bedroom, like the modern bathroom, will have nothing but one-piece Standard fixtures, which make the whole house shine with their enameled whiteness!—what excites more genuine admiration in your envious breast, especially if your own bathing facilities are limited to one dingy, inaccessible room, with old-fashioned and unhealthful fixtures?

It is a credit to your neighbor, and a credit to your own refinement and good judgment, that you are coming to look upon the bathroom as the most important room in the house, the everlasting fount of family health and pride. Much as you may enjoy your neighbor's luxury. it is not like having such a thing of bear your own home. The pride of possession makes you realize the luxury and comfor dainty, cleanly, and modern bathroom a ment. A dingy bathroom is like an thought,—inelegant in itself and disfiguri its owner. Standard Ware will give you greatest of all modern comforts and luxur a snowy, dainty, and absolutely sanitary room. Try it yourself and you will see the completion of the modern home is the instal of the modern bathroom, and that the perfect the modern bathroom is found in Standard Porcelain Enameled Baths and Piece Lavatories.

That the Standard goods have the pur china and the strength of iron most ever knows. But their moderate cost is not sknown. Just because King Edward has stalled the Standard baths in his castle has and just because the Empress of Russia at King of Belgium and the King of Italy wil no other; and just because they are to be in the White House and in Chapultepec to the residence of Mexico's president; and just because the Standard equipment is synony with sanitary elegance and perfection of where—does not mean that you cannot ow

It does prove however, and Standard has demonstrated that it is the only perfect the Royal Standard, indeed, fit for any king bining the strength and grace of metal willustrous whiteness of porcelain. In other v that tin and copper and solid porcelain has their day.

A bathroom equipped with Standard' no matter how inexpensively, is luxuriou beautiful, and a constant pride and comfor

The snow white bathrooms pictured in

THE PRIDE OF THE CLEAN.







THE FIXTURES FOR A BATHROOM LIKE THIS WOULD COST ABOUT \$78.00.

are not merely to be longed for, but to be. For instance, you or I can purchase—take money on the investment—a most ous set of bathroom fixtures. For it should tembered that \$100 invested in your bathadds at least \$500 to the selling value of touse. This is a point that cannot be too by considered by the home-builder. You know when you will want to turn your ty into money. Beware of the curse of ashioned plumbing."

only is the Standard equipment a profitavestment, but it is, in effect, "health ine." Better far is it to invest your money it will be a lasting joy to your household dissipate your resources in doctor's visits tter pills.

our bathroom is to be a protection and snare. Standard fixtures are a necessity, e of their absolute cleanliness and freerom unhealthful cracks and crevices. A n bathroom properly equipped with Standare removes all fear of the deadly sewer When you go into such a bathroom, ever doubt-vou know it is clean. For al matter of health preservation, only perxtures should be used. Standard Ware is perfect. So perfect is it, indeed, that who know speak of Standard Porcelain el as a particular form of enamel impossiimitate. Its snowy whiteness and absoeedom from cracks or spotty discolorations culiar to Standard goods, and distinguish ard Ware from any other makes.

re is only one grade of Standard Ware at is branded and labeled Strictly First y. There are no damaged bargains, and Ware combines so completely absorpted in sanitary requirements with

beautiful designs and a snowy white surface that no bathroom is properly equipped without it.

In a short talk on bathrooms, it is impossible to tell all the good points of all the fixtures that this progressive Pittsburg corporation has developed. The modern kitchen and the modern laundry have been as fully revolutionized as the modern bathroom. The iron, wood, or slate sink or laundry tubs have given place to fixtures of snowy Standard Porcelain Enamel. Dingy walls of wood or plaster are no more. The modern kitchen reflects the modern bathroom. It is a white and cleanly room even to the walls of lustrous tiling. There is, however, one real godsend which deserves mention. This is the shower bath-may it never perish off the face of the earth. The shower is the most natural invigorant of tired nerves, — renews vitality. strengthens the heart action, increases the surface circulation, stimulates the appetite, and improves the general health. Shower baths in all degrees of luxury and elegance are made by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, and their use is now deemed so necessary that no bathroom is thought properly equipped without one.

The Standard Portable Shower, combining all the necessary features of the most expensive fixture, is good enough and cheap enough for all. You can put it up yourself in fifteen minutes. To produce mental strength and bodily vigor, to give the glow of health and beauty to your cheeks, the shower bath is better than medicine and easier to take.

A Standard Bath gives the stamp of culture to your home. Remember, every guest sees your bathroom—by its beauty or ugliness you stand or fall. A white bath is as necessary to your guest's comfort as a white bed—and.

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THE FIXTURES FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL BATHROOM COST ABOUT \$185.00

lasting in its impression. You know how you feel yourself when you see the beauty of pattern and chaste design of your neighbor's bath. You know the air of luxury and refinement it gives to the homes of others. Do not sit down and vainly wish for a fortune of your own to invest in your bathroom.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has brought a dainty, sanitary, and luxurious bathroom within the reach of any pocket. No home is too fine, none too humble. Your plumber knows; he will tell you,—or the time and experience of the Standard designers are yours for the asking. A thing of beauty is the Standard Bath,—the keynote of health is the Standard Bathroom, forever pure, forever per-

fect, and forever yours,—an investment whose value will never diminish.

This article is not complete without a word regarding the now famous book, "Modern Bathrooms," published in the interest of the modern home by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company. This beautiful book, of 100 pages, illustrates in detail many model bathrooms ranging in price from \$70.00 to \$550.00, and not only gives the approximate cost of each fixture in detail, but also gives expert information regarding every phase of the bathroom question. It is of unusual interest to every home builder or owner, and is the only practical work on the subject. "Modern Bathrooms" is sent to any one interested for six cents postage.



PITTSBURG'S BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BY HERBERT F. JOHN.

PART I.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

PITTSBURG owes its present magnificent position as an industrial center of international importance to its enormous possessions of cheap fuel. Pittsburg is at the very heart of 100,000 square miles of the finest steam coal in the world, and it is the chief beneficiary of hundreds of thousands of acres of natural gas in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia. Its coal is practically inexhaustible. Its reservoirs of natural gas are calculated to last for from forty to fifty years. These two important facts alone promise that it shall, year after year, become more and more the headquarters for largely diversified manufacturing industries of the United States.

The impetus to Pittsburg's wonderful industrial progress was given by its cheap bituminous coal, found immediately adjacent in almost unlimited quantities. This progress was quickened and made even more important by the wise conservation of its natural-gas resources. The prime agent in this preservation of an invaluable fuel is the Philadelphia Company, controlling the distribution of natural gas in Pittsburg, and it is because of this conservative management of resources thoughtlessly wasted in years previous that Pittsburg has been able to offer inducements to manufacturers in other centers which have borne fruit to both manufacturer and city.

It has been estimated by F. II. Oliphant, a government expert on natural gas, that the quantity of natural gas produced in the United States in 1902 represented in round numbers 10.289,000 tons of coal, and that the value of coal and wood actually displaced was, approximately. \$39,798,833; so that the use of natural gas resulted in an apparent saving to its consumers of \$8,931,165, or nearly one-third. This illustrates the strong position in which Pittsburg is placed by its valuable natural-gas terriritory and the great agents which make its development economically possible.

In the early eighties, little was known of the existence of the many hundreds of millions of cubic feet of natural gas stored beneath the earth within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburg. The famous Murrysville field had just been discovered. Knowledge of the fuel was slight, but George Westinghouse, realizing the splendid possibilities of a cheap

fuel easily handled, formed, on May 24, 1884, the present Philadelphia Company.

The Company purchased considerable acreage in the Murrysville field, began the drilling of wells and the laying of pipe into the city. The business, from its inception, proved phenomenally successful, and the demand soon grew beyond the capabilities of the company to supply it. Natural gas proved a splendid fuel for the iron and steel mills. It made possible the manufacture of a better grade of glass of all kinds. The Philadelphia Company then began wide explorations. It drilled wells far in advance of defined territory, and, finally, opened a vast field in the vicinity of Tarentum, one of the present important manufacturing suburbs of the city, and in Armstrong and Butler counties.

The increased demand for the fuel led to increases in the Company's facilities. The entire city was networked with pipe to supply the thousands of consumers, and great mains were laid hundreds of miles into the enormous fields of West Virginia, where the discovery of oil and natural gas had developed apparently inexhaustible reservoirs of the natural substitute for coal.

It was in 1898 that plans were formulated for the amalgamation of the natural and illuminating gas, the electric-lighting and the traction interests of Pittsburg and Allegheny, under the direction of Brown Brothers & Company, of New York. On February 16, 1899, the Philadelphia ('ompany's authorized capital was \$21,-000,000, divided into \$15,000,000 of common and \$6,000,000 of preferred stock; its authorized bonded indebtedness was \$6,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 of bonds were to be held to retire an equal amount of bonds of underlying companies when due. The Allegheny County Light Company, which supplies practically all of the electric light used in Pittsburg and Allegheny and, in fact, Allegheny County, and the Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburg, possessing the exclusive right to furnish artificial illuminating gas to Pittsburg, are controlled and operated by the Philadelphia Company. Other natural-gas companies were absorbed, and all of the illuminating gas companies of the two cities were taken over to make possible an agent for the supply of the cheapest and best light and power to be found anywhere.

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The strong position as a distributer of natural gas fifteen years ago was increased year by year, until now the Philadelphia Company owns 291,000 acres of natural gas and oil territory in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and supplies over 65,000 consumers annually with 31,112,614,340 cubic feet. It has over 1,700 miles of pipe line to carry the gas from its great fields to its consumers, has in operation about 800 miles of telephone to insure speedy repair in case of accident to its pipe-line system, and has 9 pumping stations, with an aggregate of 6,550 horse-power, to provide a sufficient and steady supply of gas during the period of greatest consumption.

Although the impression may have gained currency that the supply of natural gas is failing, it is a fact that the Philadelphia Company has "closed in" in fields of known production sufficient gas to last its demands for many years to come. It is constantly adding new fields to supply the loss each year by consumption, and is yearly increasing its supply by the drilling of new wells. It has such a perfect system of transportation and distribution lines to so many widely located fields that every portion of its consuming territory is assured a constant supply. while to overcome periods of the greatest drain it has in operation the largest natural-gas storage tank in the world, capable of holding 5.000,000 cubic feet. Each year, surprising gains in the number of consumers are made. those who have persisted in burning coal discovering, year by year, that natural gas as a domestic fuel is cheaper than coal and many times cleaner. Many manufacturers have been attracted to Pittsburg during the last few years by the constancy of the natural-gas supply there and its failure in other Western fields through reckless waste.

Cheap artificial gas is possible by reason of the quantity and cheapness of coal in Pittsburg. In the event of exhaustion of natural gas, the destinies of the city are thus safeguarded in every possible way through the Philadelphia Company. Every possible improvement has been adopted to meet the increasing demand, and the power plants of the Philadelphia Company are now among the most modern in the world. One of the largest power plants in the United States has just been completed at a cost of \$2,000,000, and provision has been made for additions in the future that insure the meeting of every possible demand.

The Pittsburg Railways Company, operating under the Philadelphia Company, now has in operation over four hundred and sixty miles of track, covering every conceivable portion of Pittsburg and Allegheny and every populous

community in Allegheny County. It has recently completed the tunneling of Mount Washington. whose precipitous sides virtually form one of the banks of the Monongahela River opposite the business section of the city, at a cost of \$2,000,000, in order to enable it to reach easily the rich and fast growing manufacturing towns along the upper Monongahela. Large acreages of cheap residence territory have thus been thrown open for settlement, enabling the establishment of pretty communities not hitherto possible in the city proper because of the topographical difficulties encountered. In addition, it has established beautiful amusement parks to which the hundreds of thousands of residents of every section may go, and has been one of the most effective agents in the improvement of the three great public parks in Pittsburg and Allegheny. During the last year it carried 175,000,000 passengers, and on July 4 it carried 1,000,000 persons without a single accident, so perfect were its facilities and so modern and efficient its equipment and management.

Pittsburg, of all cities, should be a center of electricity, for the reason that there the most perfect forms of electrical apparatus have been developed. Year by year, it is becoming a cleaner city because of its adoption of electrical in place of steam power. Many manufacturing companies are doing away with steam plants and are installing electrical apparatus, upon the discovery that it is cheaper to buy electricity than it is to make steam in an isolated plant. The use of electricity for power is being systematically developed, and the increase in the number of power consumers during the past few years has been surprising.

The future of Pittsburg and the Philadelidia Company are so closely interwoven that they may be considered identical. The officers of the Philadelphia Company are in the forefront of every movement for the development of the city commercially, financially, industrially, and artistically. Plans for the future have been laid oz lines sufficiently broad to provide for every possible development of the city's magnificent resources. It has anticipated the industrial success of the district by keeping in advance of both population and improvements. With its nearly \$35,000,000 capital, it has been one c the great powers for good in the Greater Pins burg, of which the world will hear so much it the next decade. Its officers and directors are the most aggressive and successful men of a community famed for its success, its daring and its international achievements, and their pelicies are the policies of a greater and better, richet and more populous, city and district.

PITTSBURG'S BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PART II.—COMMERCIAL AWAKENING.

OMMERCIAL Pittsburg is entering upon a new era in its history. During the halfcentury of almost unexampled progress and prosperity which Pittsburg has enjoyed, it has in a sense been indifferent to the possibilities of advertising publicity. Pittsburg merchants and manufacturers have been content to build and expand and profit from the splendid natural resources of the territory of which Pittsburg is the commercial center, but no persistent, organized, and determined campaign has ever been made to spread the unique advantages offered by Pittsburg before manufacturers and buyers of other communities. Pittsburg has grown and prospered because of its remarkable natural endowments and because of the sturdy, shrewd, progressive, ambitious, and conservative race which settled there in its beginning. It grew because it was started right and in the right place.

Pittsburg is one of the great natural gateways to the West. It was so during the War of 1812, and it had figured in international history before the colonies had freed themselves from the yoke of England. Commodore Perry's fleet, on Lake Erie, had been supplied with rope from its then famous ropewalks, and with anchors and other metal equipment from its small foundries. George Washington had seen the possibilities of the spot when, on his first important mission into the Indian country for the Governor of Virginia, he had declared. "Here is undoubtedly the gate of the west, and a settlement built here is bound to grow and flourish beyond the imagination of man."

Yet the progress later was not due entirely to the aggressive character of its citizens and manufacturers. The natural resources attracted new capital and new brawn. No one made an effort to induce others to locate there. Every one was satisfied to work and prosper. During the Civil War it was the existence of the foundries and the cheap methods of manufacture that made it incumbent upon the Government to buy some of its supplies there, but during the succeeding years no special effort was made to induce manufacturers of finished articles of steel to locate in the shadow of the mill or blast furnace producing the raw material. The result is, that Pittsburg to day stands first in its manufacture of iron and steel of rough character, which it sends to other centers to be worked in the higherpriced finished articles.

It is to recover and gain these industries that Pittsburg is now having its awakening. Pitts-

burgers have always been proud of their supreme position in iron and steel, and have boldly proclaimed its supremacy, but until this late date. systematic effort to procure industries that would make its manufacturing complete from pig iron to finished article, has been neglected. Pittsburg has, therefore, been content to make the raw steel, ship it to other points for manufacture into tools and like articles, and then buy back a large share of those finished products. It is only recently that it assumed the manufacture of the largest mill and stationary engines which it formerly bought from other centers to which it shipped the raw steel for conversion into those engines. Pittsburg will not be content in the future until it has made possible the complete mastery of the iron and steel business in all its various phases.

It is only within the past year that an aggressive campaign of publicity has been inaugurated by the merchants and manufacturers. Pittsburgers, through individual effort, have for many years fostered a great project destined, when accomplished, to add immensely to the wealth and prestige of the city at the headwaters of what has been termed the greatest waterway in the world. The project in question, the building of a ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Ohio River, will make possible the cheaper water transport of Pittsburg's enormous tonnage in iron ore and coal. Organizations were formed to induce a conservative government to remove the obstacles to constant and profitable use of the admirable system of waterways of which Pittsburg is the head. These organizations have accomplished wonders in their aggressive and persistent campaigns.

But is was not until the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association began its series of short and comprehensive trips into the rich territory immediately adjacent to Pittsburg, to reveal to buyers the advantages of the city as a commercial center, that the steel-making community awoke to the harvest it had missed in the past. The commercial men banded together for the good of Pittsburg have entered upon their work with an enthusiasm that has already revealed surprising results. They first made a trade-expansion dash into West Virginia, made wealthy by its extensive coal deposits, its rich petroleum and natural-gas pools, and by its hundreds of thousands of acres of fine forests.

It was a systematic campaign of publicity. What was not told the merchants of those outlying cities in formal speech was unfolded in a

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business chat with a merchant or manufacturer in a special line. The results in some cases were immediate. Merchants of communities and cities within sixty or one hundred miles of Pittsburg learned of business opportunities to be had by buying in Pittsburg that they had never dreamed existed in the city of mills, glass factories, and industrial grime. It was the same in their invasion of the thickly studded eastern Ohio district. Trade which had previously been allowed to go elsewhere, through the commercial indolence of Pittsburg, was diverted into the city known only for its manufactories.

Pittsburg has always been alive, energetic, and ambitious, but it has been blind to some of its possibilities. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association hopes to prove that Pittsburg is the best place in the United States for all sorts of manufacturing, that labor of the highest skill is to be found there, that the cheapest and best raw material is at hand, and that the markets lie not far distant to the East and West, with long water hauls to reach them. The building of the Panama Canal, slack-watering the Ohio River, and the making of a matchless river to the Gulf of Mexico. will soon bring to it the markets of the Pacific coast, and even the Orient, now denied it by insurmountable difficulties of long transmountain and transcontinental railroad hauls.

Add to these advantages the natural resources in the form of coal and natural gas, and the industrial strength and possibilities for the future stand out vividly. In fact, they assure its position more and more each year. For coal is the basis of power. Geologists who have made a careful study of natural gas and the immense fields of coal, declare that Pittsburg need have no fear for its supply of fuel during the next one hundred years. In fact, this supply of the very finest steam coals is inexhaustible. When it is known that Pittsburg is the center of 100,-000 square miles of bituminous coal of the very best quality, and that Great Britain has only 11,000 acres of coal that it can by no means mine as economically, we may almost claim that fuel is omnipresent. In 1903, the coal tonnage of the Pittsburg district by rail and river was 37,804,192 tons, or nearly 1,600,000 tons more than the entire bituminous tonnage of Pennsylvania fifteen years ago. In 1903, the total value of natural gas produced and sold for consumption in the United States was \$35,815,360, and of this total western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia produced \$27.534,848, or more than two-thirds of the total product of the

United States. Pittsburg controlled the bulk of this great output, and is in reach of it with its superb system of pipe lines, aggregating 18,937 miles out of a total of 28,282 for the entire country. That speaks for the growth of the Pittsburg district.

The merchants and manufacturers are prepar ing their campaign of publicity and of industrial and commercial expansion, fully alive to the possibilities that the next decade, with these natural resources and momentous national improvements, will offer them. They propose to make Greater Pittsburg a greater Pittsburg than even the fondest dreams of its citizens and manufacturers have built. In the words of its President, Mr. E. J. Lloyd: "The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association was organized for the purpose of placing Pittsburg in her proper position among the cities of the world. Pittsburg, with her large and varied interests. ranks among the important cities of the world to-day. As a manufacturing district, surrounded by natural advantages in the shape of coal fields and natural-gas fields, with unsurpassed water and rail transportation facilities, located in the center of the commercial activity of the nation. she has earned, and is entitled to, the reputation of being the Monarch of the Industrial World. and as such, invites the attention of manufacturers, capitalists, and investors everywhere.

"As a distributing center, she is not equaled by any other city in the United States. As a city of opportunity, she is without a peer."

The work now carried on by the Association is along broad lines of publicity, and may lest be told by quoting its Secretary and General Manager, Mr. Robert W. Wordrop: "Althoug". the Association has been in existence less that a year, the fame and name of Pittsburg has ied. spread abroad as never before. Attention has been called to her industries and markets such way as has attracted widespread attentia: and yielded practical results. Present trace has been stimulated and new trade developed Literature has been sent out far and wide, resulting in inquiries that promise large return To the readers of the REVIEWS W. extend a cordial invitation to visit our city: and to those interested in any question touching of Pittsburg, we invite your correspondence. Fin and expert information relating, not only: present Pittsburg industries, but to possibilities regarding any feature of Pittsburg life, will " gladly furnished free of charge to those who may ask."

ANTHRAX GERMS

Disease to be Fought by Health Board.

Narrow Escape of George E. Sprague of Lynn from Death.

George E. Sprague's escape from the serious results of anthrax by a fortunate operation has attracted general attention because his is the most conspicuous example of the contraction of this malignant disease other than by personal contact with hides, skins or horse hair in factories.

During the past five years there have been 20 cases of authrax in Lynn, and Lynn is not the only place where this micro-organism has appeared, as there have been cases in Peabody. Woburn, waipole and Hyde Park. The first cases that attracted attention in Massachusetts were among employes of a curled hair factory in Walpole in the 60s. In a recort published by Dr Arthur Nichols in 1871 he mentioned 26 cases of anthrax in that one curled hair factory, of which is were fatal. Half of the cases in this state have been among employes in a curled hair factory at Hyde Park.

The anthrax germ is brought to this country in the bidest of cattle from South America, in soatskins from India and in foreign wood, although there have been few cases of innoculation from the latter. It is also brought if the manes and tails of horses from foreign ports, animals which have died from the disease. Handlers of these products in the early stages of preparation, in fanneries, morocco shops and curled hair factories are very liable to infection.

The tenacity of the anthrax bacillus is such that it defies the extremes of heat and cold, and it is equally active whether the skin or hide be wet or dry. Several precautionary measures have been considered by English medical men, and the most effective mensure is said to be to submit the skins to a thorough steaming before they are put through the course of manufacture. But this has not been cases where death naued within 12 hours after the patient ame under observation, and other ases where the duration of the disease was four days and a half.

The disease has aroused such interest England that recently the curled air manufacturers was four days for the search of the season of the season of the season of the

The old-fashioned HAIR mattress has distasteful and dangerous possibilities. The hair is taken from the bodies of dead heasts-

SIZES AND PRICES:
2 ft. 6 in. wide, 25 lbs., \$8.35
3 ft. wide, 36 lbs., 10.00
3 ft. 6 in. wide, 35 lbs. 11.70
4 ft. wide, 40 lbs., 13.35
4 ft. 6 in. wide, 45 lbs. 15.00
All 6 ft. 3 inches long.
Express Charges Prepaid
In two parts 50c, extra.
Special vizes at special
prices.

Send for Book—Mailed Free

Our 138-page book, "The Test of Time," treats exhaustively the mattress question, and gives letters of praise from prominent persons. It also illustrates OSTREMOOR Cushions and Pillows for Window Seats, Cozy Corners and Easy Chairs; Boat Cushions, Church Cushions. May we send it? Your name on a postal will do.

Beware of imitations, The genuine has the name "Ostermoor" and our trade-mark label sewn on the end, Mattresses shipped by express prepaid, same day check is received.

OSTERMOOR & CO.

123 Elizabeth St.

New York

Canadian Agency: The Alaska Feather and Down Co., Ltd., Montreal



VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.



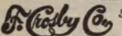
Brain and Nerve Food,

From the phos-phoid principle of the Ox Brain and the Embryo of Wheat.

Has been used more than thirty years by thousands of active business men and women, from whom sustained, vigorous application of brain and nervous power is required, promptly relieving the depression from overwork, worry, nervous excite-ment, and sleeplessness, increasing activity and vital force by feeding the brain and nerves with the exact food they require for their nutrition and normal action.

May we send you a descriptive pamphlet?

PREPARED BY



56 West 25th Street, New York City.

If not found at Druggist's, sent by mail (\$1.00). CROSBY'S COLD AND CATARRH CURE. The best remedy in existence for cold in the head and sore throat. By mail, 50 cents.



Wherever you go you find the standard in shade rollers is the

Hartshorn

Strongest, Simplest. Best.

With the "Improved" Hartshorn no tacks are required.

Accept no shade roller without the script signature of Stewart Hartshorn on the label.

Tin Rollers.



Don't Want to Hear What Medical Science Says About Coffee.

Many intelligent people don't care to listen to the truth about coffee causing their aches, ails, and disturbances.

They keep on using the drug coffee, and suffer from heart derangement, liver or kidney disorders, or some kind of stomach and nervous troubles. They "don't believe coffee is to blame," and don't want to listen to medical science.

They should keep on with the coffee until Nature forces her facts home in the form of sickness or organic disease if they want absolute proof. Suppose on the other hand one should quit coffee in time and get well. It is easy if you shift to properly made Postum. In a few days you will feel a great change for the better.

Coffee sets up disease. POSTUM dissipates it and sets up health again. Medical science has found this out by experience, the Great Teacher. A prominent physician of Des Moines, Iowa, tells how he learned it:

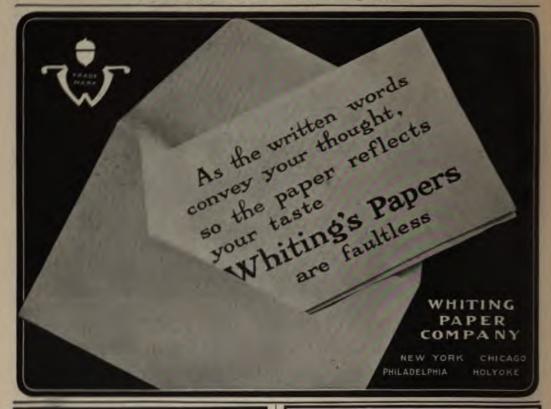
"I am a physician of 18 years' practice. I felt the need of a stimulant, and for the first five or six years of my practice drank strong coffee. Eight or ten years ago I began to notice symptoms of heart disease. This seemed to be a regular organic type, and year by year became aggravated by dizziness, faintness, and later, inability to walk at times. Finally, I became such a confirmed invalid that I had to give up practice.

"Several years elapsed with the symptoms growing worse. I was considered marked for an early grave. I honestly believe that coffee was the trouble, and it finally became impressed upon me to give it up. This I found easier to do when POSTUM FOOD COFFEE was used in its place. I made the change more to satisfy my friends than with any hope of benefit from such a simple change, especially in such an incurable case as mine. I was debilitated and very weak, and about 30 pounds short of my old weight.

"From the first week I noticed a marked change, and within three months I was almost fully restored to my old strength and health, with the heart trouble and dizziness all gone.

"These facts are known to hundreds of my friends and acquaintances throughout this city." Name and address given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

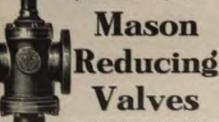
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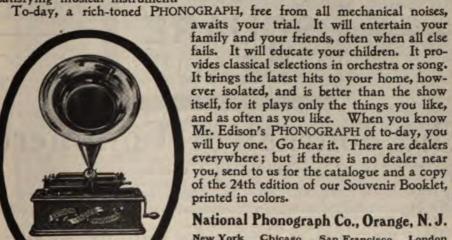
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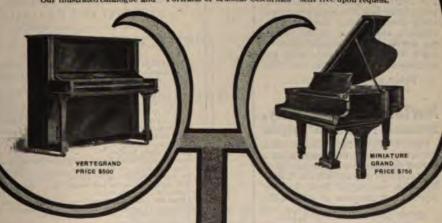
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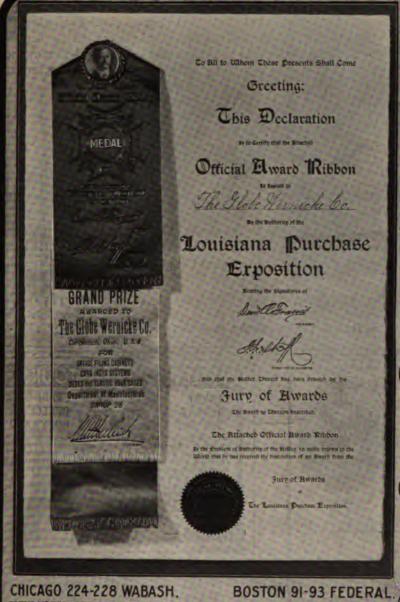
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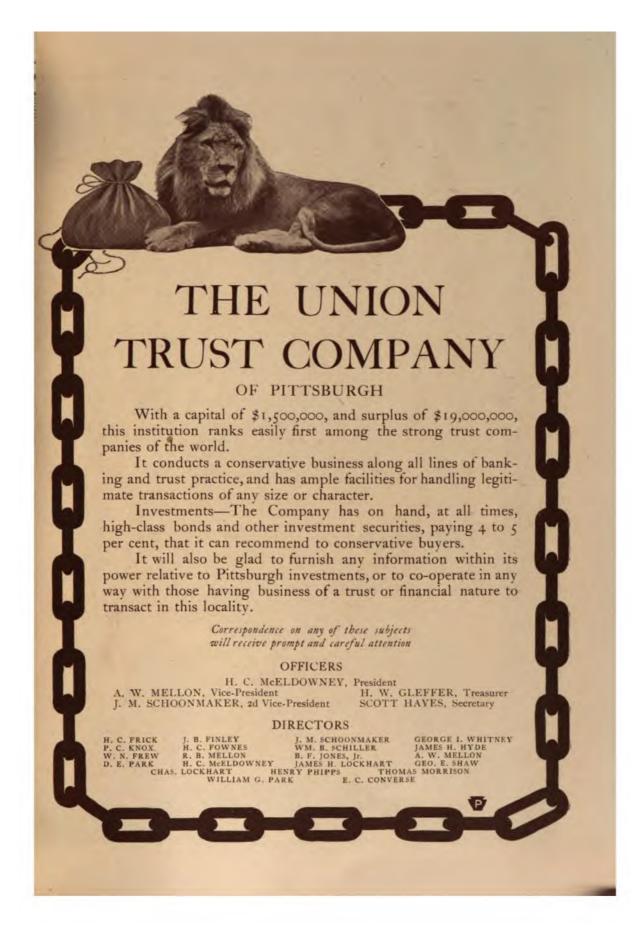
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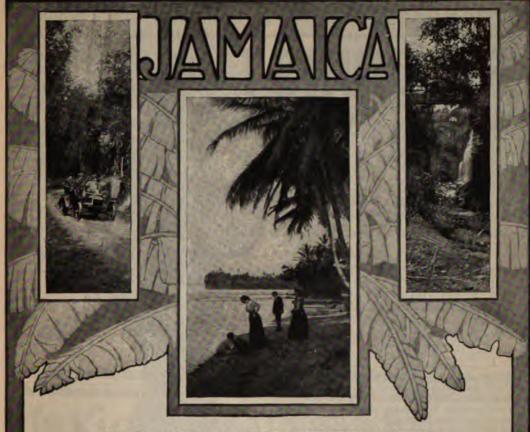
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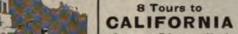
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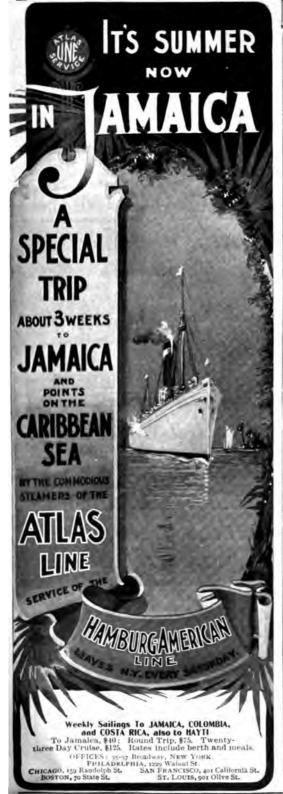
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BY LOYD A. THOMAS

HE Driver lost Control of his Car!" That's part of the Newspaper report

on nearly every automobile accident.

Doesn't it set one thinking?

The most important thing about an Automobile is its method of Speed-control.

Mere Horse-power is secondary to this!

Many cheap Motors develop high power, while

they last, -but they wear out in a hurry, and are unreliably controlled.

ManyAutomobiles are controlled by expanding Speed-Governors. These have many wearing parts. They have revolving fly-out Arms, Springs, Gears, Belts, or Shafts, with special Levers to operate them.

They work well enough, while new. But,— Wear, Rough Roads, Overheating, or poor Lubrication, may put them out of adjustment, at critical periods.

Then there's another item for the Press. The Speed-controlling system of a Car can't be too simple.

It can't have too few parts to get out of order. It can't be too direct, too flexible, too graduated, too Automatic, nor too Reliable.

Even a Dare-Devil Driver can do more daring things, with a Car, when he knows he can absolutely depend on its Speed-control working at

the precise moment, and to the precise degree, he expects it to work.

This is where the "Winton of 1905" scores

over all other Motor Cars.

The speed of the Winton Motor Car is con-

trolled by Air-pressure.

No Gears to wear out, no Springs to weaken, no Levers to stick, at critical moments. This is why Winton "Air Control" gives such absolute

When the Winton Motor starts running, it at once compresses enough Air to cut off its own supply of Gas, in a half-minute. And a Motor must stop running when the Gas is shut off from its Cylinders.

The Winton Cylinders can only receive Gas

when you purposely spill some of the Air-pressure

that throttles it.

This Air-pressure is released (or spilled) by merely pressing your right Foot on a spring Pedal beside the Steering Shaft.

The more you press that Pedal the faster the

Car travels.

The less you press it the slower the Winton

Take your foot off the Pedal and the Car

stops altogether.

Isn't that simple, safe, and easy to remember in emergencies? No Valves to turn, no Gauges to watch, no Levers to move

With this one Pedal alone, and using the high-speed clutch, you can run Four miles an hour,

or Forty miles an hour, or any speed between these two. No arbitrary half-speed, quarter-speed, nor full-speed Levers to consider, in ordi-nary running of the 1905 Winton. Your foot on the Pedal sets the Pace as per-

fectly as if you were walking or running.
Think of the sure control this gives you,the freedom from risk or anxiety, and the time saved in learning the Car.

A Youth could run a Winton the first time he

rode in it, after an hour's coaching.

But,—no Car except the Winton can use this Air-pressure Control. Because, it is a basic Winton-Patented feature.

Then, there's the Winton Steering Geer of 1905. Observe that it is not a "Worm Gear," like the others.

The thread of a Worm wears down in the center long before the sides wear. Then you have "lost motion" in the Steering Gear. That "lost motion" makes steering mighty uncertain sometimes.

It upsets the Driver's calculations, and so may lead to serious accident in running through crowded streets or close quarters.

If you tighten up the wear on a Worm steer-ing gear it is then liable to "wedge" in the nut, when you turn sharply on short curves.

That may land you in a ditch.
No "lost motion" nor "wedging" is possible
with the Winton Steering Gear of 1905.

Because, it has a whole-round thread on the steering shaft.
This works in a whole-round nut.

The thread must therefore wear evenly all around when wheel is turned to left or right.

Your life may some day depend on the accurate control this patented Winton feature gives.

The 1905 Winton has been made the most

accessible car in existence.

Nearly all Wintons have in the past had
Horizontal Two-Cylinder Motors.

These were necessarily placed under the forward seat.

But,-this year it's different,

The Winton Vertical Four-Cylinder Motor is placed forward of the dash-board, under a hood, where it is instantly accessible.

When you lift off its Aluminum Cover every working part (except the Transmission Gear)

may be seen at a glance.
Pistons, Crank Shaft and Connecting Rods

may be quickly removed, without disturbing Cylinders or other Motor parts.

The four upright Cylinders are fed Gas (Gasoline and Air, Mixture) by one single Carburetor. No changing of Mixture is necessary with the 1905 Winton. Its Carburetor is permanently set

The Review of Reviews-Advertising Section

so as to produce one standard made of (Gasoline and Air)
Mixture, at all times. No experimenting with Mixture
needed, lots of trouble avoided,—lots of adjusting saved.
The Winton speed control supplies more, or less, of
this standard grade Gas, to the Cylinders, at will, but never
tampers with its quality.

tampers with its quality.

All Four Cylinders are "fired" by one single Magneto.
This is positive Gear-driven, instead of being chain or
friction-driven. It thus gives absolutely regular, and con-

friction-driven. It thus gives absolutely regular, and continuous ignition, no matter how rough the roads, nor how great the vibration from any cause.

No Dry Batteries, Vibrators, Storage Batteries nor "Accumulators," needed with a 1905 Winton.

Think of the worry, detail, "tinkering," and expense this cuts out,—the Simplicity it affords.

Under the floor-board (between front seat and dashboard) is the Winton Transmission Gear. Lift up that board and you see the Aluminum Gear case. Turn a handle, and part of that case comes off.

Then you have, right under your eye, the three non-breakable clutches,—two forward and one reverse.

These can be removed bodily, in a few minutes time, without getting under sides, or body, of car.

The Dust-pan beneath the 1905 Winton is permanently fixed there. Because, there is no longer any need to look

fixed there. Because, there is no longer any need to look below the floor of the car, or below the base of Motor, as all parts are reached readily from above. No other Vertical Motor Car is half so Accessible. Now, note the new Twin-Springs of the 1905 Winton.

The upper Spring, for light loads, and good roads.
This gives a motion easy as that of a Pullman Parlor Car.

The lower Spring reinforces the upper, for heavy loads. Prevents pounding of Carriage body and Motor, when inning over rough roads, crossing railway tracks, or thank-ye-mums.

The twin-springs are shackled together at each end.

They thus work together, but do not touch, except when carrying a heavy load, or bouncing hard at high speed.

These twin-springs double the comfort of riding in an Automobile. They add 30% to the life of a Motor, in pro-

tecting it from jar, pounding, and vibration.

They take nearly half the work off the Tires

They make the whote carriage lively, smooth-running, elastic in action, and permit of much greater speed over

elastic in action, and permit of much greater speed over rough roads.

These twin-springs can be had on no other Motor-Car but the 1905 Winton because they are protected.

Another 1905 Winton feature is the Automatic Offer. This feeds Oil, to every friction spot, in exact proportion to the speed Motor is running at. Impossible to siphon, or flood the motor. No springs nor valves.

The Cylinders of the 1905 Winton are cooled by rapid circulation of a non-freezing Fluid (Polar Compound). This is pumped around them, Carburetor and Exhaust-valve chambers, then back into Fin Radiator, for cooling.

Behind the Radiator is a gear-driven fam, and in the fly-wheel is cast another. These two Fans pull the alforth exhaust the fluid is thus cooled rapidly.

The Fans act and the Fluid circulates, even when the Car is standing still, if the Motor be running at all.

The 1905 Winton therefore has the advantage of both "Water-cooled" and "Air-cooled" systems combined.

Winton Style is proverbial. But, the 1905 Winton is the most graceful design yet produced. People call is "the Winton Greyhound." Because, it has such long, graceful, racy looking lines. See the picture below.

That shows the \$1800.00 Winton for the year 1905.

It has practically the same Power as last year's \$300 Winton.

But, it weighs nearly a thousand pounds less, and so

But, it weighs nearly a thousand pounds less, and so

has more speed, per Horse-power.

Because, the Motor has less weight to propel.

The \$2500.00 "Winton of 1905" has 24-Horse power. Length is 150 inches, Wheel-base 102 inches.
The \$3500.00 "Winton of 1905" has 40-Horse-power

Length 154 inches; Wheel-base 106 inches.

The \$4500.00 "Winton of 1905" is 40 H. P. Limousine Duplicate parts, for repair, are carried constantly is stock, and shipped instantly on receipt of telegram. That's a mighty important consideration.

Write today for new Winton Catalogue. Address The Winton Motor Carriage Co., Dept. D. Cleveland O.



TheWINTON of 1905

Vertical, Four-Cylinder Motor.

16 Horse Power.....\$1,800 24 Horse Power.....\$2,500 40 Horse Power....\$3,500 40 H.P. "Special" ..\$4,500



Air - cooled Motor

-every step has been a step ahead.

That ought to make you believe in the Franklin, even if we had not those splendid proofs of ability in our beating the record from San Francisco to New York, winning at races (though the Franklin is not a racer), coming out way ahead in hill-climbing contests; but, best of all, with the backing of every Franklin owner.

No other car is so speedy on all grades, especially on the hills; so easy of control; so easy to care for; so easy on tires and on the owner's pocketbook.

This is due not only to the four-cylinder air-cooled motor, but to the refinement of the whole mechanism, which produces enormous power, thoroughly applied, in connection with light weight.

Six Styles for 1905

The new line of Franklin cars covers every need, from the Light Roadster (two passengers), at \$1400, to the 30 H. P. Touring Car with side doors, at \$3500.

Our Light Car (holding two, or, with tonneau, four) takes a larger tonneau than last year, and has higher horse-power. \$1500; with detachable tonneau, \$1650.

Our 20 H. P. Touring Car (wide side doors in tonneau, and holding five) at \$2500 is a marvel of speed and power, ease of control, comfort of riding, and beauty.

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Price \$1,250

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An equally wonderful Two-Passenger Car at \$650

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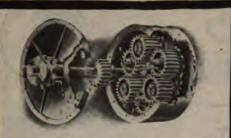
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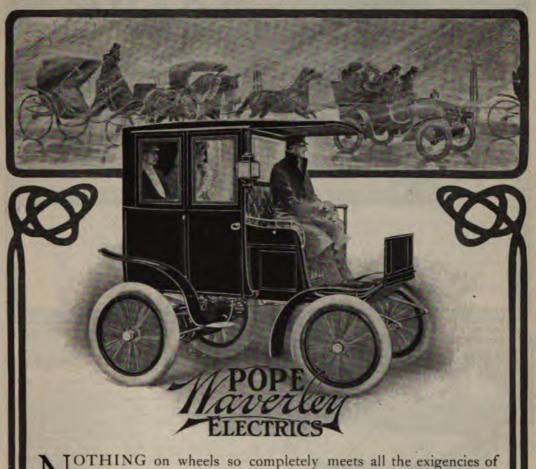
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We make Runabouts, Chelseas, Surreys, Coupes, Physicians' Road, Delivery Wagons, and Trucks.

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The have been gradually getting to the point where we can construct an American car which will stand for American construction in the same way that the French car stands for French construction. We have accepted the best Continental experience and shaped it to American needs. We believe that our 1905 car is presminently the car for American adapted to American roads and the American temperament. We do not think our success superative. We consider that it is absolute. We believe there is no reason why we should it that any car made anywhere is superior to the Pierce. We have made for 1905 six cars seenting three mechanisms. The first mechanism is the 28-33 H. P. four-cylinder Chassis, inted as follows:

The Great Arrow, side entrance, King of Belgium type Tonneau, The Suburban, body by Quinby, The Landaulet, "" The Opera Coach," "" 5,000 5,000 5,000 The second mechanism is the 24-28 H. P. four-cylinder Chassis, side entrance, King of Belgian type Tonneau,

The third mechanism is our well-known single-cylinder Stanhope, 8 H. P., 1,200

These six cars express the best that we know in the building of motor cars. They are all adventures machines. The unusual success that attended Pierce cars in 1904 convinces us that solution of the problem of successful motor-car building is the right one. That success was gnized by the St. Louis Exposition, which awarded the Pierce line the Grand Prize. Our log and technical descriptive matter sent on application.

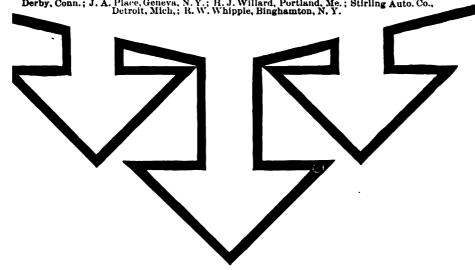
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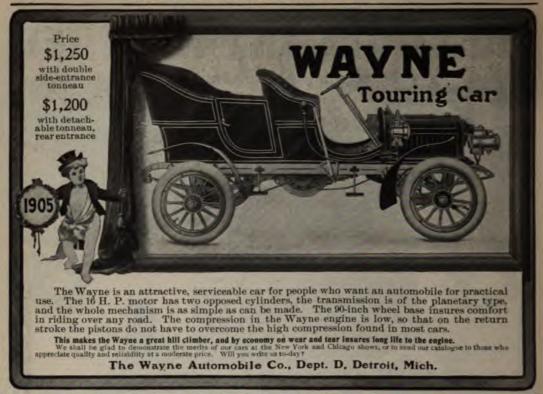
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What Is Horse-Power?

HORSE-POWER is simply a name given to the unit by which the power of engines, water-wheels, etc., is measured. The first steam engines were employed to drive mills, pumps, and other machinery which had formerly been driven by horses. It therefore seemed proper to express their working power by the number of horses whose work they accomplished. This naturally led to experiments being made in order to get an estimate of the average working power of a horse. The present definition of a horse-power is the power necessary to lift 33,000 foot pounds per minute, or 550 foot pounds per second, or 1,980,000 foot pounds per hour. This result was obtained by James Watt, the English inventor, and was based upon experiments with the strong dray horses employed by the London breweries, working eight hours a day. It was found that one of these horses was able to walk 2½ miles per hour, and at the same time raise a weight of 150 pounds 2½ miles or 13,200 feet in an hour. In a minute, therefore, a horse would lift 150 pounds 220 feet, or 33,000 pounds one foot.

AN HALUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENT OF THE

AN ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENT OF THE

Wayne Touring Car

which appeared in the December issue of this Magazine was made to show that the 16-H. P. Wayne Motor would lift 528,000 pounds one foot per hour. Of course, this should have read minute, and the above explanation of a horse-power and the method by which this unit was obtained is given for the benefit of the many readers who noticed this advertisement and were interested in the statements made therein.

WAYNE AUTOMOBILE CO.

Dept. D.

Detroit, Mich.

Pierce Cars

WE have been gradually getting to the point where we can construct an American car which will stand for American construction in the same way that the French car stands for French construction. We have accepted the best Continental experience and shaped it to American needs. We believe that our 1905 car is preëminently the car for American use, adapted to American roads and the American temperament. We do not think our success is comparative. We consider that it is absolute. We believe there is no reason why we should admit that any car made anywhere is superior to the Pierce. We have made for 1905 six cars representing three mechanisms. The first mechanism is the 28-32 H. P. four-cylinder Chassis, mounted as follows:

The Great Arrow, side entrance, King of Belgium type Tonneau,
The Suburban, body by Quinby,
The Landaulet,
The Opera Coach,
The Opera Coach,
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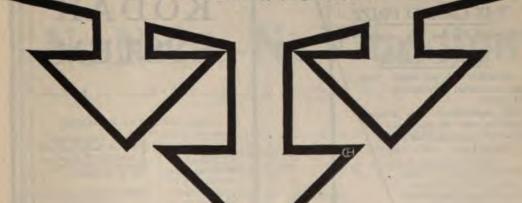
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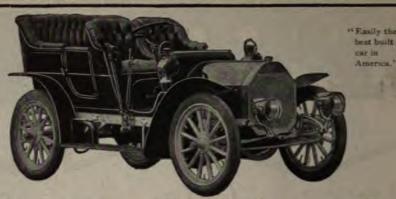
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Above is illustrated our new 15-20 h.-p. Car with Side-Entrance Tonneau. Price, \$2800, includes five lamps of best quality, full assortment of tools, accessories, and spare parts, all ready for touring. The other new models are similarly equipped, and are as follows: 20-25 h.-p., \$3700; 30-35 h.-p., \$5000; 40-45 h.-p., \$7500.

All models have DOUBLE SIDE-ENTRANCE BODIES, front vertical motors, automatic carburetors, and sliding-gear transmissions.

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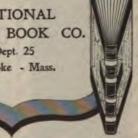
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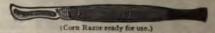


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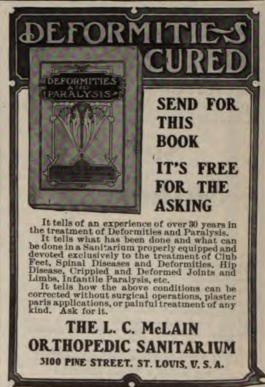
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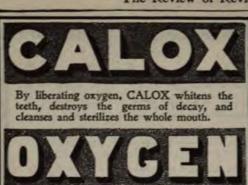
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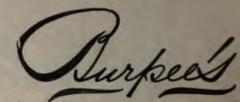


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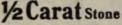
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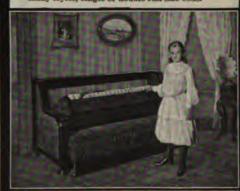
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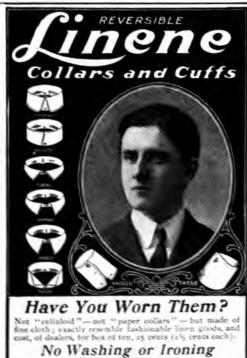


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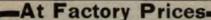
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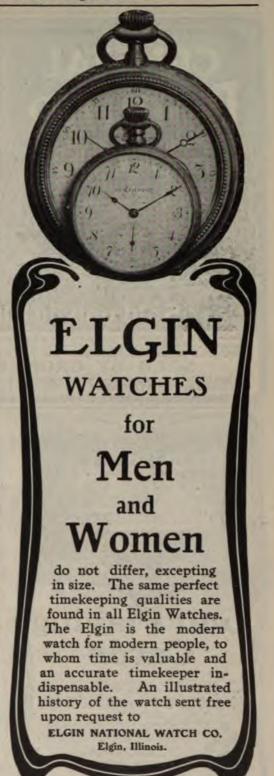
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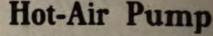


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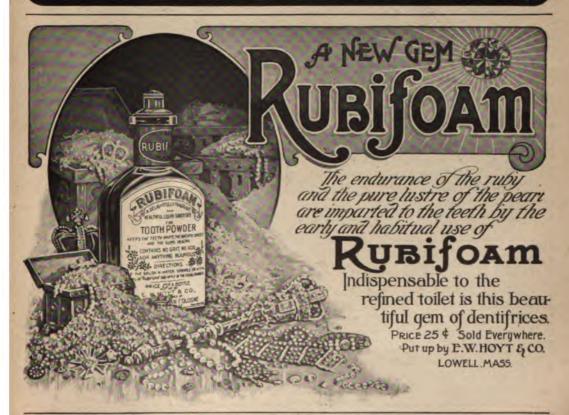
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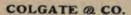


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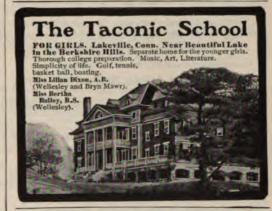
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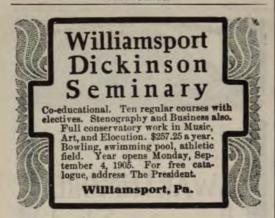
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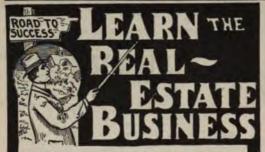
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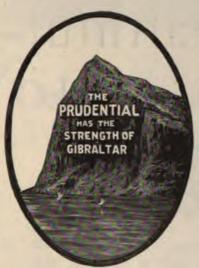
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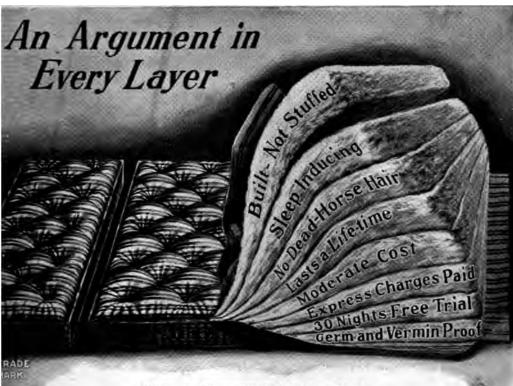
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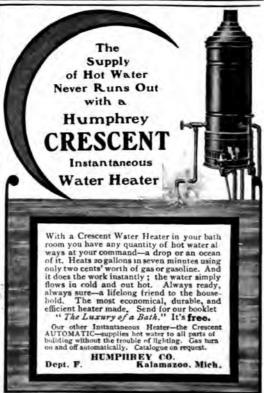
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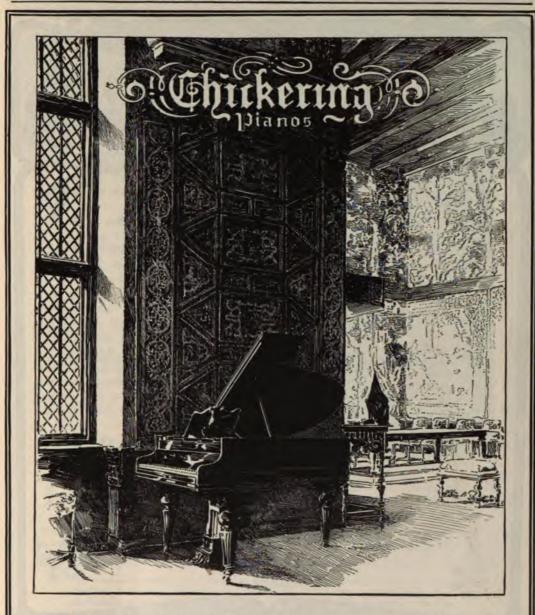
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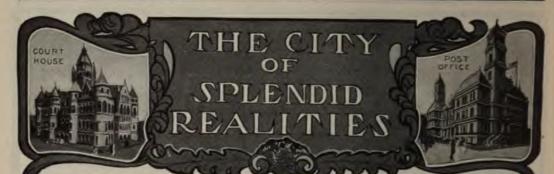
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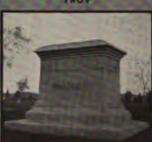
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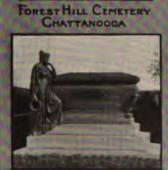
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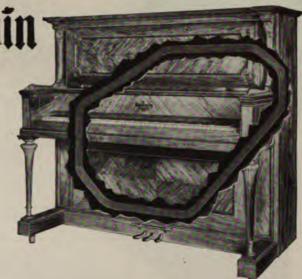
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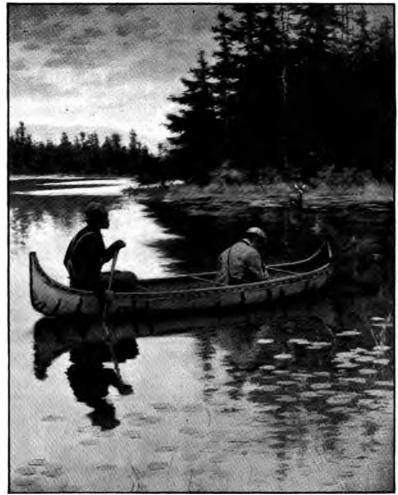
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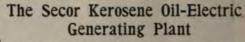
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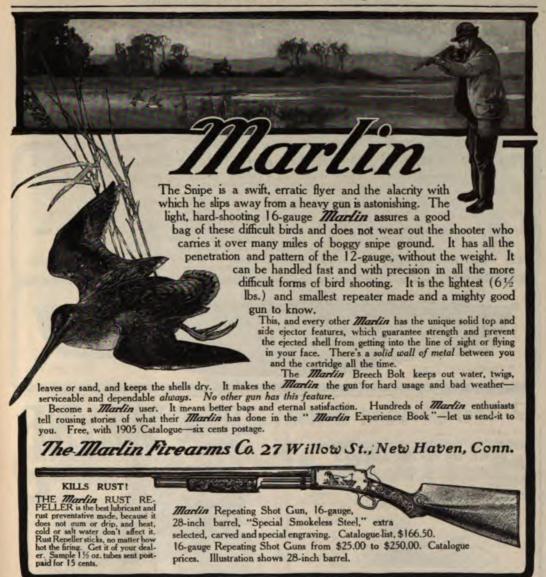
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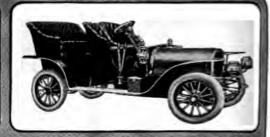
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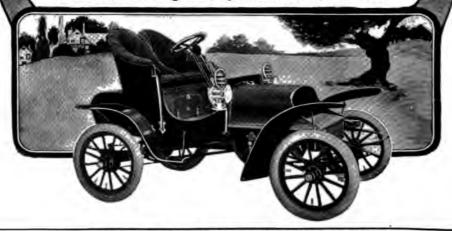
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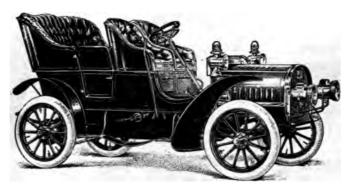
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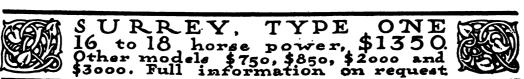
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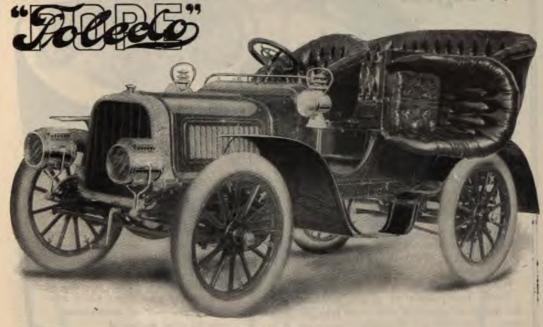
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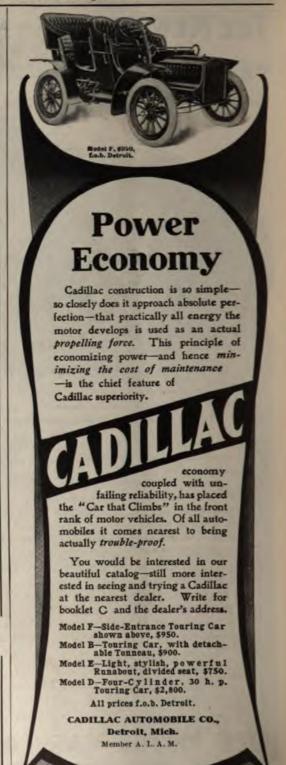
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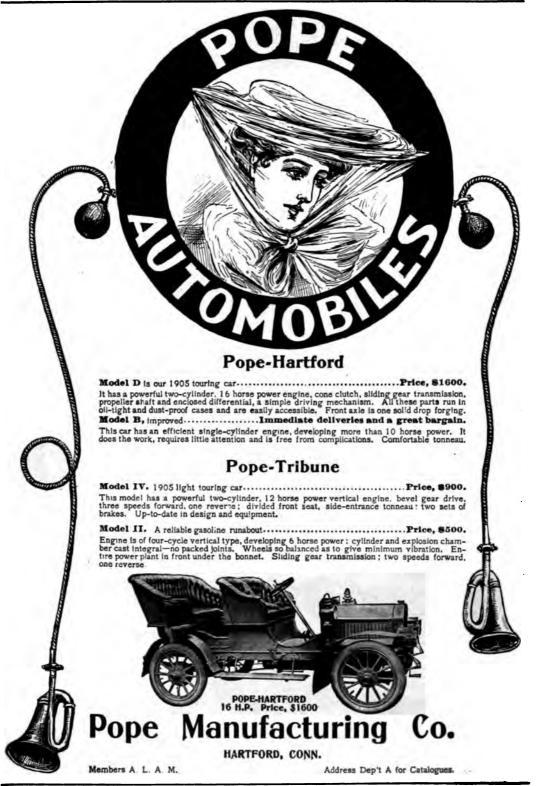
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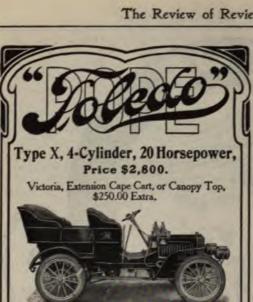
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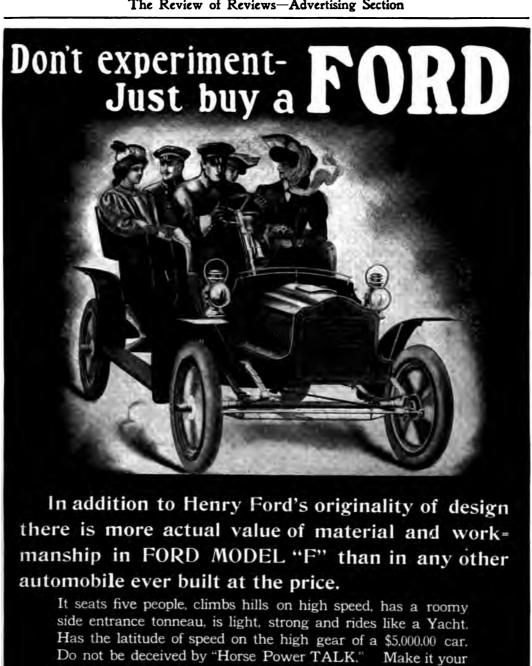
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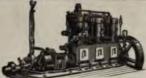
The horses, however, could furnish this power for only 8 hours a day. As the Autocar Runabout can be run for 24 hours a day, it will be seen that if both power and endurance are considered this car is equal to 45 horses.

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THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, Argmore, Pa. Member Automobile Manufactures.

THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, Ardmore, Pa. Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.



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—only one grade
—the very highest.

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no equal in re-lity and perfection. Order early to insure prompt ship-nt. Our new illustrated & page catalogue Nois (sent 7 & stamp, or mailed free if you mention this maga-ne) gives very valuable gas engine information. orine Motor Works, Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A. 97 224 St., Magazine and Natches Sts.,

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Lengths: 15, 16, 17, 18 feet

GIRL"

Price, packed, \$32 to \$44

She's Ready for Immediate Shipment

I'm in a position to fill all orders immediately. My ledian Girl Model should appeal to you—she's strong, light, speedy, and graceful. Popular with all who paddle. Built of codes, canvas-covered,

Send to-day for catalogue of pleasure craft, all-cedar and car overed canoes, oars, paddles, sails, and fittings.

J. H. RUSHTON, 812 Water Street, Canton, N.Y.



HAS YOUR ATTENTION BEEN CALLED TO THE IM-PORTANCE OF FIREPLACES FOR YOUR NEW HOUSE? IT WILL REPAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE BRICK MANT WRITE FOR CATALOG. PHILADELPHIA & BOSTON FACE BRICK CO., DEPT. II 165 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

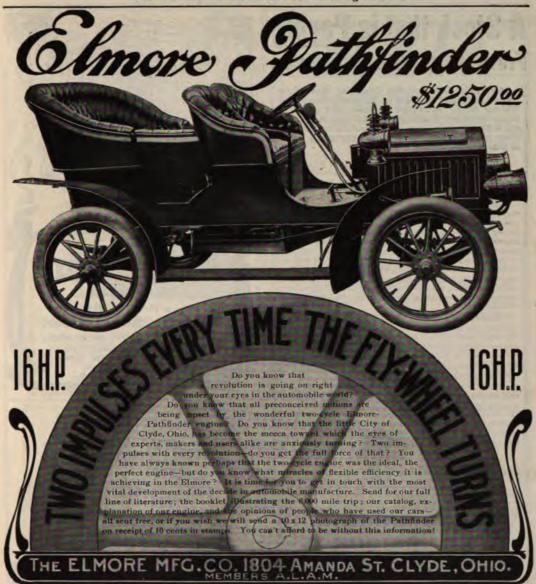
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Deliver water from spring or stream to house, stable, lawn, storage tank, etc., by the automatic

RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES

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A Stock that is Paying From 8 to 10% Dividends

Successful Manufacturing Enterprise Established Seven Years. Big Business on Moderate Capital-No Watered Stock. Sales have increased each year. A Staple Specialty, World-Wide Market, Small Making and Selling Expense, Low Price—Quick Sales. Cepital Stock not to be increased, Sales Are Increasing, Value of Shares Must Increase.

If you wish to invest your spare dollars where you know they will be safely and wisely administered, and yield you better returns than you can get in the bank read this carefully.

We have a few unsold shares of Treasury Stock, reserved until our increasing business demanded more operating capital. We have just erected a new and larger plant—the most modern equipped typewriter factory in the world, and have some further improvements to make. Rather than pay out our profits in interest to the banks, we prefer to sell our remaining portion of Treasury Stock and distribute the profits among hundreds of small investors, who, financially interested, will become walking and talking advertisements for the Chicago Typewriter. We want your co-operation.

Manufacturing is a safe and sound investment—yielding the surest and steadiest returns. You know the unlimited field for typewriters. Our Company conservatively managed-no fancy salaries-no official drones-but well paid and competent expertsemploye a worker. For our rating, responsibility and reputation, consult Dun's or Bradstreet's.

Not a share of our Treasury Stock has ever been sold at less than par. This is, and has always b a solid business enterprise—not a speculative deal. We shall not increase the capitalization and owing to our growing business and high rate of dividends each share of stock will soon be worth double or treble its present par value. Our stock is fully paid and non-assessable.

The Chicago Typewriter

The Chicago, equal in every point to the standard \$100 makes—but sells at the sensible, popular price of \$85. If you need a typewriter, save \$65 by investigating the Chicago.

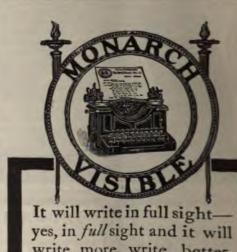
We have stated our Treasury Stock proposition plainly, truthfully. We appeal to your common sense-your conservative business judgment. If you want this opportunity for a real investment, you must think quick
-act quick. Only a limited number of shares unsoldafter which no more can be obtained. If interested, inquire at once. Use a postal card-just say: "Send typewriter booklet and price and terms on stock, as per your ad, in Review of Reviews Magazine,

CHICAGO WRITING MACHINE CO. (EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

151-153 Wabash Ave.,

Chicago, Ill.





write more, write better, write easier and keep on doing so longer than any other typewriter.

MONARCH TYPEWRITER CO. 319 Broadway, N. Y. Factory and General Officer : Syracuse, New York.

The Old Way



Computing Workmen's Time.— Subtracting—commencing from finishing time of day.



Calculagraph Way

By operating one handle of the Calculagraph when commencing and the other handle when finishing, the machine subtracts the time of commencing from the time of finishing and prints the length of the time interval between the two operations.

One Calculagraph will make hundreds of such records of overlapping periods of working time without confusion.

The Calculagraph Makes
No Clerical Errors

Illustrated booklet on request,

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New York City

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Conservative investors are looking to the great Southwest these days as the field of large opportunity and substantial value. This Bank has received so many inquiries of late regarding Texas securities of various kinds that it has been deemed advisable to establish an Information Department for the purpose of furnishing reliable information to those who are interested in Texas investments of any character. This service is rendered entirely free of cost and is intended merely as an introduction to those who are apt to become interested in the development of this great Southwest country.

There are many opportunities right now that are entirely conservative and safe—yet can be counted upon to net

5 to 7 Per Cent. Income

Write to-day if you want to know anything about Texas

WESTERN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered in 1873 by Special Act of Legislature

PAID IN CAPITAL \$500,000

WE PAY 4 per cent. on savings accounts
4½ per cent. on time certificates
of deposit

295 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS



In Every Speed Contest which was open to all classes of machines. operators on the

Comptometer

won all prizes

offered by the Chicago First Annual Office Appliance and Business System Show, Collecus, Chicago, March 15th to 22d. All previous records cut in two.

Miss Annie Maloney, operator at Marshall Field & Co.'s retail, added correctly 500 department store checks in 4 minutes and 55

partners store cheeks in 4 minutes and 35 seconds.

Miss Mae Barclay, operator at Illinois Central Railroad freight auditor's office, added correctly six columns of numbers, equal to six ledger pages, in 4 minutes and 39 seconds.

Miss Carne De Wine, operator at C. 8.4 Q. Ry. freight auditor's office, performed correctly 25 large multiplications in 3 minutes and 16% seconds.

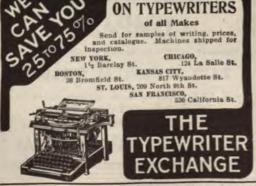
Miss H. S. Pembrooke, operator at Mashall Field & Co.'s wholesale, performed correctly 25 large multiplications in 3 minutes and 2 seconds.

The Comptometer outclasses all other machines for addition or multiplication

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Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 52 Illinois Street, Chica.go.







Easy Payments-\$37.50 to \$50.

Buys a high grade factory rebuilt typewriter.
Easy running, speedy and durable. Best low priced machines ever offered. Fully guaranteed. Booklet, "The New Way," gives full particulars; it's free—write for it now. Pay Sholes Company, 135 Rees St., Chicago.



What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



Price \$1.50, less trade \$5 net

THE FELIX R. DATS DUPLICATOR CO. Dans Building, 111 John St. New York City



First in Quality Because of Our Experience

First in Sales Because of the Buyer's Experience

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

New York and Everywhere

OUCAN'T BEAT HISOFFER

I may must have found they possessed all the ment we claim, or they would have sent them back. Isn't it reasonable to suppose that what has proven valuable to so many others, would prove so to you? It don't cost anything to order one and try it. Just look up our rating, and send us a dollar. You will admit it was the best investment ever made; if you don't think so, send it back, and we will do the same with your dollar.



Sent Prepaid On Approval

Your Money Back If You Ask For It

- WILVIONE DE L OUTFIT COMPRISES THE

FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

OUTFIT COMPRISES THE

Outfill Complete Loose Leaf Binder covered with imported Buckram, size 5% in. high, 8½ in. wide, 1½ in. thick, filled with 300 Becord F printed on fine quality white bond paper, your choice of 5 Ledger Bullings, or any of the 40 different forms listed below, with one complete of 25 Alphabetical Index Sheets, together with 25 plain Hovable Barksers for indexing the records by dates.

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Our Free Book, "Moore's Modern Methods" contains 128 pages of valuable information on the subject of Bookbeeping.

MAY WE SEND IT TO YOU?

JOHN C. MOORE CORPORATION, \$26 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.
[Established 1839.] Makers of Everything in the Line of Blank Books, Loose Leaf Bladers and Office Stationery. We do not mail to D

IN its markets on Cotton, Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Flour, Grain, Provisions, and all other commodities, The Journal of Commerce & Commercial Bulletin, of New York, is consulted daily by a vast majority of the business men of the United States. It is

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Don't buy or sell without first consulting it. The Journal of Commerce & Commercial Bulletin is a paper that tells the truth and

DOESN'T BULL OR BEAR

Its news and market reports contain nothing but reliable facts, which are what the intelligent and shrewd business man most needs.

The best news cannot be the cheapest. Ours is the highest-priced, and recognized the

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TERMS: 12 mos., \$12.00; 6 mos., \$6.50; 3 mos., \$3.45 SAMPLES FREE GET THE BEST

Journal of Commerce & Commercial Bulletin 17 AND 19 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

1876

GEORGE F. SEWARD, President ROBERT J. HILLAS, Vice-President and Secretary 1905

Т	IDELITY BONDS
I	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
4	PERSONAL ACCIDENT .
	HEALTH
	STEAM BOILER
	PLATE GLASS
1	BURGLARY
	FLY WHEEL

BONDED LIST

No one should buy a policy of insurance unless he knows something of the history of the company in which he is buying the policy. He should know how long it has been in existence, what its reputation as a loss-payer is, who the men are that manage it, and what are its resources. He should be sure that it has been tried and not found wanting, and that it grants always

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

ASSETS, December 31, 1904, LOSSES PAID to December 31, 1904, \$6,791,185.19 19.655.793.02

DUMONT CLARKE, GEO. E. IDE, WM. P. DIXON. W. G. LOW. ALFRED W. HOYT, J. G. McCULLOUGH. A. B. HULL, WM. J. MATHESON.

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Principal Offices, Nos. 97-103 Cedar Street, New York Agents in all considerable towns

We do not advocate your first use of

OLD HAMPSHIRE B**OND**

if you are averse to forming a habit.

> When you have seen the Book of Specimens you will not wonder why so many business men throughout the country say that OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND is the best paper made for business stationery. Sent by mail on request, or may be seen at any printer's.

Hampshire Paper Company South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts.

The only paper makers in the world making bond paper exclusively.

We invite correspondence with holders of bonds net ting 4% and less, with a view of substituting highgrade street railway and electric lighting bonds of established market, netting considerably higher income. The bonds are secured upon conservatively financed and well-managed properties, located in the larger cities.

Write for Circular No. 19,

We transact a general banking business, allow interest on daily balances subject to draft, and execute commission orders for stocks and bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

William and Pine Sts., New York. Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

It would thus have cost them about fourteen times as much, or \$1,050,000 per year, to sell as many of their \$5.00 articles through the \$14.20 kind 'catchy" copy as it actually did cost them to sell the same quantity with the \$1.00 average kind

Good Reader, get that thought clearly into your mind, for we're talking cold facts now, facts we can verify to any prospective client.

What was it worth to the Blank Company to get a new advertisement which would pull Inquiries at the old rate of 85 cents each, when their most successful copy had worn out, after two years' use, so that Inquiries were finally costing them \$1.25 average?

Figure it out and you'll see that one single iece of such copy would be worth a third of their \$75,000 yearly appropriation, viz., \$25,000.

Because, it would add a third to what their appropriation is solely spent for, viz., Inquiries for their goods.

But Lord & Thomas "Reason-why" Copy did

better than that, when applied.

It reduced the cost of Inquiries, for the selfsame \$5.00 article, to 41 cents average, during all the months it has been running.

Now Reflect what similar treatment with your appropriation would mean to you, Mr. Advertiser!

The earning power of every dollar trebled by the mere substitution of Lord & Thomas "Salesmanship-on-Paper" for the best copy the Advertiser had in ten years prior to that substitution.

An Advertising appropriation of \$75,000 made equal in proven earning power to what \$225,000 would have earned, with the copy which preceded it and which was producing Inquiries at \$1.25.

That single piece of Lord & Thomas copy, now running practically without change for about four months, has in that time produced approximately 60,976 Inquiries. These are worth \$1.25. each to the Advertiser, or \$91,464 in all, though we reduced their cost to 41 cents each with an actual outlay of about \$25,000.

In four months that one piece of copy has thus earned \$66,466 more for the Advertiser than the \$1.25 kind of Copy used immediately before it had produced from the same investment.

And, what made it pull Inquiries, by Mail, is precisely what would make it produce Inquiries verbally for the goods, through Retailers, by the use of Lord & Thomas' "reason why" and Conviction in the Copy.

This, Mr. Advertiser, is only one of many actual instances that we can prove up to Advertisers who agree to place their appropriations through us provided we do thus prove up our capacity to increase Results, with their present appropriations

Other Advertising Agents will belittle statement because they do not know what w about comparative Results from actual Test

Copy, such as we have made.

They cannot know what our "Salesman on-Paper" is capable of doing. Because they never had the equipment to produce it, a organization to record and compare Resit with "General Publicity" results, in as so provide a reliable guide for the future Copy.

Moreover, it is not *their* money that the space they fill with "General Publication" \$14.20" kind of Copy.

They risk nothing in any case. The mission is just as sale when they fill with cheap and catchy "General Public would be if they filled it with that reliable manship-on-Paper" which produces '41 cents'' as against \$14.20.

But,—how can you hope to compusing such "\$14.20" copy against itor who may pit our "41 cent" kind of against you?

Not one Advertising Agency in America Athird what we do (viz. -\$72,000 per year) aries) for a capable Copy-Staff.

Not three, in America, pay individu

fifth of what we pay for Copy

Three-fourths of what other Agencies for "Service" is paid to able Solicitors whe ply sell you Space but cannot help you to space with the Kind of Copy that brings

back large profit.

Not a fifth of what other Agencies profit.

"Service" is invested in the Copy, which along the control of the copy is the copy. termines how profitable or unprofitable that

be made for you.

The Advertising world is waking up to fact, Mr. Advertiser, and don't forget that we, -Lord & Thomas—who are doing the

ening.
Could we afford to raise this disturbing a if we were not the best equipped Advert Concern in America to produce the kind talking about, for Clients who want it?

We have cited a Mail Order proposition

article simply because it provided a example of traceable results on one kind of

But, we have proved that what makes sell goods by Mail makes it sell them, in equals through Retailers, over the counter by Gen Advertising.

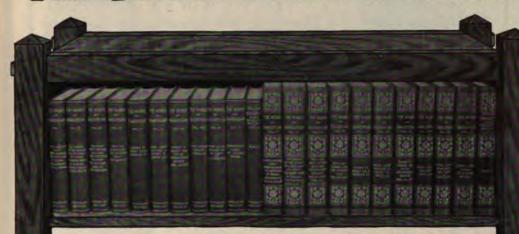
Our article "Making Sure of Results #

Our article "Making Sure or Results at General Advertising" in another June Magnety explains this phase of the subject clearly. Write us today for our "Book of Table Advertising." It is free to General Advertising." It is free to General Advertising. The subject of the subjec others is \$5.00 cash with order.

ORD & THOMAS

Largest Advertising Agency in America **CHICAGO NEW YORK**

THE SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY



HE EVERSLEY EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, published by the Macmillans, has won more intelligent friends than any other edition of Shake-Noting its desirable qualities, we have made a great distributing campaign, which enables readers of The Review of Reviews and The Country Calendar to get this set at about one-half the publishers' price, when bought in connection with our magazines. We have a few of these sets left. Your name on the coupon below will give you a chance to see a set for yourself. We take the risk of your liking it. In the offer is included Seymour Eaton's Connoisseurs' Col-LECTION OF RARE SHAKESPEARE PRINTS (regular price, \$10) and a year's subscription to The Review of Reviews and a year's subscription to The Country Calendar.

Here Is the Offer

- (a) The Eversley, the latest and best Shakespeare Set in 11 volumes. (b) The Seymour Eaton Col-lection of Rare Shake-speare Prints. (c) A Year's Subscription to The Review of Re-views
- views.
 (d) A Year's Subscription to The Country Calendar.

Regular Price of the Publishers, \$32 Our Special Price \$1 A MONTH FOR ONLY 15 MONTHS

DO YOU AGREE WITH MARK TWAIN?

He says of the Eversley Shakespeare: "Certainly, in disseminating this compact and admirable Eversley Shakespeare, the Review of Reviews Company is doing the public a high service. I am of the unlearned, and to me the Notes and Introduction are invaluable; they translate Shakespeare to me and bring him within the limits of my understanding. Most people have limits similar to mine, and need these generous helps.

S. L. CLEMENS."

The Books
This Edition of the Eversley contains not only all of Shakespeare's dramas, comedies, tragedies, and poems, but valuable critical comment by the Editor, Dr. C. H. Herford, of the University College of Wales, and a glossary conveniently placed on every page; over and above this is included an eleventh volume in uniform style,—Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's biography of the great poet, "Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man." The Eversley Edition has a beautiful, clear typepage and type, and a handsome binding of red Interlaken.

The Portfolio

The beautiful and interesting Connoisseurs'
Collection of Rare Shakespearean Prints,
edited by Mr. Seymour Eaton, is divided into twelve parts, containing
in the aggregate no less than 153 Shakespeare prints [8 x 10 inches),
of such great Shakespearean artists as Edwin Booth, Henry Irving,
Edmund Kean, and others, in the dress of their best-known roles,
of various portraits of Shakespeare, interesting old playbills, etc.

The prints are executed very handsomely on heavy enameled
paper, charmingly tinted.

Send m
ley Shake

The Magazines The Country Calendar is our new magazine of outdoor life and country home—for all who prefer green fields and flowers, and open-air life, to the dust and turmoil of the city. The Review of Reviews speaks for itself.

R. R. June The Review of Reviews to. 13 Astor Place New York

This entire Shakespeare Library, together with the year's magazine subscriptions, publishers' price, \$32, can be owned for only \$1 a month, or only \$14.25 cash.

Sent on approval, express charges paid by us. Return in 5 days at our expense, if you do not want it.

At present there is a chance to get Advertising Space in

The Country Calendar

AT ONE-HALF WHAT IT IS WORTH

THIS is one of the opportunities that come once in five or ten years when a magazine shoots ahead beyond the expectations of even the publishers, and while the advertising rate has not caught up with the new growth of the periodical.

Advertisers contracting now for yearly contracts in *The Country Calendar* will get a rate based on half the circulation the magazine will give during the coming year.

We are already hearing, before the 1st of June, from advertisers all over the country, of surprising returns the magazine has given announcements in that first issue.

We do not believe in the efficiency of superlatives, but there is no way for us to get around the fact that, with **The Country Calendar** immediately shooting to twice the circulation we had anticipated for the first year, the chance to buy space in it at the present rates is unequaled in the advertising market to-day, and is decidedly worth some readjustment of your plans.

We think it better business to sell one dollar's worth of advertising space for one dollar, but the unexpected present situation makes us sell two dollars' worth for one dollar, and we do not want you to be in ignorance of this opportunity.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS BOOK COMPANY
13 Astor Place, New York



The Aristocrat of the Pipe Palmer's Pipe Tobacco No. 91 Critical smokers delight in its full richness. Satisfies all tastes, both mild and strong. Palmer's No. 91 is natural tobacco, with the natural taste left in it; that is the secret. Prepared in nature's way, by hand, not by machinery, which crushes out the fine life; nor with drugs or spices, which give an artificial flavor. It does not bite, and always keeps moist and fresh. 50c and \$1. Send money-order, stamps, or currency. Mailed postpaid by the manufacturer.

J. WARD PALMER
1124 S. 47th St. Philadelphia

The only resilient solid tire.

This shows . Tire without load

Specify Swinehart Cushion Tires

On your new or old car and don't be persuaded to take any other. They solve your tire troubles. Durable as solids, resilient as pneumatics; fit any clincher rim, and never work loose. One user says he'll get 30,000 miles out of his.

Swinehart tires ride easy, require less power, climb steeper hills, skid less, will run in car-tracks—cause minimum vibration, eliminate breakdowns from punctures and blowouts; prevent delays, costly repairs, and replacements. Thousands of sets in use, replacing all sorts of pneumatics and solid tires. Remember, pneumatic tires steal credit that really belongs to the springs of the car.

Tell us the machine you have, or intend buying (also the size), and we will send you special information about the tire best suited to it.

Ask for free booklet No. 1.

Swinehart Clincher Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

This shows compression under load

AN OFFER

TO

To every man, and woman too, who is struggling along against adversity, striving to make the best of an uncongenial position and a poor salary, the International Correspondence Schools, the standing and achievements of which are known and honored everywhere, makes this offer: If you will indicate by a mark like this **X** on the coupon below, which occupation you prefer, the I. C. S. will at its own expense and without obtigation on your part, show you how it is not only possible, but actually easy for you to enter that occupation, not as a poorly paid apprentice, but with all the qualifications necessary to command a good salary.

Have you enough curiosity to ask HOW?

POORLY

PAID MEN

International Correspondence Schools, Box 869 SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary in the position before which I have marked X

Bookkeeper Stenographer Advertisement Writer Show Card Writer Wludow Trimmer Bechan. Draughtsman Urnamental Besigner Hinstrator Civil Service Chemist Textile Mill Supt-Electrician

Iciephone Engineer Elec. Lighting Supl. Mechan. Engineer Surveyor Stationary Engineer Civil Engineer Building Contractor Architee! Draughtsman Architee! Bridge Engineer Foreman Plumber Foreman Plumber Mining Engineer

Name
Street and No.
City
State

"The Most Effective of the Natural Medicinal Waters" and "Strikingly Superior to Lithia Tablets" in Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. I. N. Love, New York City, former Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons and in Marion Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, Vice-President of American Medical Association, 1895, etc., in an article in Medical Mirror, February, 1901, says: "While being the most effective of the natural mineral waters, it is strikingly superior to emergency solutions of lithia tablets and pure water, even where the said solution is an exceedingly strong one."

Dr. Alexander B. Mott, New York, Professor Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Surgeon Bellevue Hospital: "In the Gouty Diathesis, Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder, and other diseases affecting the Urinary Organs, it may be relied on to give the most satisfactory results."

The Late Prof. W. B. Towles, M. D., of the University of Virginia, had "no hesitancy whatever in saying that for Stone in the Bladder * * I know of no remedy at all comparable to it."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by the general drug and mineral water trade. Testimental subject of the stone of the s

Hotel at Springs opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, Virginia.



44-60 E, 23d ST., NEW YORK. LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN.

Send for descriptive circular R.



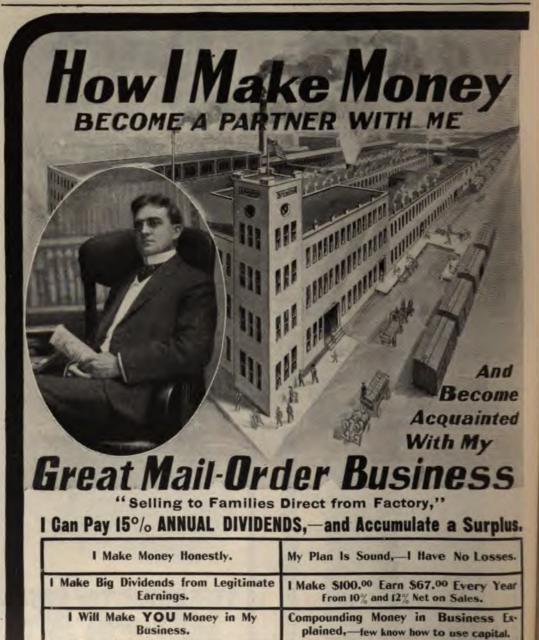
STEEL ROLL TOP DESK

"Won't Burn"

Our incombustible steel desks are highly desirable for either professional or business men having valuable papers constantly on hand. When the curtain is pulled down at night, the work perhaps of weeks is not left at the mercy of some little office fire. Our desks are incombustible, sanitary, durable, and impervious to mice or vermin.

Described in Catalogue 624

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO. Jamestown, N. Y.

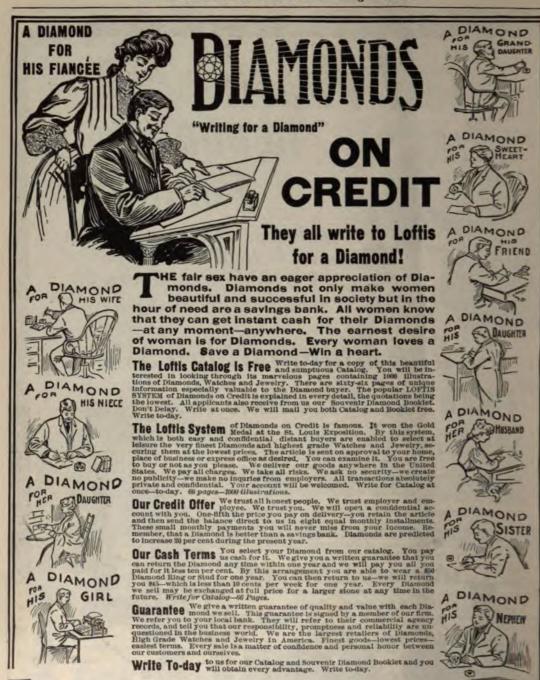


Few Know How To Make Mo

Straight, legitimate methods will do it. I do not speculate. I believe in new ideas, new plans, up-to-date methods, with the principal of your investment safely and surely secured, giving you an investment always salable and transferable.

I can tell you in a few words and show you with a few figures how easily I make these dividends. My methods are legitimate, easy to understand, and no hardship upon any one,—a matter only of handling capital properly. My Customers are producers now accumulating 6.300 million dollars annually,—I should like to tell you about it. Show Your Interest Enough to Write Me.





OFTIS BROS & CO. 1858

DIAMOND CUTTERS WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS Dept. F 33, 92 to 98 State St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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will instantly vallay the irritation and subdue the inflammation caused by Sunburn, Poison Oak, Prickly Heat, Water Blisters, Nettle Rash, Sea Nettles, Red Bugs, Mosquitoes, Sand Flies, Deer Flies, etc.

A prominent American physician states: "We have in HYDROZONE an exceptionally successful remedy for the relief of Rhus (Poison Ivy) poisoning, a single application being sufficient to convince the most skeptical. It should be applied freely, at intervals of two to four hours. Usually in less than twenty-four hours the inflammation will be fully under control."

Preparations bearing similar names are concoctions containing only water, oil of vitriol, sulphurous acid and inert impurities. Nascent Oxygen (near to the condition of Ozone) is the only healing The label of every bottle bears my signature: Charles hoarchand agent contained in HYDROZONE.

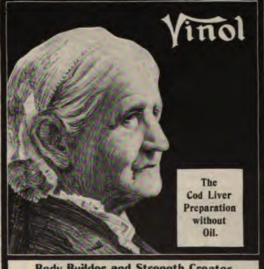
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physicians would have long ago found a remedy. By exercising the arms we build up muscle—not by outside applications of medicine. The arms, the body, and the lower limbs can be exercised at will—but the scalp requires mechanical aid. Exercise makes the blood circulate, lack of exercise makes it stagnant. The Vacuum method is the kind of exercise that makes the blood circulate. It gently draws the rich blood to the scalp and feeds the shrunken hair roots. This causes the hair to grow. It is the simple, common-sense principle of physical culture applied to the scalp.

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We will send you by prepaid express an Evans Vacuum Cap, allowing you ample time to prove its virtue, and all we ask of you is to deposit the price of the appliance in the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis during the trial period, subject to your own order. If you do not cultivate a sufficient growth of hart to convince you that this method is effective, simply notify the bank and they will return your deposit.

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adjustable back there

is no strain anywhere and an even support of the trousers is assured whatever the position of the body.

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A low shoe is the most attractive shoe a man can wear, provided his stockings make a neat appearance. No matter how expensive the stocking, a good garter is needed to hold it smooth and trim.

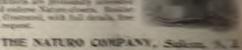
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are the first new idea in garters for some time, and are certainly

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has great hygienic advantages of its own; besides, it combines in itself all the good qualities of wool, silk, linen, and cotton, but it has none of their faults.

It continues where ordinary linen-mesh leaves off. It is much more absorbent, more durable, more agreeable to wear, and superior in all respects.



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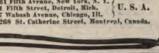
in winter or summer is most wholesome. For the healthy it is fortifying, for children and convalescents it is upbuilding. Write for sample.

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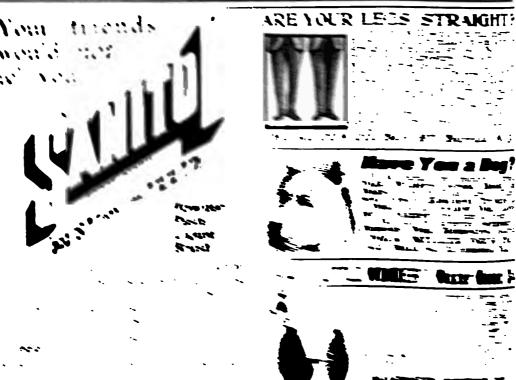




causes the whole organism to drink treely of oxygen from the air through the pores of the skin and membranes, imparting the atrongest affinity for oxygen in the blood. Plenty of oxygen in the system, with freely oxygenated blood, means life with the most vigorous functioning of all the vital organs, oner is rightly applied. Its force never exhausts. It is safe







ITHOUT STROPPING

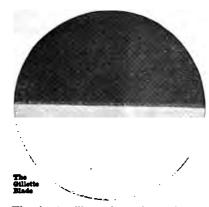
is a low average of the number of shaves that can be secured with a

llette

The outfit consists of one triple silver plated holder and twelve double-edged wafer blades, in a morocco velvet lined case. These wonderful blades are tempered so hard by our secret process that they must be ground with Diamond Dust, and so perfectly sharpened that every one will give from ten to fifty delightful, velvety shaves without stropping. Thousands of unsolicited letters testify to this. Here is one of them.

Offlette Sales Co., New York. Gentlemen:—I bought one of your razors last September and I would not sell it for many times its value if I could not get another. In fact it is the only razor. I have used one blade sixty-two times and am still using it. We have a chain of 26 banks and several of our boys have bought the razor from seeing mine. Respectfully,

L. Greenwood, Auditor Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Sioux City, Iowa.



The circular illustrations shown here are exact reproductions of photographs made under the microscope by Prof. W. J. G. Land of the University of Chicago. Same lens and conditions used on both razor blades.

Note the perfectly true edge of the Gillette Blade. The other illustration was not from a bad razor but from the best obtainable in daily use





The edges of these two razor blades have not been retouched in any way, but are exactly as they appear under the microscope at 1200 diameters. The ordinary razor was one that was stropped in the most scientific manner while the Gillette was selected at random from a dozen blades.

Ask your dealer for the Gillette Safety Razor; he can procure it for you. Write for our interesting booklet which explains our thirty days free trial offer. Most dealers make this offer; if yours don't, we will.

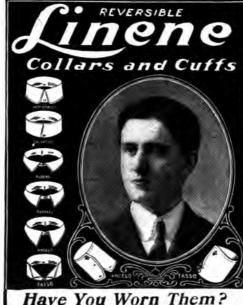
This is exact size of Gillette Blade.

1112 Times Building,

The Gillette Sales Company, Times Square, New York.

References: Any one of our 168,141 satisfied users to January 1, 1905, our first year in the market.





Have You Worn Them?

Not "celluloid"—not "paper collars"—but made of fine cloth; exactly resemble fashionable linen goods, and cost, of dealers, for box of ten, 25 cents (2½ cents each).

No Washing or Ironing

When soiled, discard. By mail, 10 collars or 5 pairs of cuffs, 30 cents. Sample collar or pair cuffs for 6 cts. in U.S. stamps. Give size and style.

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Stocks carried in leading either.

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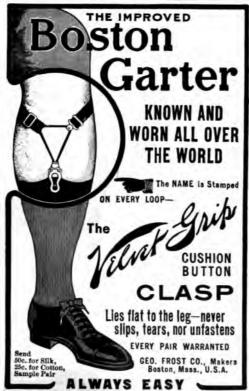


To pay express charges, and we will send you, prepaid, a good Brush and a sample Can of Rogers Stainfloor Finish, the best Floor Finish made, and the best general finish for Furniture and all interior Woodwork. Contents of can will cover 20 square feet, two coats. Mention color wanted: Light Oak, Dark Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Malachite Green or Transparent. Stamps accepted.

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Flexibility where it is needed,-full 4-ply strength everywhere else.

Mark your collars every time they go to the laundry. Find out how much longer Corliss-Coon Collars wear than others.

Ask the best dealers for Corliss-Coon Collars. They have them or can get any style you desire in our make. If you are not willingly supplied, send your order to us with retail price, (2 for 25c), stating style and size desired. Quarter Sizer.

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"The Aristocrat of Suspenders"

To wear the "Gordon" is to experience true suspender comfort. It represents the acme of development in sliding web construction.



The webbing is double in the back, and the auxiliary webbing slides in unity with the shoulder straps and with an entire absence of friction.

The "Gordon" never twists or twirls, but lies flat on your back.

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Made in 4 Lengths, 50c. and \$1 a Pair

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"Represents the most decided advance in mouth hygicus and tooth preservation that has been made within recent years."

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The sole of the "Pique" is V shaped -has three distinct points-and displays a pretty wide extension. C. The sharp pointed toe and extreme swing (or outward curve) give it a decidedly swagger appearance. C. It's comfortable even though the style is radical.

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being made of the very best materials, outwear collars made of thin and crackable fabrics. Every yard of material in Arrow Collars is shrunk by the Clupeco process before being made up. This insures exact and permanent quarter sizes, which, in turn, assures a fit and sit that none but Arrow Collar wearers have ever enjoyed.

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Largest Makers of Collars and Shirts in the World.







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fit perfectly, hug the limb comfortably without binding, never let go of the hose, never tear them, last longest, look neatest—are best garters.

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which proves all our claims for Colt Acetylene and refers you to hundreds Acetysene and refers you to finding of owners of residences, stores, etc., now lighted on the Unit principle; also to churches, public buildings, large hotels, and to town lighting plants. Please state your needs J. B. COLT COMPANY, Dept. F., 21 Barclay St., New York and ask questions.

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Water and ice kept separate, both in full view. It prevents contamination from the ice-keeps the water at a proper temperature to drink. Perfectly hygienic. Do not confuse this with the ordinary coolers made from green glass. The interior of the cooler is always in view, and any sediment in the water instantly detected. Easily kept

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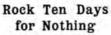
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Just Like Floating on Air

See that spring over there. It makes the Schram Rocker so restful, so "comfy"-so delightfully easy that you'll swear you have never rocked before after you've tried

The Schram Convolute Rocking Chair

It responds to every motion of the body, relieves the tension of tired nerves and muscles, and permits the perfect relaxation so vitally essential after a hard day's work. You'll never know till you try the Schram how restful a chair can be. And this wonderful convolute spring (patented) is only an incident in the make-up of a royally good chair. The wood is selected golden oak, carefully kiln-dried and piano-finished. The coverings—heavy leather, plush, or verona—are the best the market affords, each piece being carefully inspected for the slightest flaw before using. The filling is the best imported curled hair. The whole is assembled into as perfect a chair as we can make, and we've been making good chairs all our lives.



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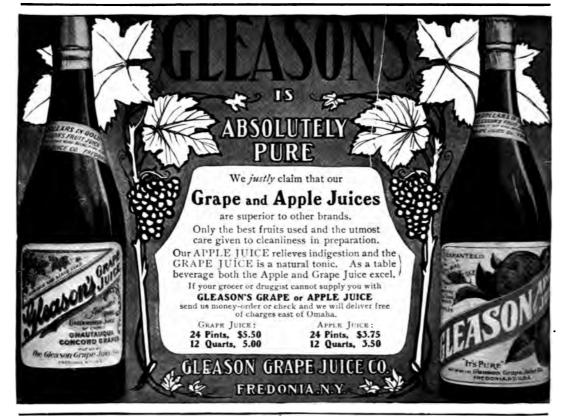
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Marion Harland Coffee Pot

The unique construction of this Coffee Pot imprisons and condenses all the delicious aroma, which is true essence of good coffee and ordinarily allowed to escape. Then, too, the coffee is not boiled by this method, and there is no objectionable after-taste.

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Nearly half of your coffee-bill is saved. It is so simple a child can use it, and in two minutes you have a perfectly delightful cup of coffee.



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"In my opinion it has no equal."

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In ten minutes a child can make the finest ice cream you ever ate by simply stirring the contents of one package of

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Write for recipe book with colored illustrations, free. Issued April 15th, 1905.

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SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY "On Approval."

Until every traveler learns the true value of these modern and convenient trunks, we will sell them "direct from factory" a factory price, giving all the privilege of returning any track if not thoroughly pleased and satisfied after making examination.

A Free Book: A comprehensive booklet, showing large size of this trunk (open and closed) and many other styles, sent irse

THE HOMER YOUNG CO., Ltd. Toledo, Ohio.

3% or vastly more as you choose.



The bank may pay 3% interest on the cash difference between the cost of putting in a hot-air furnace or stoves and the cost of

But this difference invested in our outfit for steam and water warming will yield many times the 3% (many users save as high as 40%) by the great economy in fuel and labor, absence of repairs and in household cleanliness. Then, too, the outfit outwears the building - is a permanent investment. These facts are established. It is not the first cost but the low cost of running that decides shrewd investors our way.

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because no two pieces are ever alike—each is an original painting on pottery—a real work of art that will always be prized. No illustration can truly show Rookwood—its beauty of design—decoration, colorings and glaze must be seen to appreciate why it is a work of art.

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The great variety of exquisite new designs ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$500.00 gives an unusual opportunity for selection.

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It is an old and well-tried proverb that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is easier to keep well than to recover the health after one is sick. The recent epidemic of meningitis has been particularly severe among those classes who were of uncleanly habits, and this is true of most virulent diseases. People are beginning to realize that the daily bath is a long step toward immunity from contagion or infection. It fortifies the body against disease.

A Hot-Air Pump

in the country cottage or farm-house, remote from a public water supply, is therefore one of the greatest therapeutic agents a man can employ. With a bath-room and running water his children soon acquire habits of cleanliness.

Aside from all its comforts and conveniences, who will attempt to figure, also, what the Hot-Air Pump saves a family in doctor's bills each year?

It is now within the purchasing power of the modest dweller in any country home. To such a man it will prove itself to be the cheapest and most useful purchase he ever made, representing a permanent investment which will outlast a generation. It can now be bought at the very low price of \$108. Descriptive Catalogue O sent free on application.

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Stallman Dresser Trunk

Built like a dresser. Everything you want when and where you want it. Keeps garments in perfect condition. Simplifies packing and unpacking, eliminates repacking. Strongest, roomiest, most convenient trunk made, and costs no more than the ordinary style. Sent C. O. D. privilege examination.

Send two-cent stamp for booklet.

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CAN be made to brighten memories of the past without fear of scratch or blemish to the ware, if cleaned with

ELECTRO Silver Polish SILICON

It's as harmless as the flour you eat. It makes old silver new—in brilliancy—and keeps new silver always new. At grocers and druggists.

Trial quantity for the asking.
Box postpaid 15 cts. (stamps).
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Sample Can Free

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(Possibly your nearest grocer handles it now)

Barrington Hall is a rich, well-matured, well-blended Mocha and Java prepared for the coffee pot by an entirely new process. It is cut (not ground) into fine particles of uniform size and is freed from the dust and bitter tannin-bearing chaff—the only injurious property in coffee—always found in coffee ground in the old way.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET "The Secret of Good Coffee"

It explains why no other coffee can equal Barrington Hall in flavor, and why

It can be used without ill effect

by those who find ordinary coffee injures them. One pound of Barrington Hall (steel-cut) will make 20 cups more of perfect, full-strength coffee than the same or any other brand ground the old way. A delicious Coffee, not a tasteless substitute.

CAUTION: Baker's Barrington Hall is the only genuine Steel-Cut Coffee.

We own the process by patent right; and roast, steel-cut, and pack by machinery at our factory in I and 2-lb. sealed tins. There are so-called imitations on the market. Your protection is in asking for and accepting only the Original Barrington Hall Brand.

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or copy coupon, giving magazine and grocer's name,

BAKER & CO., COFFEE IMPORTERS 218 2d Street N., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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My own address is

Blue Label Ketchup

is made from

Red Ripe Tomatoes.



It is guaranteed absolutely free from artificial coloring or any deleterious ingredients.

Blue Label Ketchup

like all our products is made from the best obtainable materials, in the most cleanly manner, in kitchens that are models of neatness and completeness.

A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to visit us and inspect our methods.

> Our booklet "Original Recipes" tells you of our other products: Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Meat Delicacies, Preserves, Jams, Jellies, etc. and will be sent free upon request.

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Make a Man of Him

A strong, healthy, clean, honest, intelligent, manly man-full of the snap and vigor and joy of life-able to do things-competent to control others through having first learned to control himself.

The Michigan Military Academy

can develop all that is best in your boy. Splendid academic work, exceptionally able faculty, high moral tone, and a military discipline which creates ideal conditions for study. There is absence of vice, bad associations, social and other distractions which retard mental and physical growth.

The Discipline Is Strict, but Just

The military features are so tascinating that he cheerially accepts the strict regulations. He learns obedience, industry, self-respect, cleanliness, orderly methods, promptness, regularity. He enjoys doing what he ought to do. He is glad to retire at "taps,' healthfully tired. He is up at "revealle," refreshed and wide awake, ready for the new day's work with a clear brain and active body.

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95% of Our Graduates
are to-day filing enviable positions in the business and professional world. Military training does not signify a military
career. The 5% who elect the military career tollow it successfully, several now holding important positions in the
United States army. We have more graduates at West Point
than any other military school. Ours is a military school
conducted by military men. Captain Cress, 4th U.S.
Cavalry, our Superintendent and Military Instructor, graduated from West Point in 1884, has had over twenty years
service, and is on the active list. Our military training
system is admittedly the finest in the country outside of West
Point.

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The Academic Courses

cover 8th Grammar Grade and High School work. Our diplomas admit to any college or university where certificates are accepted. Our instructors are live, up-to-date men, in the prime of life, seasoned by experience in leading colleges and universities. Mr. Hull, the Head Master, is eminently fitted by education and varied experience to direct our academic work. The four persons prominent in the management of the school have each a son in attendance.

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is ideal. The college, campus, farm, etc., are situated high and dry, with perfect drainage, pure water, healthiest of climates. The site overlooks three of Michigan's most beautiful inland lakes. Bracing air, wholesome food, regular exercise and recreation, quickly develop hearty appetites and vigorous constitutions. The services of our staff physician have not been necessary during present school year.

A Boy's Mental Capacity Improves

with his physical development. Military training gives him an erect figure, graceful carriage, and a perfect control of himself mentally and physically that will last to the end of his days.

Parents and Guardians Are Invited

to write us for literature giving full description views, courses of study, terms, etc. It only costs a stamp or a postal to know all about it.

Address: General Harris A. Wheeler President, at Orchard Lake, or at the Chicago Office, in the Old Colony Building

Michigan Military Academy

Orchard Lake, Mich., U. S. A.





A Boston man who visited me recently writes as follows:

"Ordinary stale cigaret smoke is very offensive to me, and when I remember that neither your office nor your home had a trace of this, although you smoke freely in both places, I am inclined to think this point of itself is sufficient to make

your goods the first choice of all particular people."

Americans are rapidly finding out what Europeans have known for a long time—that a Russian Cigaret of high quality is the only one in the world worth the attention of a connoisseur.

There is no prejudice against cigarets in any European country. There is no reason for prejudice there, because the cigarets are right. They are made and sold as rare wines are, by men with traditions of quality to live up to—men with generations of experience back of them.

I believe Americans to be naturally the most discriminating people in the world, once they are given a chance to discriminate. The Americans have been "exploited" on cigarets, just as they have on other things. The cigaret business in America never has been in the hands of connoisseurs, but in the hands of financiers.

You can smoke MAKAROFF RUSSIAN CIGA-RETS from morning until night without a trace of that "dopey" or nervous feeling induced by other cigarets. They will leave in your office or apartments no trace of the odor usually associated with cigarets.

They are made of real tobacco, pure, clean, and sweet, and nothing else. They are mild and smooth, but rich in natural flavor, and as full of "body" as the most critical connoisseur could wish.

They contain a less percentage of nicotine than any others, and the mouthpiece takes up most of that.

The tobacco never comes in contact with the mouth, therefore it does not become wet and bitter, to spoil the flavor and stain the fingers.

They are rolled by hand and encased in the thinnest paper in the world. No paste is used.

You can afford to go into this matter thoroughly. You cannot afford not to, if you want to enjoy eigarets at their best, without injury to your health or offense to your own sense of refinement or that of your friends.

I sell only direct to <u>consumers</u> and first-class clubs, and at <u>wholesale</u> prices. Your favorite club has them or will get them for you, if you prefer to buy that way.

I will gladly send you full information about these cigarets, but the final and only test, if you are in earnest, is a trial of the goods. I take all the risk of this trial, so there is no reason why you should delay it.

A New Kind of Offer

Send me your order for a trial hundred of the size and quality you prefer. Try the cigarets thoroughly, smoke the full hundred if you like. Then, if you do not like them, tell me and I will return your money. I do not ask the return of the cigarets. I prefer to take my chances of your giving them to some one who will like them and who will order more. Send an order now and get acquainted with real cigaret luxury.

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ARIN	ades L	400.
A CZOUT	50. \$2.00	6.02
10	1 Share	100
1881	Size	enclosed
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CZAR Four	BIZE, \$1,00, \$1,50, \$2,00. \$2,00. \$2,50. Quantity Size MAKAROFF on above terms.	for which please send me, prepaid
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Will be	gat Size	
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Partly a food—partly a drink—partly a tonic—in addition to being a delicious drink the year around. Sick people get well and well people keep well drinking it. The juice from the choicest Concord grapes—the knowledge from thirty-

five years' experience morecarethan others think necessary—absolute purity—make Welch's the best.

One Sip makes a Convert

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Trial dozen pints, \$3. Express paid east of Omaha. Booklet with delicious recipes for beverages and desserts made from Welch's Grape Juice, free. Sample three-ounce bottle of Welch's Grape Juice, by mail, to cents.

Highest Award at St. Louis

WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO. Westfield, N. Y.





Style 335. Boston's Most Fashionable Piano

Ivers & Pond Pianos

ON'T buy a piano till you have seen style 335, our latest model. Designed by an artist of international reputation, it happily combines artistic musical qualities with architectural beauty. It is veneered with highly-figured African mahogany, finished in the antique, or burl walnut. Our new catalogue shows style 335, and other new designs of uprights and grands in beautiful half-tone pictures. Our unique proposition to buyers may interest you. Where we have no dealer, we quote special prices for cash or Easy Payments—make personal selection of piano ordered and ship subject to approval. Write us.

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Ask your clothier for our Varsity sack: \$15 to \$35; all-wool quality always. Our label stands for excellence; it's a small thing to look for, a big thing to find. Send six cents for a Style Book.

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HEINZ Pure Vinegars

Many people undoubtedly have the impression, and quite reasonably so in these days of harmful food adulteration, that wholesome vinegars are no longer obtainable. The idea is a mistaken one, however. H. J. Heinz Company, the largest manufacturers of Pure Food Products in the world, put out pure vinegars only; vinegars which fully comply with the laws not only of every State in the Union, but of every country in the world.

Heinz Malt Vinegar
Best for table use.

Heinz White Vinegar
Best for pickling.

Heinz Cider Vinegar For those who prefer it.

All are thoroughly reliable, pure and wholesome. If you place a proper value upon health qualities in food, you will insist upon having Heinz Vinegars. There is no risk to health in using them freely.

A vinegar bootlet, mailed free upon applica tion, will tell you more about healthful vinegars.

> H. J. HEINZ COMPANY Pittsburgh, U. S. A.







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To give be this continue again the province of a province, by several power of the province of



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Our label stands for excellence; it's a small thing to look for, a big thing to find. Send six cents for a Style Book.

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NEW STYLES JUST OUT

HILE solid colors - blacks, tans, and blues - are always in good taste, neat stripe effects with a mere suggestion of color will be much worn this season by careful dressers.

As this is to be an Oxford season, we have added Styles R8 and R9 to our regular line. These new effects we commend to your taste for style and comfort. Made from finest selected cottons and designed for Spring and Summer wear. Colors guaranteed, likewise fit and wear.

Style R8. Navy Blue ground with fine White stripes.

Style Ro. Navy Blue ground with fine Rose Pink stripes.

Price of this half-hose, 25c. per pair, or 6 pairs in attractive box \$1.50.

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If unable to obtain them, send your order direct to us. Goods sent upon receipt of price to any address in U. S., delivery charges prepaid by us.

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Latest and most popular styles in men's hosiery. Send for it, and we will keep you posted on the latest effects, as we are constantly adding new styles to our already large assortment.



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Heinz Malt Vinegar Best for table use.

Heinz White Vinegar Best for pickling.

Heinz Cider Vinegar For those who prefer it.

All are thoroughly reliable, pure and wholesome. If you place a proper value upon health qualities in food, you will insist upon having Heinz Vinegars. There is no risk to health in using them freely.

A vinegar booklet, mailed free upon applica tion, will tell you more about health. ful vinegars.

> H. J. HEINZ COMPANY Pittsburgh, U. S. A.







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To give zert to outdoor sports, to assist in excress, to relieve fatigue-drink an occasional wine glass of



It gives appetite health and vigor. Invaluable as a builder up of wasted constitutions for nursing mothers, convales ents the dyspeptic. It insures healthful and refreshing sleep. A predigested food, rich in nutriment relished and retained by the weakest stomach.

Mell Nations is the pure strength of best malt mixed with the tonic properties of hops, not intoxicating

Endorsed by the best physicians. All druggists and grocers sell it. Prepared by the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U.S.A.



Baths & One Piece Lavatories



Comfort, convenience and health are at your command if your sleeping apartment or dressing chamber is equipped with a "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Lavatory. There is a personal satisfaction in having a modern lavatory for your own individual use, always at your service and ready for your toilet with hot and cold running water. Its presence obviates the necessity of partially dressing to go to the bathroom, possibly to find it already occupied. "Standard" One Piece Porcelain Enameled Lavatories by their snowy white-

ness, chaste design and smooth service are an adornment to any apartmen They are absolutely sanitary and so easily kept clean and withal so economical that no reason remains for you to be content with the old-fashioned, unsightly and unhealthy wooden washstand.

The lavatory shown in this illustration is The Copley, costing approximately \$45.50 not counting piping and labor of installation.

our Book Modern Bathrooms shows many illustrations of beautiful one piece lavatories; prices of each fixture are given in detail. This book was prepared by experts and is the only one giving expert information regarding this most important subject. Free to any address for six cents postage.

**CAUTION: Every piece of Standard Ware bear our guarantee Standard "Green and Gold" label, and has our trade-mark Standard cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the farture it is not Standard Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cut you more in the end.

Standard Sanitary M. Co. Dept. D. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offices and Showroom in New York: "Standard Building, 35-37 West 31st Street
London, England: 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.



After you have given the grocer's man your

You can use it in the bathroom, in the washroom, in every bedroom, in the kitchen, and in the laundry. There is no better soap than Ivory—none which is at once so economical, so pure, or which can be used for so many different purposes.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be just as good as Ivory; they are nor, but like all imitations they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon getting it.

Ivory Soap - 9915 Per Cent. Pure.

"Maintains the health of the scalp and hair at a normal standard, or improves it if depressed."—Medical Bulletin.



For Bath and Shampoo

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

PURE AS THE PINES

Purifies the pores, makes the skin soft and smooth, and improves the complexion.

REFRESHING-SOOTHING-HEALING-ANTISEPTIC

THE PACKER MANUFG. CO., NEW YORK

A mortgage is like Deacon

Smith's mule, "Dreadful sot in its ways." It has a habit of bobbing up regularly. While you live you can take care of it. After that - well, you'd be wise now to consult the

> Penn Mutual Life Philad'a

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Food For

Children

Improper food makes them rickety, dull, and peevish.

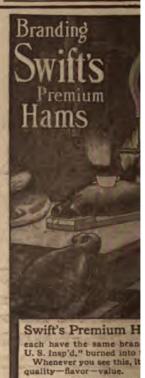
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the scientific food, con ments required by Nat strong, happy children

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